

# The Madison Survey

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(Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute)

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## THE VITAL SPARK IN SELF-SUPPORTING MISSIONARY WORK

IT SEEMS difficult, almost impossible in fact, for many people to understand the fine shade of meaning that attaches to the term "self-supporting missionary endeavor" as applied to this work in the schools of the prophets in ancient Israel, and as used in describing the work that should be carried on by the lay church members in our day as they prepare for the end of their service in this world. They apply the term readily to Farmer Jones, who is a successful agriculturist; to Neighbor Smith, who as a salesman is making a good living for himself and family and so on. And it is true; these men are self-supporting.

But there is a deeper significance to the term as used in the instruction given to church workers in these days. Perhaps that finer interpretation of the term may be sensed in the experiences of the Apostle Paul, outstanding self-supporting missionary of the early Christian church. We quote from *The Acts of the Apostles*.

"BEFORE he became a disciple of Christ, Paul had occupied a high position, and was not dependent upon manual labor for support. But afterward, when he had used all his means in furthering the cause of Christ, he resorted at times to his trade to gain a livelihood."

It will be noted that on such occasions Paul's chief activity was not the plying of his trade. He was giving the gospel. He was teaching and healing. And he devoted time to earning a living as a supplementary activity. In some cases when he was among people who were suspicious of his teachings, he allayed their suspicions by living among them as a tent-maker.

In the city of Ephesus, that sensitive place of idol worship, he labored for three years, judiciously giving the message of

the risen Christ, but toiling daily with Aquila and Priscilla, those ardent lay members of the church, who also were noted for their evangelistic work. Of his experience there, we are told:

"PAUL did not regard as lost the time thus spent. As

he worked with Aquila, he kept in touch with the great Teacher, losing no opportunity of witnessing for the Saviour, and of helping those who needed help. His mind was ever reaching out for spiritual knowledge. He gave his fellow-workers instruction in spiritual things, and he also set an example of industry and thoroughness. He was a quick, skillful worker, diligent in business, 'fervent in spirit, serving the Lord.'

"As he worked at his trade, the apostle

THERE'S a wideness in God's mercy  
Like the wideness of the sea;  
And a kindness in His justice  
Which is more than liberty.

\* \* \* \* \*

If our love were more simple,  
We should take Him at His word;  
And our lives would be all sunshine  
In the sweetness of our Lord.

—Faber

had access to a class of people that he could not otherwise have reached. He showed his associates that skill in the common arts is a gift from God, who provides both the gift, and the wisdom to use it aright. He taught that in everyday life, toil is to be honored. His toil-hardened hands detracted nothing from the force of his pathetic appeals as a Christian minister."

**I**N these paragraphs is beautifully set forth the underlying principle of the self-supporting missionary work which has been committed to Madison and its affiliated rural units.

These schools are self-supporting in that they do not ask for, nor accept, subsidies, but are dependent upon the earnings of the institution of which they are a working part. As Paul was assisted at times by friends who had means and who made gifts, so the self-supporting institutions may be aided. But as far as the workers are concerned, their livelihood is dependent upon the earnings of the group.

Those who join forces with a group of self-supporting mission workers do so because they have faith in the principle that God will provide ways and means for their support, and will give them earning power through the farm, the medical department, and otherwise, and because they are in the enterprise primarily for the service they can render for the Master. They are willing that their skill in manual arts be used for the support of themselves and those associated with them, but the spark that keeps the enterprise alive is the spiritual insight they possess and the devotion they give to the cause of God.

#### Democracy in Government

**A**S in all cooperative enterprises, the self-supporting workers must have a form of organization, a form in accord with the fundamental principles of their enterprises. This is well illustrated by a classic example in the history of our country. The following quotations concerning "Roger Williams—First Modern American," are taken from an article contributed to *The Reader's Digest*, December 1946 issue, by Donald Culrose Peattie.

"The date was February 5, 1631, but the ideals and visions of that man, Roger Williams, are close to every American heart today . . . Williams believed that all men and women had equal rights,

while the Lord Brethren admitted to first-class citizenship only such male humans as had property and belonged to the 'right' church. 'Democracy,' wrote Governor Winthrop, 'is the meanest and worst form of government.' And the Reverend John Cotton asked, 'If the people be governors, who shall be governed?'

"To that, Williams had an answer. 'The civil power is originally and fundamentally in the people,' he said. 'The officers of the state,' he told the disenfranchised majority, 'are your servants, there to do your bidding.'"

**T**HIS doctrine of power in the hands of the common people was too much for the strict Puritan fathers, and Roger Williams had to escape for his life in the midst of a New England winter.

Roger Williams had been earning his living by farming. He was a self-supporting farmer-missionary to the Indians, who learned to love and trust him because he was honest with them. And while the pews of the orthodox ministers were deserted, the congregations of Roger Williams continued to grow.

The point to be noted is this: To Roger Williams we are largely indebted for the principles of personal and religious liberty, the separation of church and state, and other foundation stones in the Constitution of the United States.

He grasped the key to democracy—that power belongs to the people; that authority is delegated to officers by the common people, and is not inherent with their position. These are eternal principles with any free people, and they apply equally in the government of the state and the church.

#### Implication in Self-Supporting Mission Work

**W**HEN a man, a family, or a group of families, as the case may be, join forces to operate a self-supporting enterprise for missionary purposes, they place their time, talents, earning power—everything, into the enterprise. It is by their combined efforts that the institution becomes self-sustaining; and by the law that is fundamental in the Constitution of the United States, authority belongs to those who carry the burdens, earn the support. The management of the affairs of the institution belongs to those who are integrally connected with it. This democratic setup is as essential to the welfare of the self-supporting mission



workers' cause as it is to the welfare and maintenance of the democratic structure of the United States.

Insidious attacks have been made on the fundamentals of the American government. Men today are conscious of the fact that while the form of democracy still exists, the spirit is rapidly being lost. The individual is losing out; government ownership and management is replacing private industry. It is equally well known that the change spells ruin to the greatest government the world has ever known.

Likewise, if the power of control by the individual in the self-supporting work is shackled or destroyed, the spirit that has made this work possible is taken from it. It becomes a lifeless form.

THE lay people of the church have ahead of them the greatest service ever performed by any religious organization. They are today being called from the cities to a distinct type of self-supporting missionary endeavor. For the success of this work, the laity need thorough education in the principles of the Christian democracy.

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**"Discouragements and obstacles can be used to strengthen character as dams, make it possible for rivers to generate electricity; they impede the flow, but they increase the power. Defects are inescapable; failures are as certain as the sparks fly upward. By the side of every mountain is a valley, and by the side of every oasis is a desert."**

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## BIG BROTHERS' GIFT TO MADISON

WITH never a letup in their year-round welfare program, Big Brothers announced yesterday the presentation to Madison Rural Sanitarium of a Hess infant incubator for use in the new fifteen-bed obstetrical ward in that hospital. The incubator will be used primarily in the care of Prematurely-born babies.

"Walter H. Hilgers, superintendent of the sanitarium, announced a two-pound, thirteen-ounce new-born baby awaiting the incubator, and the gleaming contraption was immediately wheeled off down the hall.

"President John H. Teas said that Big Brothers have worked hand in hand with Madison Sanitarium in many welfare cases, stating that the institution had performed services valued at \$30,000 in their 1946 welfare program of giving needed medical attention to persons unable financially to pay for the care. In 1945, Big Brothers' gift to the sanitarium was an oxygen tank.

"On the 23rd of December, Big Brothers plan to distribute 1,500 Christmas baskets." —*From The Nashville Tennessean, December 7.*

## MADISON FOODS

AGAIN Madison Foods has closed a successful year. God was good to us, and as we recount His blessings, I am sure our workers can truthfully say, "It is good to be here."

During several periods in 1946 the flesh food supply was critical, and consequently the demand on us to furnish meat alternates was heavy. Thus we gained many new users of our products, some of whom are real converts. We are reminded of the instruction given us—and we lean heavily on the promise—that some day the food work will be brought into greater prominence. We are told: "Flesh was never the best food; but its use is now doubly objectionable, since disease in animals is so rapidly increasing."

At times during the past year we al-

most despaired of securing some essential supplies, such as oil, flour, certain seasonings, and containers; but God's hand was over us, and He opened ways by which our needs were met. We feel that the statement made by Mordecai to Queen Esther many years ago is also applicable to those connected with health food manufacture, that "we are come for such a time as this."

Many inquiries for certain commodities have come to us from those seeking health. These requests lead us to place on the market the Family Food Box, which contains such items as whole wheat flour, high protein flour (for washing out gluten), peanut butter, soybeans, powdered yeast (for making sandwich spread) and a few of our canned products. These

items, together with recipes and instructions, enable health-minded individuals to prepare their own health foods. While the response so far is light, yet the Family Food Box is destined to play its part along with our other products; Kremer O'Soy, an alternate for cow's milk: our meat alternates: Stakelets, Soyburger, Yum, Not Meat, Vigorost, Soy Cheese, and Bite Size Stakelets; our Bakery products: Soy Muffins, Soy Bread, and Whole Wheat Bread. These foods assist health-minded people to have a balanced diet without the use of flesh foods.

WE are happy that, during the latter part of 1946, Mr. George Norris, well known in health food manufacturing, has connected with us as manager of production and sales promotion. We are confident that his association with Madison Foods will prove a blessing. Mr. Norris' account of the circumstances leading to his connecting with Madison Foods is as follows:

"After nearly eight years' work in connection with our food factory in Buenos Aires, I left that field to enjoy a well-earned fur-

lough in England with my wife and daughter. The South American Division voted that I should have the privilege of visiting our food factories in the United States with an idea of benefitting me in my work when the time came to return to the Argentine. In my itinerary was included a visit to Madison Foods, which proved very enjoyable, and Brother Holland and his associates were very hospitable toward me at that time.

"When a few months had passed in England, it became evident that we should not be returning to the South American Division; and in the providence of God, when the brethren here learned the situation, an invitation was extended to me to join the food factory force here at Madison College.

"There appeared many difficulties which would prevent us from coming, yet we felt that the Lord was calling us here. One by one the difficulties melted away, and today we are happy to be here to throw in our weight to help develop still further the good work that has already been established through the years.

"We have appreciated the kindness and friendliness extended to us by so many on the campus, and we feel sure that our stay here can be of mutual benefit.

"Our two sons are yet in the Argentine, for we had expected to join them again there. We are now hoping and praying that the way may open for them to come to Madison and share in the work here."

## CAMPUS NEWS

Early in December, Elder and Mrs. J. C. Ruskjer visited the campus. For twenty years they have been pioneer missionaries in the jungle areas of Peru, and along the Amazon River, working during that time with ten different Indian tribes. Mr. Ruskjer gave an interesting description of their work accompanying the showing of chrome pictures of the country and natives. They are in the States on furlough, and visited relatives in several sections of Tennessee.

Four members of the college faculty are spending their first year in the Southland: Professor and Mrs. William Dittes, whose former home has been in Minnesota; and Professor and Mrs. Walter Seimsen, who came from the Northwest. Accompanied by Dr. Frances Dittes, head of the college and sanitarium Department of Nutrition, they spent the holidays visiting a number of the rural units and other places of interest, going as far south as Florida.

December 2-4, the farm superintendents, school matrons, and the home economics teachers of the Education Department of the Central Union Conference of Seventh-day Adventists held

a council in Lincoln, Nebraska. This was in the interest of practical training of young people for mission work; and among other subjects, rural life was emphasized. Both Dr. and Mrs. E. A. Sutherland took part in the program, the Doctor in the interests of the Country Life Commission, of which he is secretary, and of self-supporting missionary work for the church laity, and Mrs. Sutherland discussing problems of diet and nutrition.

It was a pleasure to welcome two former students late in December, Mr. and Mrs. Elmer Moore, recently married. Mrs. Moore is the former Miss Shirley Throckmorton. Both these young people are interested in Southern self-supporting mission work. From Madison they drove to Iowa, Mrs. Moore's childhood home.

Dr. Cyrus Kendall, member of Madison Sanitarium medical staff, is spending some months in special work in the College of Medical Evangelists, Loma Linda, California. For a few days during the holiday season he was on the campus with Mrs. Kendall and their three young sons.



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## A CHURCH ON FIRE—AN APPEAL TO LAY MEMBERS

LIKE a mighty army, the Church is marching on to ultimate victory. This picture is given in The Song of Solomon (6: 10), "Who is she that looketh forth as the morning, fair as the noon, clear as the sun, and terrible as an army with banners?" And never must His people let those banners trail in the dust.

The triumphs of the allies in the recent war were due not so much to generals and high officials operating from general headquarters as to the men in the ranks. One of the great American generals in the European area, when praised for the success of a campaign, said, "It is the men in the ranks who are to be complimented. Ninety-six per cent of the credit belongs to them."

One great cause of weakness in the church today is the tendency to leave soul-winning work to the pastors. But Christian service cannot be done by proxy. We are told, "Church members are to take their place in the great work of winning souls."

PROSPERITY in Christian work depends upon strict obedience to the commands of the Lord. When Abraham was

called out of Ur of the Chaldees, the Lord said to him, "Get thee out of thy country, and from thy kindred, and from thy father's house . . . and I will make of thee a great nation." Gen. 12: 1, 2.

Abraham was to leave the country, relatives, kinsmen, his father's house. Old ties were to be broken, a sacrifice was to be made. Abraham met the challenge. "So Abraham departed as the Lord had spoken unto him." Had he

failed to comply, he would have remained an obscure farmer on the plains of Mesopotamia. By following God's counsel, he became the father of a great nation, the "friend of God," father of the faithful.

NEHEMIAH, cup-bearer to the Persian king, lived in troublous times.

The Jews who had returned to Jerusalem seemed unable to make progress with the restoration of the city. Its wall still lay in ruins. A leader was needed, and Nehemiah was the one chosen of God to inspire His discouraged people.

Read the story. His words of courage stimulate our hearts today. Catch if you will the confidence this man of God had

### Our Teacher

"GOD exalteth by His power; who teacheth like Him? Job. 36: 22.

"Though the Lord give you the bread of adversity, and the water of affliction, yet shall not thy teachers be removed into a corner any more, but thine eyes shall see thy teachers, and thine ears shall hear a word behind thee, saying, This is the way, walk ye in it." Isa. 30: 20, 21.

in divine leadership. "The God of heaven will prosper us," said Nehemiah. "Therefore we His servants will arise and build."

Success was not due to Nehemiah alone, although his leadership was of the highest type. He gives the secret, "So we built the wall; and all the wall was joined together unto the half thereof; for the people had a mind to work."

Today God is calling upon the Church to awake out of its lethargy, "Knowing the time that it is high time to awake out of sleep" (Rom. 13: 11), and awakening, we are to "go without the camp, working for souls that are ready to perish."

**T**HE experiences of the early Christians are to be repeated in our day. To them Jesus gave the command, "Go ye into all the world," and "they went forth and preached everywhere, the Lord working with them, and confirming the word with signs following."

John the Baptist, describing the work of Jesus, said that He would baptize them "with the Holy Ghost and with fire." According to the record in the book of The Acts of the Apostles, fifty days after the resurrection of Christ, ten days after His ascension, as one hundred-twenty men and women waited in prayer in that upper room, the promised power came like a rushing mighty wind. "And there appeared unto them cloven tongues like as of fire, and it sat upon each of them."

This was an individual experience. Each man received power for service, power to witness for Christ, with the result that three thousand persons were baptized in a single day. These converts also received the baptism of power and spread the message abroad, until it has been estimated that by the end of a year there were approximately twenty thousand believers in Jerusalem.

**T**HE historian Gibbon tells us that "every convert was a witness." "It became the most sacred duty of a new convert to diffuse among his friends and relations the inestimable blessings which he had received."

Another writer, Conant, says, "The laymen went everywhere like living fire-brands, setting things on fire wherever they went."

That is the way God would have His people today, personal, dynamic, Spirit-filled witnesses—men and women on fire for Christ. The prophet Zechariah ap-

peals to us, "Ask ye of the Lord rain in the time of the latter rain; so the Lord shall make *lightnings*, (margin) and give to them showers of rain and to everyone grass in the field." Zech. 10: 1. We are to ask for it. We are to be in earnest about it. Lightning is fire; dynamic power! May God set us on fire for Him, that we too may win souls for the kingdom.

**I**N the southernmost section of Old Mexico several years ago, three men slipped across the border of Tabasco into the State of Chiapas, carrying their Bibles and the truth of God with them. Cautiously they sowed the seed among the people of the hills and woodlands. Five families accepted the message. These were instructed to find five others who would be obedient.

There were difficulties; persecution stalked them, but they kept on. Five other families covenanted to obey God's commandments. Now there were ten men. As these ten studied the word of God, they felt that the message should be carried into every home in the vicinity of Tecpatan. Eight years later, when I visited this place, twelve churches had been raised up and one thousand persons were observing the Sabbath. It was Pentecost in miniature.

In Inter-America today there are approximately one thousand lay preachers and about as many more lay missionaries. Of the almost six thousand persons baptized in this division during 1945, five out of every six were brought in by laymen.

**W**E have this picture of the activity of the church before the second advent of Christ:

"Hundreds and thousands were seen visiting families and opening before them the word of God. Hearts were convicted by the power of the Holy Spirit, and a spirit of genuine conversion was manifest. On every side, doors were thrown open to the proclamation of the truth. The world seemed to be lightened with the heavenly influence. Great blessings were received by the true and humble people of God. I heard voices of thanksgiving and praise, and there seemed to be a reformation such as we witnessed in 1844." 9T 126.

God calls upon us to be soul-winners. He wants self-supporting laymen to go into the ripening harvest and gather in sheaves for the great day of God.

"Do something, do it soon, with all thy might;

An angel's wing would droop if long at rest;

And God himself, inactive, were no longer blest."



**I**N many respects this is a day of unparalleled opportunity for the Bible. We desperately need what it has to offer, and we possess the required information to its understanding. It can come to mean to the world what it should mean, and what it is capable of meaning, with all that such a possibility implies, if we rise to the challenge in personal commitment and in work. A new day dawns for the Bible, pregnant with infinite potentialities. We must not allow it to be still born."—Christendom, p. 448.

## AN AGRICULTURAL PROGRAM

**D**URING the Fall Quarter, Madison's Agricultural Department sponsored four chapel programs, featuring faculty, student, and visiting speakers. The most recent program of the sort was given by five G. I. veterans, who as students, are taking courses in agriculture. Frank Judson, acting head of agricultural instruction, had charge of these programs.

Marion Moses, the first speaker, confessed that on landing on the Cherbourg Peninsula he was more interested in "digging in" to escape the German Messerschmitt flying at tree-top level than in studying French agricultural products. He did find, however, that the land was sandy and the chief product of that region was the fruit of apple orchards. The scarcity of corn, the extensive vineyards, and the rather well-balanced food-producing program were the thoughts he retained of German agriculture.

James Herman described the red tape that troubled some of the farm boys in Panama, who sought permission to plant a garden. The secrets of Mother Earth in that southern clime were so baffling that he determined to return to college in

order to learn why his garden did not grow.

Student Archer Elemendorf held in his arms a delicate pink and blue blanket containing his three-week-old daughter, as Mr. Judson, who is pre-eminently a dairyman, explained the vital importance to all for the dairyman to produce wholesome milk under rigidly sanitary conditions.

Russell Bales spent two years in the Hawaiian Islands. His report on "Raising Cane" was both amusing and instructive. All enjoyed his story of the sugar industry.

Former paratrooper, William Knight, described the beauty of American farms as seen from the air, and contrasted them with the farms of China.

Modern agriculture in Egypt was described by William Wilson, a Madison-born G. I., whose background of Tennessee agricultural life enabled him to critically evaluate Egypt's methods of irrigation, transportation, and other processes still in use in that land of the ancient civilization.

## WORD-BUILDING, A HEALTH GAME

**I**N his column, "How to Increase Your Vocabulary," in the *New York Enquirer*, issue of December 30, 1946, Greenville Kleiser says:

"Word-building can be not only a fascinating hobby, but can be used to improve the health, as in the case of a man who was a semi-invalid.

"He played a kind of game with words, to occupy his time and mind. He took Roget's Thesaurus and wrote down all the synonyms of "courage" he could find.

"These synonyms led him to other words with related meanings. These led to still others, until in a few days he had several pages filled with lists of words, all of a constructive character, and expressing power, health, harmony, kindness, confidence, and contentment, and like qualities.

"The healing and uplifting effect of this simple game was marvelous. It completely cured him, but he still continues to play his 'game of words.' "

## A LESSON IN FINANCES

**A**T a chapel hour, early in the Winter Quarter, F. G. Holland, Madison's business manager, gave the students a study of the financial setup of the institution and some personal suggestions.

The various enterprises included in the charter name, Rural Educational Association, of which Madison College is a part, all assist in making the Institution a going and growing concern. Each is

operated as a separate business, but with the common interest of promoting the growth of the Association.

College, Sanitarium, Food Factory, Dietary or Food Service, Garage, Engineering, Print Shop, Laundry, Store, all operate as individual enterprises. Their incomes and expenses are kept separate; each has its section in the journal and ledger. At any accounting period the financial status and operation of each unit can be determined. The income and outgo is reviewed and discussed weekly.

This plan has operated successfully for many years at Madison, and has assisted in maintaining the self-supporting basis of the institution. Funds must be set aside for machinery replacement, for major re-

pairs, and improvements, and the goal of each department head is to operate his unit within 90 per cent of its income.

At Madison, students have an opportunity to get their education in the self-supporting way. Many have demonstrated that they can operate their business—which is getting a practical education—within the income they derive from working in the campus industries and having some left over. There is a certain satisfaction and a building of character in EARNING YOUR WAY. Moreover, this training is profoundly important for those who look forward to having a part in the operation of a self-supporting missionary enterprise. Many men in many walks of life today recognize the value of earning while you are learning.

### AN OPPORTUNITY TO HELP

FOR a number of years, Chestnut Hill Farm School has operated a unique and successful institution for the education of children and youth in Sumner County, Tennessee, between Portland and Gallatin, the county seat. It is well located on a hundred-acre farm, and in recent years has added a small sanitarium.

From among its community students, a number have taken a college education and are now filling positions of responsibility. In its program the school places particular emphasis on the value of combined work and study, a program of learning by doing.

Gradually the school has outgrown its facilities, and it now has need of a cottage for housing boy students, en-

larged facilities for training in shop work and household arts, and an enlarged cannery.

I have been acquainted with this school from its beginning, and have watched its growth with a great deal of satisfaction. Some of the best students we have had in Madison College came from the Chestnut Hill Farm School. The founders of this splendid educational center should be encouraged at this time when their type of education of the youth is so much needed.

For further details those who are interested should address the principal of the school, Mrs. Herschel Ard, Portland, Tennessee.

E. A. SUTHERLAND, M.D.

### CAMPUS NEWS

THE campus family has many advantages in the way of lectures and entertainment, and not infrequently residents entertain themselves, as there is quite a wealth of home talent. The evening of November 23, the campus chorus, under the leadership of Professor William Dittes, head of the college music department, presented an especially attractive musical program.

This served as a pleasing introduction to the lecture by Elder Elmer Cardey, who is in the States after years of mission work in South Africa. He is familiar with the territory once traveled by Mr. Druillard when he and Mother

Druillard were missionaries in Cape Town and Mr. Druillard accompanied Cecil Rhodes up country at the time that great Britisher made a grant of land to our people for missionary purposes.

Southern Rhodesia has been the scene of many of Elder Cardey's experiences, and he presented some of the finest photochrome pictures of the city and rural mission centers, churches, gardens, resplendent in color, the Victoria Falls with its magnificent coloring of mist and rainbows. He told the story and showed pictures of the land known to King Solomon and from which he secured the gold of Ophir,



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## LAND OWNERSHIP IS A DIVINE HERITAGE

**H**ISTORICALLY, land ownership is as old as the human race. The Bible story places man in a garden with an assignment of manual work. His fall from perfection increased the need of a close relationship between man and the earth, for from it he was to produce his own living. The divine plan is demonstrated in the history of the children of Israel. That nation was born on a farm in the land of Palestine, owned by the patriarch Abraham. Failure on the part of his children of the third generation to recognize their possibilities postponed the development of that plan for over two hundred years, during which they sojourned in the land of Egypt. But the divine plan of life on the land was not altered by the delay.

The deliverance of Israel from slavery in Egypt in the days of Moses, followed by a forty-year period of instruction under divine leadership, place the descendants of Abraham back on the land in the same country from which they had been exiled. That deliverance was not complete until each family had its share of the land as a perpetual inheritance, a legacy which the law forbade the owner to transfer. Lev. 25: 25-28.

**T**HIS people, to whom were committed the oracles of God, who had the commandments at first-hand from Mount

Sinai, constituted a rural community guided and controlled by that law, and commissioned to become teachers of the world.

Centrally located on the highway between the East and the West, the North and the South, they were to teach by precept and example the gospel of eternal salvation and the victory of truth over the error of idolatry that held others in thralldom. With them agriculture was a basic industry. The earth belonged to God; and they were tenants, His stewards,

whose faithfulness in stewardship was rewarded in proportion to their loyalty to these principles.

Through the ages there has been an unrelenting conflict between rural and urban life; between the care of the land as committed to

man by his Creator, and mechanical employments, the industries associated with city life and in most cases developed to greater proportions in crowded centers of population, and which today are the chief sources of dissension between capital and labor.

In a paper read before the annual meeting of Friends of the Soil at Athens, Ohio, last June, the Rev. Eugene Smathers of the Presbyterian Board of National Missions, quoted a statement made by seventy-eight Protestant, Catholic, and Jewish leaders, entitled "Man's Relation-

### Have a Vision

"**M**AN'S achievement in life will not exceed his prior vision. The blueprint is first made before the actual building is done. The dream preceded reality."

—A. M. BURTON, *Nashville*

ship to the Land." (See *The Christian Rural Fellowship Bulletin*, No. 116) as follows:

"God created the world with a purpose, and through His loving Providence He maintains the world for the good of all mankind. Therefore, all human beings possess a direct natural right to have access to created natural resources.

" . . . The land is God's greatest material gift to mankind. It is a fundamental source of food, fiber, and fuel . . .

"Land is a special kind of property. Ownership of land does not give an absolute right to use or abuse, nor is it devoid of social responsibilities. It is in fact a stewardship. It implies such land tenure and use as to enable the possessor to develop his personality, maintain a decent standard of living for his family and fulfill his social obligations. At the same time, the land steward has a duty to enrich the soil he tills and to hand it down to future generations as a thank offering to God, the giver, and as a loving inheritance to his children's children."

#### HELPING PEOPLE ON TO THE LAND

**P**ASTOR SMATHERS, who is leader of a community project at Big Lick, Tennessee, further told Friends of the Soil—

"The Church should experiment with means and methods of improving land tenure practices, and for helping young families become established on farms of their own. The National Catholic Rural Life Conference, the Town and Country Committee of the Protestant Churches, and the Jewish Agricultural Society are working on these problems. The Church of the Brethren has established a land-purchasing fund from which . . . a young couple may secure assistance in the purchase of a farm. Other denominations are working on similar plans . . . Some of us believe that the denominational boards, which now have millions of dollars invested in stocks and bonds, could well invest some of this money in land . . . and make an investment in new families on the land."

**M**ADISON is by no means alone in advocating that many people should leave the cities and locate on the land, learn how to secure their living from the soil, and meanwhile become active leaders in community uplift and Christian service. Entered upon with the right spirit and with faith in God, life on the soil should become a great educational

factor for each member of the family.

An agricultural life calls for an entirely different program than that of the usual industrial laborer in factory and shop. The farmer cannot be a time-server. Seed time and harvest set the pace for him. He rises early and works late, as his crops demand attention. He must give freely if he is to reap a generous return. Beggarly giving brings a beggarly harvest.

The producer of crops sows and awaits the harvest before getting his pay. The successful farmer must have long vision. He plans for the year as a whole. He is forced to study economic problems. He is daily dealing with growing things. He faces progress, not dead metals and mechanical devices that can be laid aside and then picked up with their condition unchanged some time in the future.

**T**HE Christian man of the farm will learn to work and at the same time talk with the Lord who, through the prophet Isaiah (Chap. 28: 23-29) has promised to direct him in his food-producing projects:

"Give ye ear, and hear my voice; hearken, and hear my speech. Doth the plowman plow all day to sow? Doth he open and break the clods of the ground?"

"When he hath made plain the face thereof, doth he not cast abroad the fitches, and scatter the cummin, and cast in the wheat in the principal place, and barley and rye in the appointed place? (margin) For his God doth instruct him to discretion, and doth teach him . . .

"This also cometh forth from the Lord of hosts, which is wonderful in counsel, and excellent in working."

**I**n this mission of Madison and its affiliated units to assist young people to homes on the land, and to instruct them in the science and philosophy of agriculture and Christian community service, there is a broad field for study and development. There is a breadth of experience for both the leaders and those they may be able to guide and assist. Agriculture is a basic industry in self-supporting Christian enterprises.

### THE CHURCH AND RURAL LIFE

**I**F the program of the local church is to be in harmony with the basic insights of its faith, its inclusive task is that of developing a Christian community. It will seek to make conscious

and Christian the inherent possibilities of community in rural life.

"The goal of its efforts will be the transformation of separate families into a community of families, consciously



working together for their mutual welfare and for a better world. The sociological community is to become a Christian community, a group of people sharing common loyalties to Christ and His way of life. It will call men to a finer sense of stewardship of the whole natural order whose creator is God."—*The Christian Rural Fellowship Bulletin*, No. 116.

**E**XODUS of Philadelphia's once flourishing urban churches to new suburban sites far removed from the city's center, is growing at a marked rate, the trend having become more noticeable with the unfolding of building programs for the postwar era. A similar

trend is believed to be progressing in other major cities throughout the union."—*Review and Herald*, December 26, 1946.

**W**ITHOUT a love for country life and a knowledge of how to meet its problems, little can be accomplished. To carry out God's plan of life requires a definite strong and progressive educational program on the part of all our leaders and teachers.

"To accomplish the work of the Commission on Country Living, the cooperation of every agency of the church is needed."—E. A. SUTHERLAND, M. D. in *The Journal of True Education*, October, 1946.

## PREPARING FOR RURAL LIFE

A council of farm managers, school matrons and home economics teachers, sponsored by the Central, Northern and Southwestern Union Conferences of Seventh-day Adventists, was held at Union College, Lincoln, Nebraska, early in December. This enthusiastic group was entertained by the college.

In the report summarizing the two-day study are found the following pertinent quotations:

**A substitute for sports.** "If in our schools the land were more faithfully cultivated, the buildings more disinterestedly cared for by the students, the love of sports and amusements, which cause so much perplexity, would pass away."

**Health and financial benefits.** "Had our schools encouraged work in agricultural lines, they would now have an altogether different showing. Opposing influences would have been overcome; financial conditions would have changed; labor would

have been equalized; greater physical and mental strength would have been developed."

From the council came recommendations—

1. "THAT our colleges establish agricultural and home economics departments, offering a teaching minor leading to a teaching major to meet the demands in these fields.

2. "THAT our colleges require one unit of vocational credit in their entrance requirements.

3. "THAT our schools provide intensive short courses for training their constituents in phases of agriculture and home economics that will fit them for rural living."

All this is quite in harmony with the teaching and methods of life in Madison College and the rural community centers of the Southland that constitute the group of self-supporting institutions.

## HEALTH SCHOOL FOR SANITARIUM PATIENTS

**M**ADISON Sanitarium and Hospital through its consulting dietitian, Dr. Frances Dittes, has launched a health school for its patrons. These lectures, classes, demonstrations, and round-table discussions are held in the Sanitarium parlor each Tuesday and Thursday afternoon. Physicians, dietitians, and nurses are cooperating to put over an interesting and helpful program.

Various topics are presented, such as an adequate normal diet; a balanced ration; the common cold; diets for such diseases as diabetes, anemia, arthritis, high blood pressure and hypoacidity. Many interesting questions are answered as a result

of the question box that has been made available. The effects of tea and coffee, meat, and condiments on the human system have formed the basis of some interesting discussions.

Working diets with food models, wall charts, and food-value posters have been enjoyed by the guests. A diet kitchen is being equipped in the new wing of the hospital where demonstrations will be given in diet and food preparation. Leaflets on nutrition and printed quotations for use on the trays are put in circulation among the guests of the institution.

Such a program should be not only entertaining and recreational for patients,

but should serve as a school where principles of good nutrition, means of extending the prime of life, a better and abundant life, and greater efficiency and happi-

ness are being instilled in the minds of those who attend. This is a means toward the formation of new habits and the transformation of character.

## CAPPING EXERCISES

**O**UTSTANDING among student programs of each scholastic year is the capping exercise for freshmen nurses. On Sunday evening, January 26, a well-filled auditorium greeted the group which marched to their seats, as Professor Rimmer played Mendelssohn's "The March of the Priests" on the Hammond organ. They were led by the director of nurses, Miss Ruth Hopper, and Mrs. Leitha May dressed to represent Florence Nightingale.

school and indicates that the wearer is dedicating her life to service.

The candle lighting, which usually accompanies the capping exercise, typifies an inner life characterized by intelligence, knowledge, enthusiasm, compassion, loyalty, morality, and the crowning light of service.

To the soft strains of music the freshmen nurses marched to the rostrum where each received her cap from a senior nurse, and lighted her candle from the one held by Florence Nightingale, and repeated the Nightingale pledge.

The hospital superintendent, Walter Hilgers, welcomed the new nurses. The congregation sang the familiar hymn, "O, Master, Let Me Walk with Thee." Dean Welch gave an inspirational talk. Miss Hopper explained that the cap worn by the nurse on duty is a symbol of the

Following the service, the freshmen nurses were given a reception by the nurses' alumnae, the senior nurses acting as hostesses.

## FRIENDLY WORDS

**C**ONCERNING the Association of Self-Supporting Institutions, now in process of organization, a leading worker in one of the self-supporting rural centers of the South wrote, "I think the forming of an association of self-supportion workers is a fine move. There is every reason to believe an association will not only contribute greatly to a better understanding, but it will encourage many people

to engage voluntarily in such missionary work as they are qualified to do."

From a friend in Florida comes this word: "One of Madison's former students gave us quite an account of Madison's progress at the church yesterday. I appreciate Madison's pattern of education. It is said that in the last days of ancient Rome, the cry was, 'Bread for nothing; games forever.' I am glad Madison is teaching students to do things that are worth while."

## SABBATH SERVICE IN SPANISH

**T**HE number of students enrolling at Madison College from Latin American countries is rapidly increasing. A large number are planning to enter next year—some for regular college courses and some for nurse-training.

edge of Spanish is a little more advanced.

Beginning January 25, another forward step was taken by providing Sabbath morning service in Spanish.

For the benefit of those who do not as yet receive much benefit from the English services, Madison recently organized a Spanish Sabbath School. Some of our North American students who plan to work in South America are also attending the Spanish Sabbath School, and others plan to do so as soon as their knowl-

The Madison family at the present time includes four ordained ministers with extensive experience in South and Inter-American fields, and several others who have been workers in Spanish-speaking America.

It is believed that this new feature will be a great benefit to both Latin American students and those who plan to go as workers to those fields.



# The Madison Survey

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## LEADERSHIP IN RURAL MISSIONARY WORK

THOSE in our rural units, and others who contemplate entering the self-supporting rural work can profitably contemplate the instruction given by Mr. Edward Mott, Vocational Agricultural Instructor in New York's Genoa Central School, and reprinted in *The Christian Rural Fellowship Bulletin*, No. 118.

**A Pertinent Question.** "Do you believe in the possibilities of service to the rural church and in the importance of her people enough to go to a community and build yourself and your home into the life of such a community?"

"We need such ministers. We need also such teachers, business men, and homemakers, who will build their lives into the life of the community. . . . I believe that laymen should take more leadership into their own hands than they usually have."

From the book, *Ministry of Healing*, p. 193, comes an answer in these words:

"Christian farmers can do real missionary work in helping the poor to find homes on the land and in teaching them how to till the soil and make it productive. Teach them how to use the implements of agriculture, how to cultivate various crops and care for orchards.

"Let proper methods be taught. If any do not wish you to speak to them of ad-

vanced ideas, let the lesson be given silently. Keep up the cultivation of your own land. Let the harvest be eloquent in favor of right methods. Demonstrate what can be done with the land when properly worked."

There are members of rural units, lay workers, who can testify to the efficacy of this method of giving assistance to neighbors. Such efforts bring rich rewards.

**Mr. Mott's Story of Kagawa.** "President William Danforth, of Purina Mills, told about a visit that Kagawa made to his home when he was in this country. Kagawa wore the type of suit which the Japanese laborer could afford. Kagawa could not see well. The combination of cheap suit and poor eyesight made the suit he was wear-

ing look bad. Mr. Danforth wished to do something for him. He asked Kagawa's traveling companion to approach him on the idea of a new suit. He brought back word that Kagawa said to thank him, but that he had a suit that would do. But back home there was a village that needed a new church. He got the church.

"His church was nearer his heart than his clothes. What is nearest yours and mine?"

### Measure of Age

"ANYONE who stops learning is old, whether this happens at twenty or eighty," says Henry Ford "And anyone who keeps on learning," he adds, "not only remains young, but becomes constantly more valuable."

—The Mirror

That question settled by many a layman will lead to a great revival of missionary endeavor with correspondingly enlarged results in our rural community centers. The Lord's work first, and self second in our thoughts is a necessary experience if the instruction is carried into effect that—

"The leaders in God's cause, as wise generals, are to lay plans for advance moves all along the line. In their planning they are to give special study to the work that can be done by the laity for their friends and neighbors. The work of God in this earth can never be finished until the men and women comprising our church membership rally to the work, and unite their efforts with those of ministers and church officers." T. IX, p. 117.

**Teachers, Improve Your Technique.** Speaking from the standpoint of a teacher of agriculture, Mr. Mott says:

"In agriculture we must still plan and plant, weed and cultivate, harvest and market. But we are constantly developing new ways of doing these things. If, in this tractor age, I was still teaching horse-agriculture only, my job would soon be over.

"We have had leadership training in some of our rural churches, but I would guess that in 85 per cent of the classes we are still using the old 'Who was Jacob? How many sons did he have?' technique. We need to study the context of the Bible, and we should study new techniques of teaching such as those being used in the day school, and even develop new ones.

"We must find new techniques for teaching the application of eternal truths of the Bible to our modern living in the country. Some of us could well be pioneers in such plans to make religion practical."

**Help Young People** to homes on the land. "In many places service organizations like Rotary help boys to start farm projects," says Mr. Mott. "Why should our church lag behind? Wouldn't that be a good way to show some young man that his church is interested in him?"

That is a very practical question for us as Seventh-day Adventist church members. There are in our midst, families who should be encouraged to leave the city and settle on the land in some rural community. They can contribute in one way or another to its progress in education or physical betterment. Who, better than the church, can start a movement to the country? What better missionary work than to help those who cannot bear the entire expense of moving and equipping for rural work?

This is a problem facing the Commission on Rural Living recently organized by the General Conference to aid city people to homes on the land and to educate them for self-supporting missionary activities. Get in touch with the secretary of the Commission, Dr. E. A. Sutherland, at his Washington office, General Conference of Seventh-day Adventist, Takoma Park, Washington 12, D. C.

## ON FURLOUGH FROM INDIA

**D**URING the scholastic year, 1946-47, Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Larson, home on furlough after seven years of service as missionaries in India, are living on the college campus. Mrs. Larson is enrolled in the Department of Nutrition and Home Economics, and Mr. Larson is teaching in the Department of English and completing his work for a master's degree in Peabody College for Teachers, Nashville. The December, 1946, issue of *The Peabody Reflector* gave the following write-up of Mr. Larson's work:

Back from India after seven years in the mission field, Mr. Lewis J. Larson, is enrolled for graduate study at Peabody College. He received his B.S. degree from Madison College before accepting the mission assignment under the Seventh-day Adventist Church in 1939.

A man of genial personality and high ideals of service, Mr. Larson came very close to the Indian people during these seven years. Sta-

tioned for six years as principal of a high school at Kottarakara in Travancore State on the southwest coast, he gained much first-hand information on the controversial issue of the native states. A year on the staff of Spicer College at Poona gave him added insight into the educational development of the country.

In Travancore, India's third largest state, government is based on an elected two-house assembly presided over by a president appointed by the Maharaja. An almost medieval feudal system exists with a form of democratic government superimposed upon it. He does not hesitate to say, after living in the state for six years and being personally acquainted with nearly every major official in the government, that he considers the people in as enlightened a state as Travancore to be as well off as, if not better off than, those in provinces of British India.

Progressive reforms in education are being introduced. At the present time over 55 per cent of the people of Travancore are literate as compared with 13 per cent literacy for all India. The government has this year inaugurated a system of compulsory free education through the first five grades, which Mr. Larson states is far in advance of anything attempted in British India.



Concerning India's aspirations to freedom, Mr. Larson feels that England is anxious to give India her independence, but the Indian people themselves are unable as yet to agree on the form of independence they desire or the use of their new-found freedoms. Contacts with the common people convince one that the masses are satisfied with the government they have. Their concern is that they be fed and have a little clothing. Another difficulty lies in the fact that they seem unable to conceive of government which is separate and

distinct from religious domination. This is basically the cause of the present deadlock between the Congress Party and the Moslem League.

Mr. Larson assisted in introducing new methods of farming, new types of crops, new foods during famine time. The last year in Travancore his students at Kottarakara grew all the food needed for the school table for eleven months of the year.

Mr. Larson will return to India to teach after completing work for the master's degree.

## I PRAY THEE, OPEN HIS EYES

THE hour was Dr. David Johnson's, and his study was what he called "an intriguing story" in the life of the prophet Elisha, and his student, a young man who accompanied him on his missions. 2 Kings 6.

The Syrian army had put the children of Israel to flight not once, or twice, but a number of times. Again they were invading the land, but each time they made a stand, they were thwarted. So the king called his generals and asked who among their hosts were acting as spies and revealing their plan of attack to the king of Israel.

Said the generals, No one our men is traitor to our cause, but in Israel there is a prophet who tells his king all your plans even the words that "thou speakest in thy bedchamber."

Then said the Syrian leader, Let us find and destroy that prophet. Forthwith, a company of soldiers was sent to the little town of Dothan where Elisha and his servant, or student, were staying. Awakening one morning, the young man saw that he and Elisha were hemmed in on all sides. Trembling with fear, he said, "Alas, my master, what shall we do?"

Elisha the prophet had eyes of faith. He could see what his youthful companion could not. He uttered those words that have passed into proverb: "Fear not, for they that be with us are more than they that be with them." And to the Lord he prayed, "Open his eyes." Then the young man saw the mountain full of angels. "The mountain was full of horses and chariots of fire round about Elisha."

SUCH lessons coming at the early hour of each day, bring hope and courage to meet our problems as they appear. In this self-supporting work there are plenty of problems. For instance, following the war, one of the units had been left without leaders. To secure help seemed out of the question. The Layman Foundation, with faith akin to that of Elisha, believing that this little suffering sanitarium was of the Lord's planting, said that what God had planted must not be allowed to perish.

Each rural center is a precious heritage and must be maintained. Several thousands of dollars were spent in renovating and equipping the institution. Physicians stood by, and the little medical institution has a phenomenal patronage. Still the problem of permanent, efficient help had not been solved. Many were the prayers for wisdom. The test seemed to reach almost the breaking point, when, from sources thought to be unapproachable, came a group of experienced workers.

It illustrates the need of the eye of faith that can pierce the darkness, that will hold to the promises, that will willingly sacrifice self rather than see defeat.

Leadership with the faith of Elisha is needed. Hard times are to be expected just ahead. Training for this work must be given by men and women who from the heart can say, "Fear not; they that be with us are more than they that be with the enemy." "Stand still and see the salvation of the Lord."

## ASSOCIATION OF SELF-SUPPORTING INSTITUTIONS

AN announcement of special interest to the rural units of the South and self-supporting institutions elsewhere, is the meeting for the organization of the Association of Self-Supporting Institutions to be held March 4 and 5 in connection with the session of the Columbia Union Conference.

Each self-supporting institution that so desires will be represented by a delegate, and others are invited to attend. The association has been proposed by the General Conference and accepted by the self-supporting workers of the South at the time of their convention last fall. Its purpose is to unify the work of laymen

who are interested in self-supporting missionary endeavors, and to strengthen and encourage this type of Christian service.

The meeting will be held in the Gibson Hotel, Cincinnati, Ohio. It will be attended by general workers and officials. A constitution will be adopted for the As-

sociation and plans laid for the furtherance of self-supporting missionary work. A strong factor in the Association will be the Commission on Rural Living.

This is an important step in the line of preparing self-supporting workers, largely lay people, to carry forward a strong, rural, missionary work.

## CAMPUS NEWS

**A**MONG recent visitors were Elmer Hansen and wife, of Sioux Rapids, Iowa, who were enroute to Florida. It was Mrs. Hansen's first glimpse of the institution which her husband attended in the early days of Madison. The years have brought many changes at Madison, but Mr. Hansen found several former members of the faculty still active in the program of the institution.

Dr. Julian Gant, of Boston, member of the Madison College teaching staff some twenty years ago, paid the institution a visit late in January. He has not lost his interest in the work of the South and is planning definitely to return to this area after completing some special work at Tulane University and at the Johns Hopkins University Medical School.

The educational secretary of the Northern Union Conference of Seventh-day Adventists, Professor Kenneth Gant, paid Madison a flying visit. He was in search of teachers for his home field.

A very profitable work is being done for the general student body by Professor William Dittes, head of the Music Department, who is inspiring the memorizing of hymns for congregational singing, supplementing practice with the history of many of the familiar hymns, and emphasizing their proper rendition.

The Tennessee Hospital Association, holding its annual session in Chattanooga, February 11 and 12, was attended by the superintendent of Madison Sanitarium and Hospital, Walter H. Hilgers. Mr. Hilgers, as second vice-president of the Association, was chairman of the round-table conference on hospital problems.

The *Nashville Banner*, issue of January 22, reported that "seven local hospitals have qualified for approval by the American College of Surgeons, it was announced today in Chicago." And of the seven, one is Madison Rural Sanitarium and Hospital, which is approved for residences.

Dr. Alfred Webber, College of Medical Evangelists, son of Dr. and Mrs. P. A. Webber of Madison College faculty, is now a captain in the U. S. Army of Occupation in Japan. He reports that he has a new translator and interpreter, the former Miss Nana Hinata, graduate nurse from Madison, class of '31, who with her four children has recently been returned from Manchuria to Japan. Her husband, a judge, is still retained in Manchuria by the Russians.

Dr. and Mrs. Webber spent a number of years as missionary teachers in Japan, and are in close touch with many of the Oriental students who have been at Madison. Recently a letter was received from Stephen Ito, a former member of the student body here and at Emmanuel Missionary College. He and his wife, who is an American citizen, who passed through the war in Japan, are now planning to return to the United States for further school work. Mr. Ito's sister hopes to enroll as a student at Madison soon.

Dr. E. A. Sutherland, secretary of the General Conference Commission on Rural Living with his office in Washington, spent a portion of the month in the South, visiting during that time the Mountain Sanitarium and Asheville Agricultural School at Fletcher, North Carolina; Little Creek School and Sanitarium at Concord, near Knoxville, Tennessee; Hurlbutt Farm and Scott Sanitarium at Reeves, Georgia; Lawrenceburg Sanitarium and Hospital in the southern part of Tennessee; and Pine Forest Academy, Chunky, Mississippi. He attended the biennial session of the Southern Union Conference held in Asheville, and the annual board meeting of Rural Educational Association, the operating corporation of the Madison enterprises. Between trips, he and Mrs. Sutherland were at their home on the banks of the Cumberland River between Madison village and the college.



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## MADISON HAS A GROUP OF DISTINGUISHED VISITORS Entertains the Chinese Commission

FOR more than forty years Madison College has carried on a unique experiment in education. Students from many foreign countries have passed through her halls and work departments. Many illustrious citizens of the world, interested in its program, have come to visit the institution. The last week in February Madison had a rare treat five days with Marshal Feng Yu Hsiang and party.

The Marshal is known to the world as the Chinese "Christian General," and to the Chinese people as one of the greatest patriots of all time. With four associates constituting the commission, he is in the United States for a year's study of its projects of water control, soil conservation and hydro-electric power.

The world renowned TVA project brought him to the Southland and made it possible for him to visit Madison. With the sanitarium as his center, he has visited a number of near-by educational institutions and industries in Nashville and surrounding areas.

The Marshal has known of our work as a denomination through our schools and sanitariums in China. He is personally acquainted with Dr. W. H. Miller, well-known surgeon of Hankow Sanitarium, but now in the States, as he has been a patient in that institution. He has visited a number of Seventh-day Adventist institutions since coming to the United States: Pacific Union College, College of Medical Evangelists, and La

Sierra College in California. He has been a guest of the General Conference of Seventh-day Adventists in Washington, D. C., at which time he visited the Washington Missionary College and Washington Sanitarium and Hospital.

### Introducing Marshal Feng

MARSHAL FENG is of humble parentage. He was born in Hopei Province in 1882. With a map before you, you can follow his career. His father was a stone mason who became a soldier in the army of the Ching, or Manchu Dynasty.

During the Tai Ping revolution his father fled northward from his native province of Anwhei where he married a girl from Shantung whose inhabitants are famous for their great stature. The Marshal stands six feet, four in height, and is every inch a soldier.

As the son of a soldier he had no chance for an education while growing up, but when about twelve years of age he had the privilege of a tutor for a year before joining the army. With the early death of his mother, and his father's retirement from the army, young Feng was left largely to the vicissitudes of army life. He studied and worked diligently to master the difficult Chinese characters. With no paper and only a self-made brush, he practiced writing on the flat stones. It was his custom to rise early and to exercise his voice that he might be able to give military commands to his soldiers.

Marshal Feng grew up during a turbulent period of China's history. Young upstart Japan had trained a modern army and fought a successful war with China; the decadent Ching Dynasty was tottering. Such illustrious men as Sun Yat Sen, Yuan Shi Kai, and others, were coming to the front. Yuan Shi Kai was reorganizing the outmoded Chinese army, and progressive young Feng in his fiery patriotism joined the forces of those who were looking for political changes in China. When the old Empire was overthrown in 1912, he was in command of some five hundred soldiers in the capital city of Peking.

FROM that time until recently, Marshal Feng has been fighting on the side of the republic, against the imperialists and militarists and against the aggression of foreign powers, especially Japan. He opposed the attempt of Yuan Shi Kai to set himself up as Emperor in 1915. He foiled the attempted restoration of the Manchu Regime in 1918 under Henry Pu Yi (later Japanese Puppet Emperor of Manchukuo).

During the years from 1924 to 1927 he helped to put down the great war lords, and his armies fought against such famous militarists as Wu Pei Fu, Chang Tso Lin, and others, men who were eagerly supported by Japan and other foreign powers. Always a patriot and always seeking to help his own country, in 1926 and 1927 he joined his forces in the North with those of Generalissimo Chiang Kai Shek in the South, thus consummating the Chinese Revolution of 1912 and the unity of the Chinese Nation. Marshal Feng thus became one of the co-founders of the Chinese Republic and, because of his cooperation with the Generalissimo, he is called by him "Elder Brother"; and by the common people he is greatly beloved. During the recent war, he turned over his own troops to the hands of the Chinese National Government.

The General has filled various important positions in China. With his untiring interest in the betterment of his country, it is fitting that in this period of national reconstruction, he should be appointed by the Central Government to head a commission to the United States and other countries to study such problems as irrigation, flood control and kindred projects.

THE Marshal has taken advantage of every opportunity to make up his lack of formal education in his youth. He surrounds himself with teachers of political and natural sciences, chemistry and physics. He is a poet of no mean attainment. He surprises us with his knowledge of the English language.

The Marshal is a great patriot, soldier, and statesman. He is also a great Christian. In 1913 he was attracted by the work of Christian missions as they tried to help the people of China, and as a member of the Methodist church, he has been a decided help to national and foreign missionaries in China.

It has been a real privilege and a genuine inspiration to have Marshal Feng and his party as guests in the institution. Students and teachers have met him and have responded to his genial smile. They have listened to his talks in public and private. He is accompanied by Mr. Yuan H. Djang, who is the Marshal's interpreter, and an engineer, Mr. Jason Liu, a second engineer, Col. C. H. Feng, his nephew and secretary, and Dr. T. S. Woo, Professor of Chinese Literature in National University, Nanking.

Dr. John Liu met the commission here, and accompanied them in their inspection of Nashville institutions, the DuPont Rayon Plant at Old Hickory, and others. Dr. Liu is a former Madison student who, while here, imbibed the principles of the self-supporting educational work. He plans soon to return to his home in China and with the help of friends establish what he refers to as "a Madison in China."

THE visit of the Commission to this area gave a number of Nashville, Madison, and Old Hickory business men and educators an opportunity to talk with Chinese Nationals who are seeking help for their government. Among these was Dr. P. P. Claxton, Tennessee's illustrious educator. As Commissioner of Education for over ten years, Dr. Claxton has known many Oriental scholars who visited the United States to acquaint themselves with the educational system of this country, and in these years he directed some to Madison, "the little school near Nashville that has discovered and adopted in the most practical way the vital principles of education too often neglected."

On leaving Madison, Marshal Feng and



his company will study in detail the Tennessee Valley Authority which is responsible for what is probably the greatest hydro-electric projects in the world. China's rivers down through the centuries

have often been "China's Sorrow." The Marshal is seeking a way to harness these great water courses of his country so as to change their destructive forces into a blessing to China's 450 millions.

## ANNUAL MEETING OF CONSTITUENTS OF RURAL EDUCATIONAL ASSOCIATION AND ITS BOARD OF DIRECTORS

**R**URAL Educational Association is the legal corporation which operates the institution familiarly known as Madison. Its leading factors are Madison College, Madison Rural Sanitarium, Madison Foods, Madison Agricultural Activities and the related industries of the campus.

The constituent membership of this corporation is composed of individuals who are intimately connected with its operation in the varied capacities of teachers, physicians, heads of departments and division leaders, those holding positions of responsibility in the business offices and supervisory positions in the medical division, and others of the campus group.

There are also representatives of Madison's extension work, its rural centers. Roll call was answered by A. A. Jaspersen and James Lewis of Asheville Agricultural School and Mountain Sanitarium, Fletcher, North Carolina; E. C. Waller, Principal of Pisgah Institute, Candler, North Carolina; R. B. King, Pine Forest Academy, Chunky, Mississippi; George McClure representing Wildwood Sanitarium, Georgia; William Sandborn, Highland Academy, Fountain Head, Tennessee; and off-campus members of the Board of Directors, who in most cases represent sister institutions, and who by virtue of their position are also members of the constituency. In this group were President E. F. Hackman, Educational Secretary H. C. Klement, and Secretary-Treasurer Charles O. Franz, of the Southern Union Conference; President W. E. Strickland, Kentucky-Tennessee Conference; H. C. Kephart, Southern Publishing Association, Nashville; and President K. A. Wright, Southern Missionary College, Collegedale, Tennessee.

The annual meeting, therefore, calls together a company of approximately one hundred forty men and women. This year the number was augmented by several General Conference officials: President N. C. Wilson, North American Division; A. V. Olsen, Vice-President and H. T. Elliott, Secretary; L. R. Rasmussen, Secretary of the Educational Department, and Miss Lois Burnett, Secretary for Nursing Education. Dr. Julian Gant of Boston was also in attendance.

At the request of Dr. E. A. Sutherland, for many years the presiding officer in these meetings, A. V. Olsen was chairman of the Constituency meetings which largely filled the twentieth of February.

**P**RESIDENT Steen of Madison College, reporting the activities of the past year, touched upon various phases of the work to illustrate the progress and expansion of the institution.

Through its various divisions Madison is do-

ing an extensive business. Its medical department, Madison Rural Sanitarium and Hospital, stands forth in bed capacity among the medical institutions of the denomination in this country. With these and other interests equally as important, the institution demands strong leadership.

One reflection of the activity of the place is featured by the Madison church with a membership of approximately 400, whose tithes and offerings of 1946 reached \$58,000. Thirty-six barrels of clothing, 4,500 articles, have been sent to war sufferers in Europe. At the present time eighteen laymen's efforts are being carried on by members of the college. Sabbath services are conducted in the Spanish language as well as English, and we have four ordained ministers who assist in the Spanish services.

**A**MONG new people who have been added to the working force of the college are Professor and Mrs. Walter Seimsen who came from Oregon; Mrs. Rachel Haughey and Mrs. Ruby Wilson, preceptresses respectively of Girls' Dormitory and Gotzian Nurses' Home; Frank Judson, teacher in the agricultural department who returned from California; Dr. Roy Bowes, member of the inside staff of sanitarium physicians; Misses Ruth Hopper and Edith Munn, respectively Director of Nursing Education and teacher in the nursing department; Mrs. Steen who is teaching music and Spanish; Professor and Mrs. William Dittes of Minnesota. Professor Dittes heads the music department. Elder Amundsen of the Inter-American Division is rounding out some college work and assisting in various ways, and Professor and Mrs. Lewis Larson, on furlough from India, are welcomed as teacher and student.

Among the students are a number from Spanish speaking fields. Two more recent arrivals are teachers from our academy in Costa Rica.

An assistant to Mr. Holland in the Food Factory, Mr. George Norris, came from England. He spent a number of years in health food business in Argentina. He is studying seriously the salvage of the starch, a by-product of gluten-making in the manufacture of foods, 200,000 pounds of which have been going to waste and adding to our sewage problem.

The campus cafeteria has served \$124,000 worth of food to the family during the year. Dr. Frances Dittes, and later Dr. P. A. Webber, have had this work in charge.

The Agricultural Division reported an income of \$41,000. Its \$8,000 bottling plant is nearing completion. Fifty Jersey cows of the college

herd each averaged 389 pounds of butter fat for the year. In order to augment the milk supply, ten Holsteins were added to the herd this season.

**B**USINESS Manager, **F. G. Holland**, gave a brief review of the financial history of the institution for the year. Later, copies of his report were placed in the hands of the Board of Directors. Both Dr. Steen and Mr. Holland listed major improvements which are faced by the institution, such as power line improvements, installation of a sewage system and disposal plant, a central commissary, a psychiatric ward, a new X-ray machine, added student living quarters, major steam line improvements, and others.

### Report of the Survey Commission

**E**ARLY last December on recommendation of the Board of Directors a committee of fifteen, local men and members of the General Conference Committee, made a survey of Madison. By consent of the Board, this report was given to the constituents. Some time was devoted to a consideration of the educational, financial, medical, and other recommendations made by this committee for strengthening the work.

### Election of Board Members

**T**HE Board of Directors consists of twenty-three members, elected for a term of three years. The term of seven of these expired with this meeting, and it was the business of the constituents to fill these vacancies. With this the day's meeting of constituents came to a close.

### The Board of Directors

**A**SHORT meeting of the Board was held Thursday afternoon for the purpose of organization, the main session coming Friday forenoon. The personnel of this Board is: N. C. Wilson, Chairman, E. F. Hackman, Vice-Chairman, Thomas W. Steen, Secretary, Dr. Floyd Bralliar, M. Bessie DeGraw, Dr. Frances Dittes, Florence Felleme, Charles O. Franz, Dr. Julian Gant, W. H. Gorich, Walter H. Hilgers, Dr. Cyrus Kendall, H. C. Kephart, R. B. King, H. C. Klement, W. F. Rocke, William Sandborn, W. E. Strickland, E. A. Sutherland, M.D., P. A. Webber, H. J. Welch, W. S. Wilson, K. A. Wright.

The report of the Survey Commission was considered in detail on Friday, many of its recommendations being referred to the Executive Committee for action. The Executive Committee is composed of all resident members of the Board and any of those residing at a distance who may be on the campus at the time of meetings. It is authorized to carry forward the business of the institution in the interim of Board meetings, in harmony with the principles and policies established by the Board.

Dr. Julian C. Gant, whose medical practice

has been in and near Boston, Massachusetts, was elected medical director of the sanitarium and hospital. Dr. Gant and his family are now on the campus.

The board invited Charles O. Franz, until recently Secretary-Treasurer of the Southern Union Conference, to become Business Manager and Treasurer.

### Madison Objectives

**T**HE report of the Survey Commission defines the objectives of Madison in these words:

"The objective of Madison is to train and equip students for leadership as lay workers in self-supporting missionary activities. This concept makes advisable the training of medical missionary workers and such technical and industrial workers for fields of endeavor as are best adapted to self-supporting missionary work. Furthermore, its purpose is to afford worthy young men and women an opportunity to meet the expenses of a college education by employment in school activities.

"Madison should demonstrate in its own operation the principles of self-support."

**T**HIS fundamental principle of self-support is definitely specified by the General Conference organization in the plans set up to strengthen and encourage its lay church members in the establishment and operation of rural centers of activity which combine agriculture, educational advantages for the children and youth, and medical institutions.

"These institutions," says the President of the general Conference, "do not receive funds or operating appropriations from our conference but depend on their own earning for meeting their operating expenses. The responsibilities of management rest with the promoters and organizers of these institutions."

Still further, President McElhany says:

"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 [Dr. E. A. Sutherland] has entered upon his duties.

"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 upon which these self-supporting institutions have been developed and operated."

**T**HE possibilities ahead of Madison are great, provided it adheres to the fundamental principles thus outlined. Conditions are shaping rapidly in the world which will complicate the educational work of all church schools. It is most important that Madison follow with clear vision the pattern that has been set for it as a self-supporting institution training workers for self-supporting missionary work.



# The Madison Survey

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(Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute)

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Madison College, Tennessee

March 30, 1947

## ANOTHER MILESTONE IN SELF-SUPPORTING MISSIONARY WORK

REPRESENTATIVES of the units who are carrying forward self-supporting rural missionary work in the South, together with men and women from other parts of the United States who are engaged in similar educational and medical missionary enterprises on a self-supporting basis, met in Cincinnati on the fourth and fifth of March to organize the Association of Seventh-day Adventist Self-Supporting Institutions. This was an important meeting, the actions of which will affect the future layman's missionary work of the denomination in the entire North American Division.

### The Origin

OVER forty years ago, Madison was established as a training school for self-supporting workers. To train such workers, Madison itself must be self-supporting in its operation. The institution was founded with limited means. The group that banded together to found the institution were conscious of the fact that they were entering upon an untried path. They must be learners. They must be able to demonstrate the feasibility of the plan they were teaching others.

This called for simplicity of life, for a growing faith in the principles of self-help for students and self-maintenance

for the school. It meant that Madison could not follow the plans and methods of our older established schools.

The new school gave its students opportunity to earn their expenses while in training. Friends, sympathetic with the principles of the founders, kindly assisted with money for buildings and equipment. Students caught the spirit, and soon small groups of them left the parent institution, and located in some rural area to duplicate the system of education learned at Madison.

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."

—*County Living*

IN TIME The Layman Foundation was chartered under the General Welfare Act of the State of Tennessee, and funds were made available for those who needed help for the purchase of property, housing, and other facilities. Each of these rural centers stood for the

principle of self-support. They made their living largely from the soil. They had to practice strict economy, both as individuals and as institutions. It was their privilege to progress as fast as they had the means and the workers. Their strong spirit of initiative often called forth expressions of wonder and admiration.

The most extensive demonstration of this type of missionary work developed in the southeastern states of our country. This was a fertile field. An analysis

of the conditions reveals the wisdom of locating Madison, the training center, in the mild climate of the Southland.

The self-supporting institutions increased in number and in size without placing any financial burden on the conferences in which they were located. Rather, they were substantial contributors to the organized work. Especially in the Southern Union Conference were they responsible for a large number of schools and sanitariums. Each rural center had its church of active members who participated in the regular programs of the denomination.

### Laymen of the Church

WORLD conditions have made many Christian people increasingly conscious of the evils of the large cities, and the wisdom of seeking homes on the land. Within the last few years there has grown in the denomination a conviction that large numbers of the city membership should find other employment, and that their children should have a different environment than that afforded by the city. Attendance at religious services is not the full duty of the Christian; every member of the church should be an every-day worker for the Master, a minister to the needs of his fellowmen.

The self-supporting workers of the South, in their rural community work, presented an impressive demonstration of what should be the program of hundreds of others. The general organization of Seventh-day Adventists realized their responsibility to give more definite assistance to those desiring to find a rural home. Some months ago there was organized the Commission on Rural Living. Articles have been written and pamphlets published on the subject. Dr. E. A. Sutherland, with over forty years' experience in rural self-supporting institutional work, and as father of the rural units of the South, was made secretary of the Commission. In this position he has had the hearty support and cooperation of enthusiastic members at the Washington headquarters.

At the 1946 annual Convention of Self-supporting Workers the General Conference proposed the organization of an Association of Seventh-day Adventist Self-Supporting Institutions. This plan received the approval of the convention delegates.

### Preparing for Organization

WITH this background, we approach the meeting held in Cincinnati early in March. Through the courtesy of the Columbia Union Conference in its quadrennial session, representatives of the self-supporting institutions met in the Gibson Hotel, together with local and general conference men.

N. C. Wilson, president of the North American Division, and also president of the Commission on Rural Living, opened the meeting. He gave a hearty welcome to the delegates. He expressed Elder McElhany's regret that he was not present. He had been called away unexpectedly by illness in his family. Speaking, therefore, for himself and the president of the General Conference, Elder Wilson said:

"We are all deeply interested in this work. Anything the General Conference can do to help the Commission on Rural Living, or the self-supporting work, we want to do. I thank God we have lived to see this day."

Elder F. H. Robbins, retiring president of the Columbia Union Conference, referring to the work ahead of the laity of the church and the self-supporting enterprises, said:

"Years ago we were instructed to get out of the large cities. These representatives of self-supporting missionary work which I am facing are men of experience. In our need of leadership, to look into the faces of this group gives courage and is a forecast of success. We are starting on right lines. There is a mighty move ahead of us."

Carlyle B. Haynes, executive secretary of the Council on Industrial Relations, has been closely associated with the rural movement and the Commission. He is intimately acquainted with the problems that must be met by the city church membership. Said he:

"The solution is to get the people out and into some Christian service. That is a great problem." He suggests short courses of instruction to be given by our colleges in lines that will help those who need instruction and leadership.

Dr. Wayne McFarland, editor of *Life and Health Magazine*, had this to say:

"Forty years ago we were told to get out of the cities. We have now circled around this mountain long enough. If we are not ready to step forward, God will raise up others to do the work. I am convinced that medical missionary work is the key to gospel work for the cities. We need many small rural sanitariums. We should use to the limit the young physicians from the College of



Medical Evangelists. I am happy to see these older men of the denomination uniting with the self-supporting work, and giving it their moral support. This meeting is the vanguard of many gatherings that will unite doctors, teachers, nurses, farmers, mechanics, and others of the self-supporting group."

### Groups Represented

THE spirit of the Self-Supporting Workers Convention was in the air. Twenty-five organizations were listed as charter members of the Association. Most of those in attendance are well known to SURVEY readers. There were A. A. Jasperson and Dr. Lew Wallace, of Fletcher, North Carolina; E. C. Waller, Pisgah Institute and Sanitarium, and C. B. Howe, of Glen Alpine, both of North Carolina; T. E. Hirst, Middleboro Sanitarium, Massachusetts; Leland Straw and wife, and Mr. and Mrs. Roger Goodge, Little Creek School; J. W. Swain, Takoma Sanitarium, Greeneville; Dr. T. W. Steen, H. J. Welch, Dr. Frances Dittes, the Doctors, Julian Gant, Joe Sutherland, David Johnson, and Walter Hilgers, Madison Sanitarium, Miss Fellemende and Miss DeGraw, of Madison, and Miss Winquist, of Nashville Health Studio and Mrs. Susan Ard, Chestnut Hill School, all of Tennessee; W. D. Frazee and Harvey Foote, Wildwood Sanitarium, and George Juhl, Scott Sanitarium, Georgia; Archie Page, Pine Hill Sanitarium, Birmingham; and Neil Martin and wife, El Reposo Sanitarium, Florence, Alabama; Dr. George Harding, Worthington, Ohio; A. A. Davis and wife, Pewee Valley Sanitarium, near Louisville, and Ira Wallace, Lockport, Kentucky; Dr. Wendell Malin, Wythsville Sanitarium, Virginia; Dr. Lawrence Malin, Eugene Leland Memorial Hospital, Riverdale, Md.; Doctors Robert and Olive Ingersoll and Mr. and Mrs. Milborn Cleveland, of Adams Friendship Sanitarium, Wisconsin; and Dr. A. H. Foster, most distant representative, who came by plane from Brawley, California.

### The Association Organized

A TENTATIVE constitution and by-laws had been prepared by a joint committee of General Conference and self-supporting men. With some minor changes this was adopted. Space limitations forbid giving this in the present issue. An over-all committee was appointed, of which N. C. Wilson was chairman, to name working committees. On recom-

mendation of this group there was chosen a nominating committee, a committee on credentials, a plans committee, and a committee on constitution and by-laws.

The self-supporting units vary in size from a family of two, as is the case at Middleboro Sanitarium, to institutions such as Asheville Agricultural School and Mountain Sanitarium, Fletcher, and Madison with fifty to one hundred constituents. There was discussion, therefore, concerning the number of delegates to which an institution is entitled.

The suggestion that each member institution have one delegate brought a protest from the larger institutions. By compromise it was decided that each institution is entitled to one delegate. For each twenty members, or major part of that number, a second delegate is allowed; and the largest number that any institution can have is three.

THE Committee on Credentials read the list of twenty-four institutions, and The Layman Foundation, a fostering organization of the South, which had presented credentials duly certified by local conferences. Most of these are in the list previously quoted. In addition there were accepted Dr. W. H. Miller's institution at Mount Vernon, Ohio; the sanitarium operated by Mrs. P. H. Davenport, Azusa, California; Lawrenceburg Sanitarium in Tennessee; and Pine Forest Academy and Sanitarium, Chunky, Mississippi.

The Nominating Committee made recommendations, which were adopted, for officers of the Association; and the new Association of Seventh-day Adventist Self-Supporting Institutions was launched with Dr. E. A. Sutherland, president; Dr. Wendell Malin, vice-president; and Dr. Wayne McFarland, secretary-treasurer.

The Association is to have an Executive Committee of eleven members, six of whom are to be chosen by the institution membership and five by the General Conference Committee. President N. C. Wilson, of the North American Division, announced that in all probability the officers just elected will be three of the five General Conference appointees. The six chosen by the institution membership are: A. A. Jasperson, Dr. George Harding, Dr. Thomas Steen, Drs. A. H. Foster and L. E. Cooledge, and W. D. Frazee. These eleven will carry the busi-

ness of the Association until its next meeting at Madison at the time of the fall gathering of Southern Self-Supporting Workers.

Opportunity will be given other groups to join the Association. This organization will constitute a connecting link that will strengthen the work so nobly done in the past by the self-supporting workers with their loose organization that was little more than a oneness of purpose and faith in a common cause.

The Association of Self-Supporting Institutions will cooperate closely with the Commission on Rural Living. The movement of families out of the cities has already begun. Interested men and women are asking what to do, where to go, and who will act as guide? It is now that Madison College should arise to its pos-

sibilities as a training center and demonstrate the principles of self-supporting Missionary endeavor.

In due time, so it is proposed, some medium of communication will be established through which the Commission and the Association can pass on to people in the field the instruction called for.

**T**HE Cincinnati meeting was a forward step for the self-supporting work of lay church members. The clock has struck. We may expect more rapid movements in the future than we have ever seen before. Men in all walks of life anticipate a crisis in world affairs. In view of this we know that the final movements must be rapid ones. He who is not ready to advance must step aside and let others take his place.

### ATTRACTIVE COURSES AT MADISON

**“OUT of the cities”** is my message. “Arise, shine, for thy light is come.” This is the challenge of the hour. Out-of-the-cities represents a way of life, not merely a means of escaping danger or destruction. In some way there must be implanted in our hearts a love for the country, a respect for the soil out of which we are created, a respect similar to that which children owe their parents.

We are fifty years behind where we should be in this message. If it had been heeded when first given, we would now be far in advance of our present position. Madison College and Sanitarium and the related campus industries plan to meet this challenge by launching a new college curriculum, particularly as a part of the summer school program.

**I**N THIS new curriculum, emphasis is being placed on agriculture, home gardens, nutrition, care of the sick, building simple homes, care of cattle and poultry, shop and maintenance engineering. These and combinations of courses will be announced later.

Among contemplated changes in the summer school program are short courses to accommodate men and women who desire special vocational or technical training. These three, six, nine weeks', or three months' courses will lend themselves to those who are planning a change from city to country.

Watch for an outline of these courses in the next issue.

**A**TTENDANT Nursing Course. Plans are being laid for a course in Attendant Nursing to open June 12, 1947. This course will meet state requirements for certification of practical nurses. It will be approximately of one year duration. Students will have the use of Madison Sanitarium and Hospital as a laboratory. There will be opportunity also to earn expenses.

Full announcements of college offerings and short courses will be available in the near future.

Neighbors interested would do well to have their names placed on the mailing list for Madison's new program. Address correspondence to Office of the Dean, Madison College, Tennessee.



# The Madison Survey

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April 15, 1947

## IMPORTANT ADMINISTRATIVE CHANGES AT MADISON COLLEGE



N. C. WILSON  
*Newly-elected Chairman  
of the Board of Directors*



E. F. HACKMAN  
*Newly-elected Vice-chairman  
of the Board of Directors*

The 1947 annual meeting of the constituency of the Rural Education Association, operators of Madison College, Madison Sanitarium and Hospital, Madison Foods, and the various industries, was held at Madison College February 20 and 21, with a full representation of the entire constituency. On this occasion several important administrative changes were made.

Elder N. C. Wilson, vice-president of the General Conference of Seventh-day Adventists, was elected chairman of the Board of Directors. Elder E. F. Hackman, president of the Southern Union Conference, was asked to fill the newly-created office of vice-chairman.



THOMAS W. STEEN, PH.D.  
*President of Madison College*



JULIAN C. GANT, M.D., F.C.A.P.  
*Newly-elected Medical Director of  
Madison Sanitarium and Hospital*

Dr. Thos. W. Steen continues as president of the institution and will also serve as executive secretary of the Board of Directors and president of the executive committee of the same.

Dr. Julian C. Gant of Boston was called as Medical Director of the Sanitarium and Hospital, and was also made a member of the Board of Directors. Dr. Gant, who is widely known throughout the denomination, and who, for the past fifteen years has been connected with the Massachusetts General Hospital, has already arrived and taken over his duties.

Mr. Charles O. Franz, who has been secretary-treasurer and auditor of the Southern Union Conference for the past ten years, was asked to become the new business manager and treasurer. Brother Franz is already assisting in consultations and will assume his regular duties April 1.

One of the new members of the Board of Directors is Dr. Perry A. Webber, Professor of chemistry and Superintendent of Food Service in the institution.

During the past year several new members have been added to the staff: Mr. George E. Norris, who was called from London as Production Manager of Madison Foods; Mr. M. M. Rabuka, in charge of the College Press; Mr. Walter Siemsen, Dean of Men; Mrs. Rachel Haughey, Dean of Women; P. D. Durichek, in charge of the laundry; and various other members of the personnel.

The Sanitarium Staff has been greatly strengthened by the addition of Dr. Roy B. Bowes, and several additional nursing supervisors and other employees.





CHARLES O. FRANZ  
*Newly-elected business  
 manager and treasurer*



HOWARD J. WELCH, M.A.  
*Dean of the College*

## MADISON PREPARES TO OFFER STRONG TWO-YEAR TERMINAL CURRICULUMS IN VARIOUS VOCATIONS

### The Junior College to Be Fully Accredited

In harmony with the recent vote of the General Conference recommending that "Madison College be encouraged to become a strong vocational and technical school," extensive preparations are being made for the teaching of the new two-year vocational curriculums recently voted by the Board of Directors. The plan includes the following:

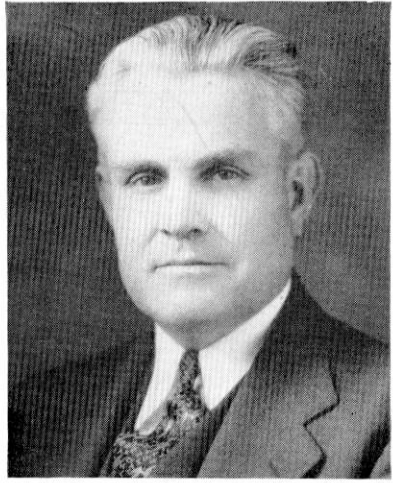
1. Junior Maintenance Engineering
2. Auto Mechanics and Welding
3. Food Technology
4. Agriculture
5. Laboratory Technician
6. Medical Secretarial

There will also be offered on the junior college level two-year curriculums in general education, teacher-training, and in the various pre-professional programs, including pre-nursing (one year), pre-home economics, pre-dental, and others.

On the senior college level the curriculums will be conducted in Health and Nursing, Agriculture, Dietetics, and Home Economics. Plans are also under consideration to develop a four-year curriculum in Industrial Education.



RUTH HOPPER, R.N., M.A.  
*Director of Nursing Education*



PERRY A. WEBBER, PH.D.  
*Newly-elected member of  
the Board of Directors*

## SCHOOL OF NURSING TO BE GREATLY ENLARGED

With the addition of the new surgical and obstetrical wing, the Madison Sanitarium and Hospital is now able to accommodate 180 patients, making this the fourth largest hospital of the denomination in North America. Provision will be made for accepting a large class in pre-nursing as well as a large number of additional students in the first year of the nurses' course, which begins in September. Beginning with the summer quarter, June 12, Madison will offer a one-year course in Attendant Nursing which will lead to state certification in "Practical Nursing." The usual scholastic prerequisites for nurses' training will not be required for this course.

## MADISON MAINTAINS ITS DISTINCTIVE SELF-SUPPORTING PROGRAM

Nearly all of Madison's students earn a large share of their expenses, and considerably more than half meet all their expenses of room, board, tuition, etc. by their labor in the various enterprises maintained by the institution, including the sanitarium, food factory, and industries. Expenses are moderate and wages are reasonable.

### Information

A new illustrated folder announcing the new courses, rates of tuition and other information, is now being prepared and will be mailed immediately upon request. Application blanks are also available. Address—

DEAN OF THE COLLEGE,  
Madison College, Tenn.



# The Madison Survey

Vol. XXIX, No. 8

Madison College, Tennessee

April 30, 1947

## BOARD OF DIRECTORS INITIATE PLANS FOR A GREATER MADISON



**H. T. ELLIOTT**  
*Associate Secretary of the General Conference*

The first regular (quarterly) meeting of the new Board of Directors of Madison College met April 2, with all members but one present. Elder H. T. Elliott, Associate Secretary of the General Conference, also attended this important meeting.

### **Spirit of Optimism Prevails**

The Directors manifested interest and pleasure in recent developments at the institution. As news of the strengthening of the staff has reached the field, there has developed a rapidly increasing correspondence from prospective students. This is especially true of those interested in the new terminal, two-year curriculums in "Junior Maintenance Engineering," "Medical Secretarial," "Nursing,"

and especially in the new one-year course in "Attendant Nursing," which will begin June 12.

The Food Factory had a most inspiring report on its achievements in perfecting certain of its foods. Brother George E. Norris, recently arrived from England, has been working on these improvements and the new foods are now reaching the market.

The Directors were delighted with the splendid assortment of machine shop and other tools which are now arriving in larger quantities for the vocational and technical courses to be offered next year.

There were also most encouraging notices from the Sanitarium, from the Madison College Church, and financial reports.

### **Board Plans for an Enlarged Plant**

For many years Madison has been adding to its hospital and educational buildings. It can now care for a maximum of 180 patients, and its five educational buildings provide classroom, library, and laboratory facilities sufficient for more than 600 college students. In the earlier years students were housed largely in cottages. Dormitory buildings are limited in size. Married students should have all the cottages, and many more are needed for employees. Many other facilities are also imperative.

A tentative general plan was studied which would round out the Madison plant. Preliminary estimates suggest that over \$560,000 will be required to carry on the improvements. The Board appointed two committees to begin work immediately and make a complete report at the next meeting which will be held July 9 at the college. The committee on buildings and improvements is composed of Dr. T. W. Steen, chairman, Professor E. E. Cosentine, Professor H. C. Klement, Dr. Julian C. Gant, Dr. E. A. Sutherland, Dr. P. A. Webber, and Dean H. J. Welch.

The other committee is charged with making plans for raising the funds required for carrying out the program. Its members are: General Manager C. O. Franz, chairman, Professor E. E. Cosentine, Dr. Floyd Bralliar, Dr. T. W. Steen, Mr. W. H. Hilgers, and the solicitor to be appointed.

The Board believes that Madison is about to enter into a greatly enlarged program full of service and that extraordinary efforts must now be put forth to provide for the large number of students that should be here.

#### **A History of S. D. A. Self-Supporting Missionary Work**

Another significant decision of the Board of Directors was to invite the General Conference to unite with Madison in the preparation of a book dealing with the history, development, and present opportunities in the self-supporting missionary work of Seventh-day Adventists. The recommendation contemplates the full-time employment for the next year or two of Miss M. Bessie DeGraw as the chief editor of the work. It is assumed that a work of this kind should be very broad and include the multitude of activities of this nature being carried on in various parts of the world.

Miss DeGraw has been a leader in this work in the South and already has a vast amount of material accumulated. Her experience and ability as a writer also highly qualify her for this undertaking.

#### **"The Madison Survey"**

For a quarter of a century Miss M.

Bessie DeGraw has edited, with ability and devotion, "The Madison Survey." For many years some 10,000 copies have gone out regularly to every state in the Union and to many foreign countries. It has consistently preached a gospel of rural life, of practical education, and of health.

At the board meeting, and following the recommendation that Miss DeGraw be asked to prepare a history of the self-supporting missionary work, it was voted to make the administrative officers responsible for the "Survey", and it was suggested that the policy of the paper be modified to the extent of making it more specifically promotional of the institution and its work. Earnest effort will be put forth to make the "Survey" interesting, not only to former students and their friends, but also to those now considering their future vocational plans.

The new policy calls for the use of illustrations and occasional special numbers, and all this means more expense in printing. Since the "Survey" goes now to a large list who have not written to Madison for years, it must be assumed that many of these have changed their addresses and no longer receive the paper. Notices will accompany this and the following issues, advising all subscribers that the "Survey" will be continued to those only who respond by sending in their present address, indicating that they wish to continue on the mailing list. Others not now on the mailing list will be gladly added if they send a card stating their desire to receive the "Survey."

### **QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS ABOUT MADISON COLLEGE**

**(Selected from the Dean's Correspondence. Send yours.)**

**Q.** Can students of nursing earn all their expenses while in training?

**A.** Yes, as far as the institution is concerned; but such a program requires industry and economy on the student's part. Most of Madison's students are fully self-supporting.

**Q.** What are the minimum entrance requirements for admission to the one-year curriculum for "Attendant Nursing"?

**A.** Young women 18 years of age or older who have completed at least two years of high school are eligible.

**Q.** In the "Junior Maintenance Engineering" curriculum, how much practical work do the students get? And do they get paid for it?

**A.** During their two-year curriculum each student works 1,720 hours with boilers, engines, pumps, motors, steam fitting, plumbing, wiring, building, welding, etc., in addition to his classes and shop instruction. He receives pay for this work.



## MADISON COLLEGE IS HOST TO AMERICAN TEMPERANCE SOCIETY REPRESENTATIVES



**W. A. SCHARFFENBERG**  
*Executive Secretary of the American  
Temperance Society*

Madison College was honored on April 4-7 by having as its guests the representatives of the American Temperance Society in their first national council since the "rebirth" of the society at the beginning of this year. W. A. Scharffenberg, executive secretary, was chairman and led out enthusiastically in launching the program for a million members and a million dollars. The objective is to educate the American people regarding the necessity for total abstinence from all alcoholic beverages and other narcotics.

Attending the council were W. A. Scharffenberg, executive secretary, and Mrs. Grace Clifford Howard, managing editor of publications, both of Washington, D. C.; regional directors R. L. Hubbs, Atlantic states; D. E. Reiner and J. H. McEachern, midwest states; D. W. Hunter, Great Lakes states; George Butler, northern states; C. S. Joyce, North Pacific states; F. G. Ashbaugh, California and South Pacific states; and representatives of southern states W. E. Strickland, Ward Scriven, L. D. Pratt, H. M. Lodge, J. C. Marsh, E. J. Barnes, and Leif Tobiassen.

On Sabbath afternoon an interesting panel discussion took place, with Dr. Julian C. Gant, of Madison Sanitarium participating. Many phases of the problem were discussed, and at the close, questions from the audience were answered.

On Saturday evening, previous to the regularly scheduled college program, an instructive motion picture was shown to a large group in the auditorium on the subject of alcohol from a scientific viewpoint.

Two outstanding leaders in the field of temperance took part in the council: Attorney Henry Johnson, Louisville, Ky.; and Walter J. Hoshal, Kentucky State Superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League.

Attorney Johnson is counsel for Sam Morris, national temperance lecturer, in his suit against the Columbia Broadcasting System. He is also president of the National Temperance and Prohibition Council, and president of the American Businessmen's Research Foundation, Chicago. He lectured on the "Freedom of the Air."

Dr. Hoshal was the leading character in the famous drama, "The Prisoner at the Bar," at the public meeting on Sunday night, April 6, in the Helen Funk Assembly Hall on the campus.

The faculty and students of Madison College appreciated the privilege of attending these stirring meetings and responded enthusiastically to the signing of pledges and membership cards.

### **SPECIAL OPPORTUNITIES FOR SUMMER WORK**

A number of excellent opportunities are open at Madison College for students who wish to earn a credit this summer to apply on their school expenses next year. Some school work may also be carried during the summer if desired. Among the desirable openings are those in printing, agriculture, construction and repair work, and in various mechanical lines. There are also openings in the sanitarium, food services, and offices for young women.

Dean of College,  
Madison College, Tenn.

## The Madison Survey

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THOS. W. STEEN ..... *Editor*  
 MARY LILLIE ..... *Associate Editor*  
 GLADYS COOKE-RABUKA *Editorial Sec.*

### OF INTEREST AT MADISON

Dr. T. W. Steen, president of Madison College, left April 9, for Chicago, enroute to Los Angeles where he will attend the Spring Council of the General Conference. He stopped at Hinsdale Sanitarium, Broadview Academy, Porter and Boulder Sanitariums in Colorado, and Pacific Union College and St. Helena Sanitarium in California, in the interest of this institution.

Donald Welch, son of Dean and Mrs. H. J. Welch, who has been in service, is now back on the campus and has enrolled as a student. He has resumed his work in the X-ray department of the sanitarium, where he was employed previous to his call into the service.

F. G. Ashbaugh, enthusiastic director of Temperance on the West Coast, spoke in the chapel April 7 on "Up to Bethel," giving practical lessons from the life of Jacob.

Elder Wesley Amundsen, Home Missionary Secretary of the Inter-American Division, who has spent the past six months on the campus, left for Miami at the end of the winter quarter, expecting to return for the summer, when he will receive his degree. Mrs. Amundsen is remaining here, continuing her studies in the secretarial department.

Mrs. J. C. Ruskjer, missionary on furlough from South America, has spent the past few weeks at Madison with her daughter, Wanda, who is a student at the college. Miss Wanda plans to prepare for mission work among the Campa Indians, whose language she speaks fluently.

The teachers in the English Department, Miss Florence Hartsock, Mrs. Paul Stuy-

vesant, Mr. Lewis Larson, and Mrs. Walter Siemsen, recently conducted an interesting "Good English" week, with special programs during the chapel periods. Others participating in the programs were Dr. Floyd Bralliar, Prof. A. W. Spalding, and Elder Wesley Amundsen.

At the request of the Laymen's Foundation, Mr. F. G. Holland and Mr. Walter Hilgers visited the unit at Reeves, Ga., with Mr. Holland continuing the trip with members of the Laymen's Foundation to the units at Little Creek and Chunky.

Mrs. Eleanor Speaker has returned to her work at the Madison Sanitarium, after a three-months' leave of absence spent at her home at Ellijay, Ga.

Prof. Frank Judson and family have left for their home in California to spend the summer, with plans to return for the Fall Quarter. Prof. Judson is an enthusiastic teacher in agricultural lines, and many students took advantage of his classes during the past two quarters.

Mr. and Mrs. Prescott Fairchild, missionaries on furlough from Africa, have given a number of instructive talks in the Sabbath school and worship periods during their stay at Madison.

Dr. Edward E. Getzlaff, of Salem, Oregon, spent a short time on the campus recently, bringing his son, Wilburn, to become a student here. Dr. Getzlaff was formerly a missionary doctor in Japan and is to return soon to continue work in that country.

Miss Edith Munn, R.N., will be the chief instructor in the new one-year course for attendant nurses, which will begin June 12. Those who complete this course will be prepared to receive the State of Tennessee certificate for practical nurses.

Dean Welch reports that a very heavy correspondence is developing with prospective students and that the interest in the new terminal curriculums is especially marked. "Junior Maintenance Engineering" and "Medical Secretarial" seem to be the favorite among the new two-year courses.

**The Preliminary Announcement of Madison College courses for 1947-48 is now being mailed to all who request it.**



# The Madison Survey

Vol. XXIX, No. 9

Madison College, Tennessee

May 15, 1947

## MADISON COLLEGE OFFERS ENRICHED SUMMER PROGRAM



*Walk Along Portion of College Campus*

Year-round education is no longer an innovation. The accelerated educational programs brought on by the war have taught the educational world that instruction need not be confined to the traditional nine-month school year. The summer months can contribute much to the educational experience of any college student. Madison College, however, has always carried a full program during the summer months, and the coming summer quarter will have still richer offerings.

The courses offered are designed to be of service to the following types of students:

1. Regular college students who wish to press on rapidly or who may wish to make up certain deficiencies in their previous program.
2. High school graduates who are eager to continue their preparation without waiting until another school year.
3. Teachers and others who find the summer quarter a most opportune time to supplement their previous schooling or who may desire refresher courses.
4. Special students who are not desirous of regular curriculums but wish to enroll in courses of special interest to them.
5. Veterans whose training has been delayed by service in the armed forces and who now wish to make up for lost time.

The Registrar's office announces that the following courses are being placed on the schedule for the summer quarter of 1947:

#### AGRICULTURE

Courses will be offered in this department in harmony with the needs of students attending.

#### BIOLOGY

- 104 Microbiology (4) B
- 203 Entomology (4)
- 407 Genetics (4)

#### CHEMISTRY

- 201 Qualitative Analysis (4)
- 301 Organic Chemistry (4)

#### COMMERCIAL

- Typing for Beginners B
- Advanced Typing (3)
- Advanced Shorthand (3)

#### EDUCATION

- 214 Educational Psychology (4) B
- 200 Childhood Education (4) B

#### ENGLISH

- 214 Literature of the Bible (4) B
- 220 Children's Literature (4) B

#### FINE ARTS

- 102 Design (4) B
- 210 Costume Design (4)
- 201 Sightsinging (2) B
- 302 Conducting (2)

#### HEALTH

- 108 Personal and Community Hygiene (3) B
- 107 Survey of Health and Current Social Movement (4) B

#### INDUSTRIAL ARTS

- 102D Woodwork (3)
- 101D Mechanical Drawing (3)
- 104 Bookbinding (3) B
- 206 Housewiring (3) B
- 201B Acetylene Welding (4)

#### NUTRITION

- 311 Institutional Management (4)
- 409 Diet Therapy (4)
- 315 Nutrition of Children (2)

- 316 Teaching Nutrition (3)
- 207 Food Economics (3) B
- 418 Seminar (2)

#### RELIGIOUS EDUCATION

- 202 Church History (3) First Term B
- 302 Modern Church Movements (3) Second Term (Open to lower division students who have had church history)

#### SOCIAL SCIENCE

- 204 American Government (3) B
- 207 Geography of South America (4) B
- 208 Rural Sociology (4) B
- 302 History of American Diplomacy (4)
- 304 Comparative Governments (4)

Numbers in parentheses indicate credit given courses in terms of quarter hours. Numbers 100 to 299 are lower division courses. Numbers 300 to 499 indicate upper division courses, largely confined to third and fourth year college students.

Courses marked "B" are beginning courses available to any student.

The quarter opens June 12 and closes August 31. A number of courses are so arranged as to make it possible for those who so desire to take only one term of 6 weeks. This may be either the first or last term. The second term begins July 22. Courses scheduled for the first term may be offered during the second term where there is sufficient demand.

Those interested are invited to write for application form or further information to the Office of the Dean, Madison College, Tennessee.

### Publications Available

The following announcements are now being mailed to all who request them:

1. **PRELIMINARY ANNOUNCEMENTS for 1947-48:** Brief descriptions of the new two-year vocational and technical curriculums; student charges, opportunities for earning one's expenses, etc.

2. **ATTENDANT NURSES COURSE:** Full details concerning the one-year curriculum for practical nurses which starts September 17, 1947.

Dean of the College,  
Madison College, Tennessee



## INTRODUCING THE NEW REGISTRAR---

*Miss Mary Lillie*



At the last meeting of the Board of Directors of Madison College, Miss Mary Lillie was elected as Registrar of the college. It gives us much pleasure to introduce her in this issue of the SURVEY.

Miss Lillie was born of missionary parents in Hankow, China, returning to America when a small child. Before moving to Tennessee in 1938, her home was in New England. She attended Madison College four years, graduating with the class of '45 with a major in English and a minor in secondary education.

Those acquainted with Miss Lillie remember her as a very efficient worker and of high scholarship. While a student in college, she was active in the Student Government, Girls' Club, Sunshine Bands, Choir, and the Sabbath

school. She held positions of secretary in the Chemistry Department and cashier in the business office, and private secretary to Miss M. Bessie DeGraw, then treasurer of this institution.

For the past two years Miss Lillie has been principal of the Junior Academy in Louisville, Kentucky.

In addition to her work as registrar of Madison College, she will be associate editor of the MADISON SURVEY, beginning her work with the Fall Quarter. During the summer she will pursue special studies in preparation for her work as registrar.

Madison heartily welcomes Miss Lillie on her return to her alma mater as a member of the faculty.

### Your Questions Answered

**Question:** If I do not have the full entrance deposit, may I earn the amount of this deposit by working in campus industries?

**Answer:** Yes. The college is happy to provide remunerative work for this purpose. During the coming summer months a liberal bonus will be paid full-time student workers in addition to the regular wage.

**Question:** What kinds of work are available?

**Answer:** The needs, of course, vary from time to time, but at present, workers are needed for the following services: farm, gardens, dairy, cafeteria, lawns, janitor, store, print shop, several offices, engineering department, and the various services of the sanitarium.

**Question:** Do students working their way have the same standing and privileges as those who pay cash?

**Answer:** Definitely, yes; in fact, all students work at least one-half of their board, room, and tuition. The whole spirit of the campus is that of giving honor to the faithful worker.

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### OF INTEREST AT MADISON

Dr. Godfrey Anderson, president of La Sierra College, visited the campus recently in his tour of denominational colleges.

The spring Week of Prayer, conducted April 19-26 by Elder C. H. Lauda, M. V. secretary of the Southern Union, resulted in the formation of a large baptismal class as well as spiritual refreshing to all in attendance.

Mr. and Mrs. George Norris and daughter, Hazel, went to New York the latter part of the month to meet the two sons arriving from the Argentine. Detric, twin brother of Hazel, will be studying at Madison College, while Raymond will be employed in the accounting office here. For the past two years Raymond has been accountant in the Argentine Food Factory. Madison welcomes these young men to the college family.

The College seniors organized recently with Ward Shaw as president, James Hermann, vice-president, Nancy Jane Dickey, secretary-treasurer, and Mr. and Mrs. Walter Siemsen, sponsors.

Dr. T. W. Steen, president of Madison College, returned April 28 from an extended trip, including visits to a number of sanitariums and colleges on his way to and from the spring meeting of the General Conference Committee at Los Angeles. He reports a rapidly growing interest in Madison's new program in many centers. Several former Madison nurses and students made definite arrangements to return to this institution.

Leslie Morris is now leader of the Progressive classes in connection with the Master Comrade Club at Madison College. A recent activity of this group took them on an early Sabbath morning bird study when they saw more than twenty-five different kinds of birds. The latter part of April an investiture was held at the Sabbath morning service with a large group from the elementary school being invested, as well as four Master

Comrades. Mrs. Frieda Ziegler and Mrs. Gertrude Siemsen lead out in the training of the Master Comrades.

The Madison College Master Comrade Club is one of the three clubs of the vicinity which meet together quarterly for study and interchange of ideas. The combined group is called the "Greater Master Comrade Club," including the Nashville and Bordeaux clubs in addition to the one here. At one of their recent meetings, sponsored by the Bordeaux Club, beautiful nature motion pictures were shown.

Dr. J. C. Gant and Dr. and Mrs. P. A. Webber recently visited the sanitarium in McMinnville, now operated by Mr. and Mrs. Bogar, former students of Madison College. They also visited the three nursing homes at Altamont—"Cumberland Pines," the Edmister Rest Home, and another operated by Mrs. Lulu Young and Miss Inez Morey—as well as the "Wren's Nest" at Monteagle, operated by Mr. and Mrs. B. N. Mulford, who have been workers in the South for many years. The visitors were much interested in the medical missionary work being done by these workers and look forward to its being duplicated manifold by others who will carry on this type of work.

Mr. M. E. Moore, formerly principal of Highland Academy and now connected with the educational work at Haiti, spent a recent Sabbath at Madison College during his stay in Nashville.

The Missionary Volunteer Society, led by Mrs. Lewis Larson with student assistants, has presented some outstanding programs since the beginning of the year, such as "God Answers Prayer"—personal experiences of veterans—and "Nursing as a Soul-Winning Agency," by the medical staff of the sanitarium.

Walter Shaen Sutherland, grandson of Dr. E. A. Sutherland, former president of Madison College, has returned to his home near the college after seeing service in Japan for some time.

The Saturday evening programs recently have included a forty-piece band concert from a Nashville high school: "Men Underseas," a lecture-picture on marine life as well as thrilling experiences of men whose work takes them down into the sea; and the A Capella Choir of Southern Missionary College, which presented an inspirational evening of sacred music.



# The Madison Survey

Vol. XXIX, No. 10

Madison College, Tennessee

May 30, 1947

## G. A. COON BECOMES MADISON'S NEW PASTOR



ELDER G. A. COON

The Kentucky - Tennessee Conference has asked Elder Glenn A. Coon of the New York Conference to become pastor of the Madison College Church. Madison welcomes Elder Coon and his family as they join us this summer.

Elder Coon has expressed interest in the work of Madison over a number of years. Rural life is attractive to him, since he was reared in the beautiful hills of New York State. His education was secured at Union Springs Academy and Washington Missionary College. While attending college, he met Miss Ethel Numbers, to whom he was married in 1928.

Shortly after their marriage, Elder and Mrs. Coon sailed for the West Indies to spend five and one-half years in evangelistic endeavor in the principal cities and

towns of the island of Trinidad; Georgetown, British Guiana, in South America; and the little island of Grenada, where two pleasant years were spent in raising up new churches.

During their stay in these islands, two children were born to them—Juanita in Port of Spain, Trinidad, and Glenn, Jr. in St. George's, Grenada. Juanita is now seventeen and Glenn, Jr. fifteen. Both young people are juniors in Mount Vernon Academy in Ohio.

Mrs. Coon is a native of Ohio and attended Mount Vernon Academy and later Washington Missionary College. It is interesting to note that Mrs. W. E. Strickland, wife of our conference president, was one of the student-teachers at South Lancaster, Massachusetts, when Mrs. Coon attended grade school there. Later when the family moved back to Ohio, she was under the instruction of Miss Florence Hartsock, now librarian at Madison College. For four years Mrs. Coon belonged to the General Conference family of office workers as stenographer.

Upon their return to the States in 1934 and after a much-needed furlough, Elder Coon took up pastoral-evangelistic work in a number of the large cities of the East, such as Trenton, Newark, and Jersey City in New Jersey. In Orlando, Florida, they spent two profitable years. For the past six years they have labored in New York State, holding large evangelistic campaigns in Syracuse, Binghamton, and Rochester. God has blessed their efforts abundantly; they have had the privilege of seeing about two thousand persons accept the Seventh-day Adventist faith in their ministry.

For some time the strain of evangelistic work has been so heavy that Elder and Mrs. Coon have desired to find a place to labor in the peace and quiet which they anticipate in the Madison College community.

## MADISON COLLEGE CHURCH LEADS THE KENTUCKY-TENNESSEE CONFERENCE IN FINANCIAL SUPPORT

During 1946 the members of the Madison College Seventh-day Adventist Church contributed \$57,916.59 in tithes and mission offerings for foreign, conference, and local work. Contributions in 1947 will apparently be still higher. Tithe alone will probably reach some \$40,000 as more than \$10,000 was recorded for the first quarter. Madison is now in first place in the local conference in tithes. Growth has been rapid and continuous. Tithe doubled in the last four years and is more than ten times what it was in 1933.

Other contributions also reflect the growing spirituality of this congregation. In 1946, \$4,259.19 was brought in as Harvest Ingathering contributions; \$7,574.50 as Sabbath-school offerings; and \$2,120.99 as Famine Relief, in addition to over 5,000 garments sent in some forty barrels to war sufferers in Europe.

In addition to the contributions to work

in other places, the Madison family is engaged in many local activities. Religious services are conducted daily in the sanitarium by volunteer groups who also conduct song services for the patients on Sabbath afternoons. In addition, lay gospel meetings are conducted in the neighborhood by as many groups. A Sunshine Band conducts meetings at the Old People's Home, and a branch Sabbath-school is conducted by another group. Student singing bands received nearly \$2,000 for Ingathering during the recent campaign. Many others are engaged in the distribution of literature and in Christian help work.

In consideration of the modest wages of the Madison workers, this report bears striking testimony to their intense interest in and loyalty to the world-wide missionary program of the Seventh-day Adventist church.

## PASTOR KEATE RETIRES BECAUSE OF ILL HEALTH

Elder Reginald Irving Keate, who is now retiring from full-time service in the ministry because of failing health, has been pastor of the Madison College church and chaplain of the Sanitarium for the past three and one-half years. During this time the church work has prospered under his leadership, its membership has grown, and there has been a marked increase in tithes and offerings.

From early youth Brother Keate showed great interest in spiritual matters, leading his playmates to Christ when only twelve years of age. Later he was an active leader in the youth's work of the Methodist church and was given a local preacher's license at the age of twenty-one. Shortly afterward he moved south, where he first met Seventh-day Adventists and was baptized into this faith. He was invited to connect with an effort as tentmaster, and later entered the colporteur work. His success was so outstanding that the following year he was elected Field Secretary of the Alabama Conference. Afterward he entered the

ministry, and as a result of his efforts several new churches were raised up and others increased in membership.

Ordained in 1914, Elder Keate became pastor of the Birmingham church, the largest in the conference. During succeeding years he held positions of Home Missionary Secretary of the Southern Union Conference and president of conferences in that union for twenty-six years. On May 1 of this year, Elder Keate completed forty-one years of denominational work. His has been a rich experience of soul-winning and of helping young people get started in the Lord's work, many of whom are in foreign fields or in responsible positions in the homeland.

Elder Keate has had many contacts with patients in the Sanitarium since beginning his work at Madison in 1943, bringing them courage and comfort in their spiritual ills. Only the records of heaven can fully portray the accomplishments that God has worked through his persevering efforts through the years.

### NOTICE

With the next issue of the "Survey" the revised mailing list will be used. This is a reminder that if you wish to continue receiving the paper and have not as yet sent in your name to be put on the new list, you should send it immediately.



## PROPRIETORS OF THE "WREN'S NEST" SUGGEST SUITABLE PROPERTIES FOR NEW SELF-SUPPORTING MEDICAL UNITS

(The following letter will be of interest to many SURVEY readers. It was addressed to Miss Florence Fellemede, Secretary of The Layman Foundation.)

Dear Friends:

We have not replied to the suggestive plans received from your office, in that we are not conducting a regular sanitarium or school, which we did carry on for more than thirty years in the Southland. At our ages we are forced to be content with the least of instruction and medical care of individuals as possible. However, we do have a fourteen-room, modern building, with a four-room cottage for help, overlooking one of the most beautiful of mountain scenes, to the Pelham Valley, 1,200 feet below.

We accept the type of guest that we can care for, and usually our rooms are filled. On our 137½ acres we have a good setting of timber, poplar, oak, and locust, large enough for sawing. This tract we are cutting and making into finished products in several lines of building materials and finished items, such as chairs. Brother and Sister E. W. Connell, from Collegedale and Broadview, are with us, Brother Connell having full charge of the outside work, mill, and shop.

In addition to the home tract, the Mulfords and Connells have secured some acreage for Adventist families who will want to come to the country from the

city churches. A few families can in a practical way find location on the soil in this community. They must be those who can finance their own plans. At our age we cannot take on the type of instruction that we once did, but are offering a practical plan for those who wish to get out on the land but who do not need a period of training. There are thousands of such right now, and we shall be glad to have letters from such interested ones who have means to purchase their acreage and make improvements.

In addition to this, we have one location of 350 acres, which is a beautiful place for a sanitarium, school, or homes for the better able. It would be a most practical setting for a conference institution, only a mile from the Chattanooga highway and one-half mile from Monteagle. If any of our conference brethren are thinking of any type of institution in the South soon, we wish they would get in touch with us before deciding on another location or before we break it up into smaller plots.

We want to have a letter from every one of our friends who feel they would like to know more in detail of our plans and what can be done on this mountain top.

Most sincerely your friends,  
B. N. Mulford.  
E. W. Connell

### QUESTIONS ANSWERED FROM THE DEAN'S CORRESPONDENCE

**Question:** Is it possible for a veteran to get his education at Madison under the provisions of the G. I. Educational bill?

**Answer:** Yes, Madison is approved by the Veteran's Administration for the training of veterans. Many veterans are now taking advantage of this opportunity at Madison.

**Question:** Does Madison College operate a secondary department—that is, a high school or academy?

**Answer:** Yes, the Madison College

High School is maintained principally for those who reside at or near Madison, but some other mature youth of high school grade are also accepted each year.

**Question:** Can one learn to be a telephone operator at Madison College?

**Answer:** Yes, indeed! Our switch board has over one hundred extensions. It is in operation twenty-four hours a day on local and long distance calls. Several operators are trained each year.

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## OF INTEREST AT MADISON

Dr. T. W. Steen attended the Board meeting at Southern Missionary College early in May, and on the twenty-first left for the Florida camp meeting at Orlando. He was accompanied by Mrs. Steen, as well as Mr. and Mrs. Elmer Stone and sons, who visited Mrs. Stone's parents, the L. A. Hansens. Enroute, Dr. Steen visited the Atlanta Sanitarium and also the Scott Sanitarium at Reeves, Georgia.

Dr. Julian Gant attended the last week-end of the Carolina camp meeting at Blue Ridge. In connection with this appointment, Dr. Gant visited the Fletcher, Pisgah, and Pine Cove Sanitariums.

The recent meeting of the Riverside and Oakwood Boards brought to Nashville Elder and Mrs. N. C. Wilson and Elder and Mrs. H. T. Elliott, who were guests of the Madison Sanitarium. They improved this opportunity for consultation with the officers on important matters.

Brethren Franz, Welch, and Gorich spent the 15th at Dyersburg in inspection of a number of buildings offered by the War Assets Administration. The college contemplates the acquisition of several of these units to assist in making provision for the large enrollment anticipated.

A well-filled auditorium on the evening of May 3 showed the great interest in the A Capella Choir from Southern Missionary College, which gave an excellent program of sacred and secular numbers much appreciated by all present.

The "Lida F. Scott Chapter" of the Teachers of Tomorrow Club was presented on May 6, when thirty-five members were commissioned as prospective teachers. Elders H. C. Klement and E. J. Barnes of the union and local confer-

ences, presented the pins, after the program and repeating of the pledge by the group.

Miss Ruth Jewell has returned to the obstetrical wing of the Sanitarium as supervisor, after spending a time at the Lawrenceburg Sanitarium.

The farm has acquired a new Jeep and a spraying outfit, which are at work in the fruit department at present.

The Junior Nurses and their sponsors, Mr. and Mrs. James Ziegler, spent a pleasant day at Standing Stone State Park early in the month.

Madison College was host to the seniors of Highland Academy, Fountain Head, Tennessee, on May 12. The day was spent in touring the campus, with a special program in the evening, given by the Nursing Department, in that a number of the young ladies in the class are interested in the nursing profession and expect to enter the pre-nursing class at Madison College in September.

The chorus of Madison College broadcast a twenty-minute program of sacred music over WLAC in Nashville on May 12, directed by Prof. William Dittes and accompanied by Mrs. Eleanor Speaker. Mr. Walter Hilgers, Superintendent of Madison Sanitarium, spoke briefly in commemoration of Hospital Day.

The "Alabama Singers" of Oakwood College presented an excellent musical program of spirituals, work songs, and readings on the evening of May 11 in the Helen Funk Assembly Hall.

A junior baptismal class of fourteen members meets weekly on Monday evenings for study at the home of Dean H. J. Welch, who is conducting the class.

Mrs. Dorothy Sutherland, who has been Record Librarian in the Madison Sanitarium for several years, has resigned her work and will connect with another institution. Her home at Madison has been purchased by Mr. and Mrs. William E. Patterson. Mrs. Patterson is secretary to the Sanitarium physicians.

Miss M. Bessie DeGraw has begun a series of informative talks given at alternate Sunday evening chapel periods on the history of the self-supporting work.



# The Madison Survey

Vol. XXIX, No. 11

Madison College, Tennessee

June 15, 1947

## MADISON SANITARIUM AND HOSPITAL

by JULIAN C. GANT, M.D., F.A.C.P., Medical Director



*East Court of the Sanitarium*

Almost forty years have passed since Madison Sanitarium began its work. From the date of the founding of the Nashville Agricultural and Normal Institute, the charter name of Madison College, there was envisioned a medical institution to work in close cooperation with the school. Indeed, it was considered a major educational factor in a unique combination of forces representing three fundamentals of life—agriculture, education, and medicine. It was the most simple of beginnings, so simple and so far removed from the city that even its enthusiastic friends sometimes doubted its survival as a medical institution. The accommodations for patients were the simplest, giving the closest touch possible with the great out-of-doors, Nature's great curative laboratories. Its equipment was equally meager. It had, however, the inspiration of a great ideal—that of ministering to the spiritual and mental, as well as the physical, needs of suffering humanity. Simple-hearted men and women, who were strong in faith and confident of their divine commission, stood at the head of the enterprise.

The Sanitarium was one phase of a great educational plan. It was a sanitarium not only for curative methods of treatments but of a school of health, the influence of which has continued through the years and has spread to the corners of the earth. Just last month a patient of 1912 returned, relating the effects upon her whole life of the principles instilled into her mind and soul when she was here in the early days. These had helped her and molded her attitude toward life's problems. It is no unusual thing for returning patients to bear a similar testimony to the lasting effects of their stay in the institution.

As the years have come and gone, the institution has grown far beyond the expectations of those who began the work. Department after department has been added. Recently another milestone has been passed. The Sanitarium and Hospital has been accredited for the post-graduate training of physicians. On July first of this year three residents will connect with the institution. These young physicians will have completed one year of internship and are coming here for another year of experience and training before taking up their work. In order to obtain this objective, much effort has been put forth in the building up of various departments of the institution. The construction of the new wing has made available the section formerly used for surgery for the treatment of acute medical cases. Here every type of acute medical disease is treated with the exception of contagious diseases. The latest diagnostic and treatment procedures are actively used in the work of the medical section.

In another part of the building the more chronically ill are housed for treatment and for thorough diagnostic checkups. Upwards of 2,000 laboratory procedures are carried out each month by the well-equipped laboratory. This does not include the electrocardiograms. There are from fifty to seventy-five of these examinations made each month. Well over one hundred diagnostic X-rays are taken each month. It is with pride that we look forward to the installation of the new \$10,000 General Electric X-ray unit. The entire department will be modernized.

The medical division makes extensive use of hydrotherapy and electrotherapy. Thirty to forty such treatments are given in this department each day. This greatly lessens the necessity for the use of drugs.

The surgical department occupies the newest wing of the institution. Here there is one modern operating room for major surgery; a second operating room will soon be completed. There is also an operating room for minor surgery.

Well-trained anesthetists are available to give any of the latest intravenous or inhalation anesthesia. Last year 1,362 operations were performed, and this year's record will exceed that of 1946. This department will play a major role in the training of our residents, as well as being a major training department for student nurses.

The twenty-bed obstetrical ward, which is on the lower floor of the new wing, is frequently filled to overflowing. The latest methods for the care of the mother and infant are used. The best incubators for the care of premature infants have been installed, and our nurses have an excellent record for the care of these tiny newcomers. Here, too, the residents and nurses gain valuable experience under the direction of our staff of physicians.

In the psychiatric section all of the modern methods of treatment are actively used. Only those patients are accepted who have a reasonable chance of being helped by the treatments. The departments of the college and the total institution are being mobilized for the purpose of giving the patients a very practical outlet for occupational therapy. This is proving more and more effective in helping patients make their adjustments to the problems of life.

We are in no way content with present attainments. Therefore, we look forward to further improvements in the quality of work done. Other objectives lie before us, one of the major ones being a closer working plan between us here and our sister institutions located in nearby cities. Such a plan will be mutually helpful in working out our common ideals.

From a small beginning, the work has grown; but the objectives remain the same. The spirit of the founders still lives. The medical work, great and important as it may be, is not an end in itself, but is only a part of the great three-fold educational program. This program is the harmonious perfecting of the mental, physical, and spiritual phases of man. Those who come to Madison should catch this vision—first becoming learners and then teachers of these great fundamental principles.



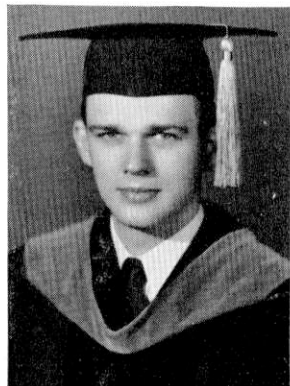
## NEW RESIDENT PHYSICIANS

*William A. Bryant, M.D.*

Dr. Bryant is a native of Pensacola, Florida, where he took his high school training. After a year of college work at Southern Junior College, he continued his studies at Madison, where he completed the requirements for the Bachelor of Science degree in 1942. The following year he entered the College of Medical Evangelists and completed his work in July, 1946. He served his internship at the Nashville General Hospital. Mrs. Bryant (Vesta E. Dunn) is also a graduate of Madison College.

*Maurice C. Guest, M.D.*

Dr. Guest was born and reared in Michigan, graduating from the Pontiac High School in 1938. The following year he came to Madison, where he took his pre-medical training and also a clinical laboratory course. He was in the first class at the College of Medical Evangelists to go all the way through the medical course in the A. S. T. P. He received the First Lieutenant commission at graduation, June 30, 1946. Dr. Guest spent his internship at Loma Linda (Calif.) Sanitarium and Hospital. His wife was formerly Uriel Van Campen, whose home is at Madison College.

*Russell E. Myers, M.D.*

Dr. Myers is well acquainted with this institution, since he was born and reared in this community, beginning his school work here in the elementary grades. He was graduated in 1940 with a major in chemistry, later taking post-graduate work for eighteen months at the University of Tennessee in chemistry. After working a year as chemist, Dr. Myers entered the College of Medical Evangelists, graduating in June, 1946. He interned at the Nashville General Hospital. Mrs. Myers will be remembered as Audrey Hill.

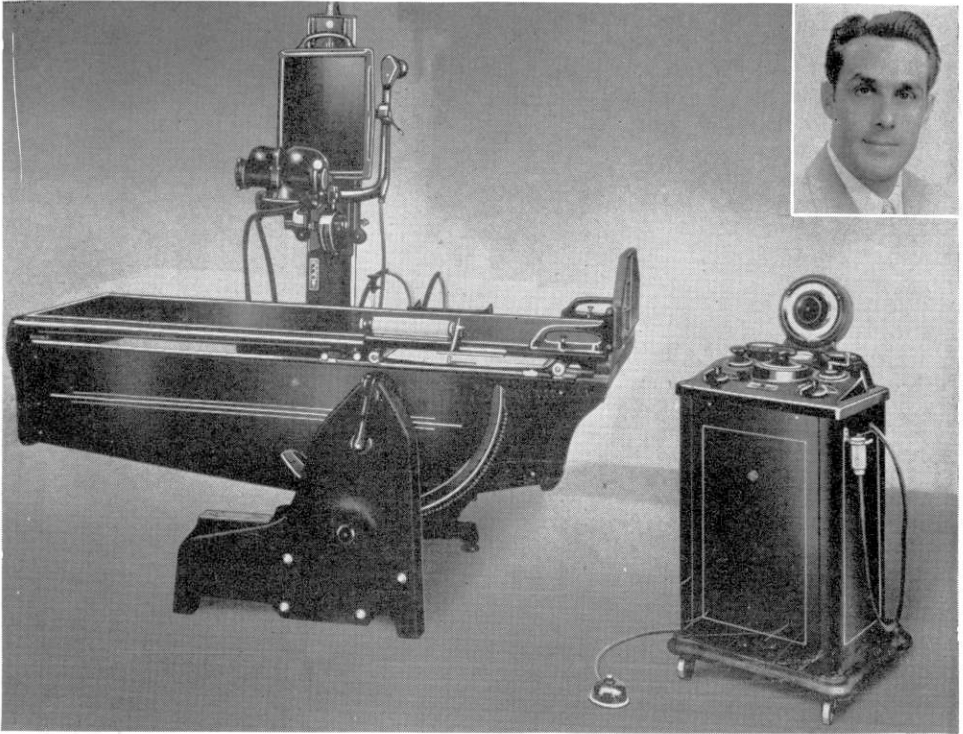
## DENTAL DEPARTMENT

As a supplement to a more complete medical service and in cooperation with the health work and training program, the dental department lends its services. Three factors are especially stressed in the treatment of dental diseases:

1. Importance of early, regular checkups and dental work done.
2. Education of the patient in the prevention of dental diseases by home care, good diet, etc.
3. Relation of mouth health to general body health.

To help carry on this service, the dental department has installed sufficient equipment for all general types of dental work, such as X-ray, filling or restorative work, dentures or plates, and some oral surgery.

Plans for the future include a complete children's room, a recuperation room for the patients, and more record office space. Some plans are under consideration for giving post-graduate training in dentistry and the setting up of a placement bureau for graduates in our hospitals and sanitariums.



*This new 200 milliampere General Electric X-ray machine and accessories represent the latest equipment in this field. Inset: Herbert Hopps, X-ray technician.*

## OF INTEREST AT MADISON

Pastor Charles Sohlman of the Hungarian Conference visited the campus for several days and spoke at the Sabbath service on May 24. As he presented the great need still existing in Southern Europe, the church was glad that its members had had a share in helping the brethren and determined to continue sending both clothing and money.

More than fifty Madison College young people attended the Master Comrade weekend camp held the latter part of May at Montgomery Bell Park. A well-planned program of physical, mental, and spiritual activities filled the time.

Recent visitors include Professor and Mrs. Glenn Houck, who have been connected with educational work in Cuba; Dr. Virgil Parrott of the College of Medical Evangelists; Miss Ruth Johnson, who has spent fifteen years as a missionary nurse in Africa; Pastor and Mrs. R. H. Wentland, who recently connected with the Southern Union in the Home Missionary Department.

A delegation of ten students, accompanied by Professor and Mrs. J. A. Tucker, came from Southern Missionary College the middle of May to visit Madison College. These young people are particularly interested in the agricultural training offered here.

Miss Ruth Hopper, Director of the School of Nursing of Madison College, attended the ten-day workshop in Washington, D. C., for the directors of Schools of Nursing in Seventh-day Adventist institutions.

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# The Madison Survey

Vol. XXIX, No. 12

Madison College, Tennessee

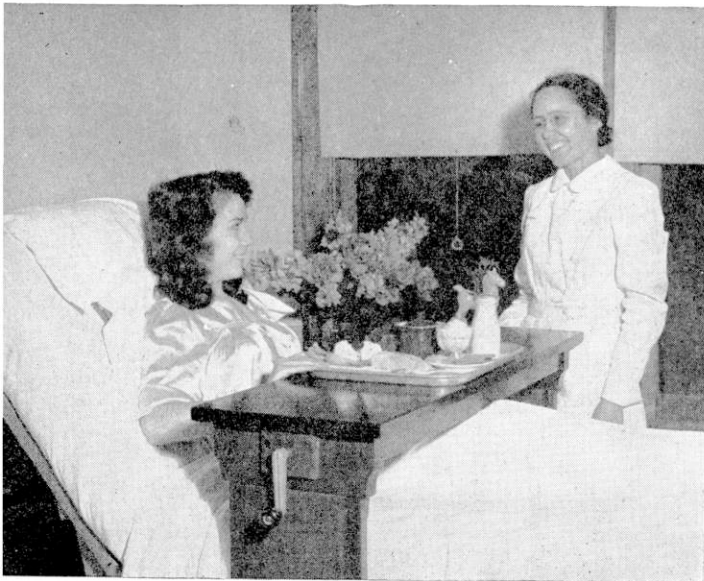
June 30, 1947

MADISON COLLEGE EDUCATES DIETITIANS, HOUSEHOLD ARTS  
TEACHERS AND FOOD TECHNOLOGISTS



**Madison Sanitarium and Hospital, Training Center for Dietitians**





Dietitian at Work

### BECOME A DIETITIAN

Madison College presents a four-year college course in Nutrition, leading to a Bachelor of Science degree. The courses are arranged to meet the requirements of the American Dietetic Association. This program of study is given in the atmosphere and environment of a sanitarium and hospital, food factory, cafeteria, and

bakery. Actual experience is furnished in these departments which links the classroom instruction with practical situations. The manual work done is classified and graded. It enters into the requirements for the degree as well as the organized class grades.

Dietitians Study Basal Metabolism



### THE STUDY OF NUTRITION DEVELOPS:

1. Hospital Dietitians
2. Institution Food Administrators
3. Teachers of Nutrition
4. Food Clinic Administrators
5. Nutritionists in Public Health Agencies
6. Editors of Food Columns and Magazines



Experimental Laboratory at Madison College

### DIET AND NUTRITION PROBLEMS

Postwar nutrition problems are presenting themselves. At home and abroad, nutrition deficiencies are multiplying and will continue to increase, especially in lands where devastation and disease appear greatest.

Our nation needs well-qualified women and men who can cope with these conditions intelligently, courageously, and economically. The born and unborn generations need education in rational living. That education is foremost which will rebuild the physical body with food elements adequate to put the oncoming generation into its rightful place in society. NOW is the opportunity for giving the gospel of health to the world.

The four-year college course includes all the sciences related to food. Nutrition, chemistry, physiology, and bio-chemistry teach the student the constituents of food and the need the human body has for such

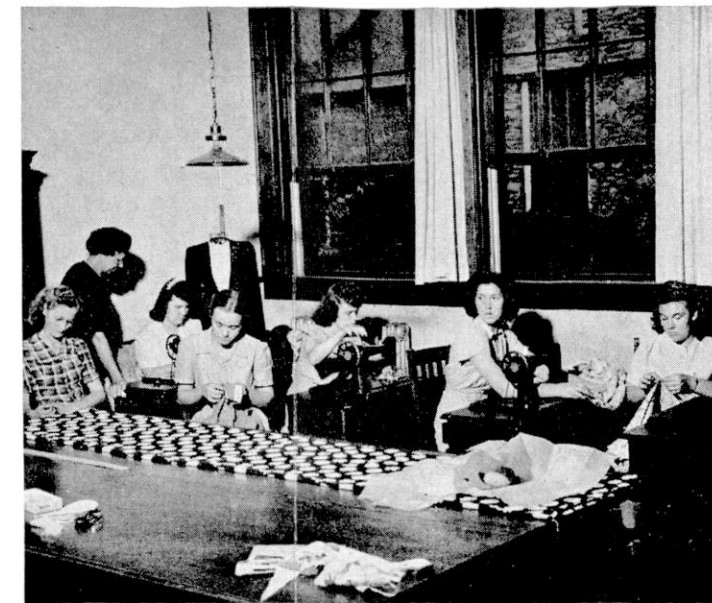
nutrient. Microbiology gives an appreciation of proper care of food supplies and the causes of deterioration. Food preparation includes the changes in food which result from various types of cooking procedures. Quantity cooking, marketing, consumer education, selection of supplies and equipment are all necessary information for the young woman or man who may one day be responsible for the food served in large groups. Economics, the factors influencing the price of food, accounting, ways and means of checking food costs—these, too, are necessary equipment for the dietitian. The dietitian must understand human relations and the psychological approaches to the normal and abnormal human reactions. She must be able to teach various groups food and nutrition.

These courses are offered at Madison College.

### MADISON TRAINS RURAL HOME-MAKERS

Bright, attractive, happy rural homes on prosperous, efficient, and well-kept farms are most powerful influences in keeping the entire world happy and peaceful, be it home or foreign fields. Modern rural homemaking requires the application of much scientific and practical knowledge.

TRAIN for doing the common duties uncommonly well.



Clothing Laboratory

### HOME ECONOMICS TEACHERS

The practical arts, shelter, clothing, food, homemaking, the social aspects, and related courses which are fundamental to real culture and teamwork in later life make up this four-year college course leading to a Bachelor of Science degree. It prepares for true homemaking and the teaching of these arts as well.

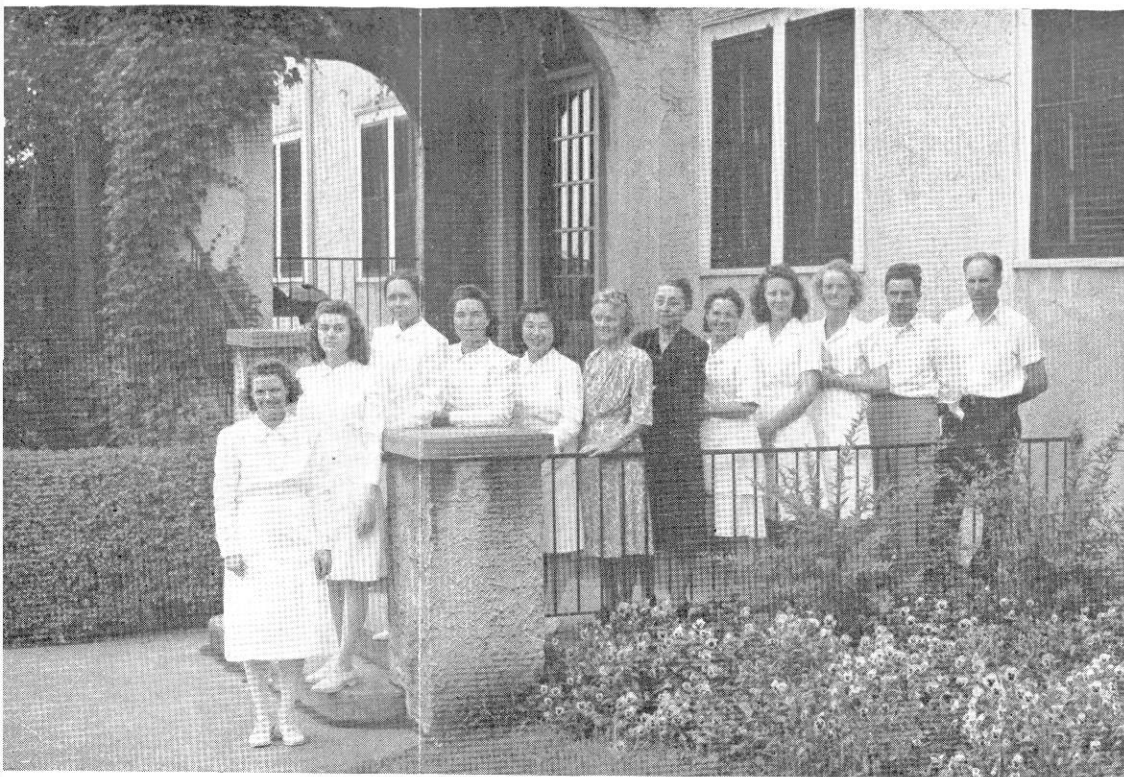
This type of education is emphasized by the Great Teacher in the triumphant statement: "My father worketh hitherto and I work." When men are rightly occupied, their pleasure grows out of their work like the color petal out of the flower.

*Train to help others make happy homes.*

Nutrition Research Laboratory







Dietitians at Madison College

## FOOD TECHNOLOGY

A new, two-year course is being introduced into the Junior College curriculum to meet the needs of men and women who wish to prepare themselves quickly for places of responsibility as food administrators. Its aim is to meet the increasing demand for food managers, cafeteria, hospital, and institutional cooks, and various types of food services. It includes food technology for men who wish to work as food-factory technicians.

The course covers two years of general college work, including such courses as quantity cooking, baking, health food manufacture, personnel management, consumer education, meal-planning, nutrition, food preservation and storage, food-buying and accounting, most of which are

on-the-job training. Opportunity for this is afforded at the college cafeteria, bakery, food-factory, sanitarium and hospital.

A certificate is issued at the completion of this course. This is a real opportunity to train quickly for food service departments.

Madison College operates on a four-quarter basis. Classes are arranged so that students may be admitted at the beginning of any quarter of the year. The Fall Quarter, which begins September 17, 1947, is the most advantageous time to enter.

**For further information address the Dean of Madison College, Madison College, Tennessee.**

## The Madison Survey

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THOS. W. STEEN ..... Editor  
 MARY LILLIE ..... Associate Editor  
 GLADYS COOKE-RABUKA Editorial Sec.

## VISITORS FROM INDIA

Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Alexander, of Poona, India, recently arrived on the campus to spend some months at Madison College. Mr. Alexander has been in charge of industrial education at Spicer Missionary College in India and is here to complete the requirements for the Bachelor of Science degree in Agriculture. Mrs. Alexander has been school nurse at the same institution and has joined the staff of nurses at Madison Sanitarium.

C. N. Abraham, foreman of the Oriental Watchman Press in Poona, India, spent several days this month on our campus. Mr. Abraham has been sent to the United States by the General Conference to study methods of printing and publishing and has spent some time at the Pacific Press in Mountain View, California. He will also visit the Southern Publishing Association in Nashville and the Review and Herald in Washington, D. C.

## YOUR QUESTIONS ANSWERED

**1. What are the entrance requirements for the two-year Food Technology curriculum?**

Any competent student may be accepted for this course if college credit is not desired. If college credit is desired, graduation from an accredited high school is necessary.

**2. Are Food Technology courses open for men as well as for women?**

Yes, there are as many openings in this field for men as for women.

**3. Is Madison College provided with modern equipment in its laboratories and food-service departments?**

Each food-service department is equipped with large electric ranges, ovens, mixers, peelers, and dishwashers. Steam-pressure cookers are used for vegetables.

**4. Do students of nutrition receive practical training in the food-service departments?**

Yes, students who are registered for these courses are assigned services each quarter in the college cafeteria, bakery, food factory, and sanitarium diet kitchen.

**5. Do students earn their way by working in food-service departments?**

Yes, the various food departments are laboratories where "training-on-the-job" is provided. These students earn while they learn.

Science Building





# The Madison Survey

Vol. XXIX, No. 13

Madison College, Tennessee

July 15, 1947

## THE PROGRESS OF MADISON FOODS

By George E. Norris, Manager



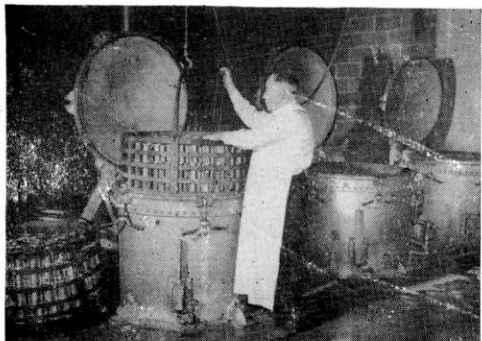
**Distant View of Madison Food Factory**

Industries are a vital factor in the development of a strong educational program. It was this conviction among the early pioneers at Madison which gave birth to the establishment of Madison Foods.

This department of Madison Foods provides employment for a considerable number of students as well as regular workers occupying key positions in the factory. Another purpose for establishing Madison Foods was the manufacture of health food products which would enable people everywhere to have a meat-free diet and at the same time have all the food elements contained in flesh meat.

Still another purpose in the establishment of Madison Foods was that it might be a financial support to the educational program. In this particular Madison Foods has been and is contributing in no small degree; and it is hoped that the future will find it bearing a still larger share for so noble an enterprise.





**Retort Room**

The early beginning of this food industry, like so many others of its kind, was cradled in adversity; but by the faithfulness of those who labored in the early days, a foundation was laid, upon which has been established a health food factory of which Madison College can well be proud.

The writer, who has recently taken over the direction of this industry, feels indebted to the efficient and untiring efforts of the two previous managers, Messrs. E. M. Bisalski and F. B. Holland. With this background Madison Foods faces the future with a confidence stimulated by the belief that it is destined to play a much larger part in the educational program.

#### **A Look at Some of Madison Foods Staff At Their Daily Tasks**

The Soy Dairy in which our famous Kreme O' Soy and Soy Cheese is made is of particular interest to the visitor. The process calls for the utmost care and precision.

This section is at present under the direction of Mr. H. M. Mathews, who has been with Madison Foods for many years, and his work as a key man in the industry has meant much to its development. His happy countenance means much to the maintenance of good spirit among the staff.

In this department the crude soya bean is treated scientifically over a period of many hours. At last there emerges from the last vat that white milk-like liquid containing all the properties of cow's milk. In spite of the progress already made with this product, we feel that there is still much to be learned, and our efforts will not abate until we have Kreme O'

Soy as pleasing to the taste as is ordinary cow's milk. This is an urgent necessity in the light of governmental statistics on the diseases so prevalent in the milk of the cow. From the last vat the steaming hot Kreme O' Soy is fed through a homogenizer which assures that the component parts of which the milk is made up are thoroughly emulsified so that they will never again separate under normal conditions.

The Kreme O' Soy is next allowed to gravitate to the floor below where it is canned. The picture shows the filling operation. The milk can be seen flowing from a large vat filling the empty cans as they pass along. When they reach the sealing machine, the lid is automatically placed in position and hermetically closed; thus the contents of the can are safe against all outside contamination.

Although apparently simple, the filling operation is one on which depends to a large degree the keeping property of the milk. Should there be a faulty seal, the contents become out of condition. Thanks to the care exercised, trouble of this kind is very remote.



**Canning Soya Milk**



**Labeling Machine**

One more process of cooking and sterilizing the contents of the cans protects its fresh condition indefinitely. The picture shows us a batch of cans coming out of a big retort, after having been subjected to a constant steam pressure automatically controlled.

Before the cans leave the factory, they must be dressed in their shining labels, which is dexterously performed by the machine shown in the picture above. They pass at the rate of four thousand per hour.

### **Bakery**

Besides the manufacture of vegetarian meats and soy products, Madison Foods has a bakery under the care of Mr. Morgan Bale who can be seen in the picture and who is another key worker in whom we can rely for that same careful and efficient work as in the other departments. This fact is revealed in the beautiful Kreme O' Soy and whole wheat loaves that daily leave our bakery.



**The Bakery**



**Wrapping Bread**

The picture above shows the loaves being put into their attractive wrappers. The bread can be seen passing through the cutting knives which slices it ready for table use. The wrapper of the bread is heat-sealed electrically, after which the pack is ready to be trucked to the city of Nashville, where the stores are eager to sell our bread. Then, too, we ship it to some of our nearby institutions, such as Southern Missionary College, and others.

### **Shipping Department**

It would be useless to exercise such care in the manufacture of our products without the same care being exercised in our shipping department. Thanks to the efficient work of Mr. H. E. Iles, who is shown in the picture below, errors are almost nil. Mr. Iles, apart from being in charge of the shipping, has worked in every department of the factory with the same efficiency. Thus it would be difficult to estimate the real value of his services.



**Shipping Department**





Office

The meticulous care of office records by Miss Mary Kate Gaffard and the rest of the office staff creates a good impression on all our clients in all parts of the United States. From the office also, the sales contacts are made. This month Mr. E. L. Bowers of Kansas City, an experienced salesman in the health food work, is joining us to strengthen the selling force. We feel sure that Mr. Bowers will form a binding link with all our clients.

Many who read this article will perhaps never see Madison, but this outline will lead the reader to appreciate more fully the ideals and aims of Madison Foods.

### YOUR QUESTIONS ANSWERED

#### 1. Are students employed in Madison Foods?

Yes, about two-thirds of the employees in the food factory are students.

#### 2. Is this a type of vocational training? Can one learn the food factory work?

Yes, students are rotated in the different departments so that they learn the various lines of food work.

#### 3. What is the distinctive specialty in Madison Foods?

Madison was a pioneer in the utilization of soy beans in the preparation of meat alternates, soya milk and other health foods.

#### 4. Are Madison Foods widely distributed?

The Madison health foods are shipped all over the U. S., to Canada, and also to South and Central America.

### Of Interest at Madison

Two students of last year, Miss Kathryn Grace Case and Mr. Peter William Don-  
esky, were united in marriage at the Florida Sanitarium Chapel on June 30, with Elder F. W. Avery officiating.

The Dean's office advises that reservations for rooms for next year should be made at the earliest possible moment, as the number of applications that have come in to date is far beyond any previous year at this time.

As we go to press the College Board has just completed its second quarterly meeting. Many important actions were taken which will be reported in the next issue of the "Survey."

The College Seniors presented a "Spanish-American Travelogue" by Elder Wesley Amundsen on the evening of July 12. Special music in the form of a girls' trio and a marimba solo were added features.

Mr. and Mrs. Ernesto A. Bergold from the Adventist College in San Paulo, Brazil, visited the campus this month with special interest in the Madison Foods. Mr. Bergold is the chief technician of the food production at the college there and is interested in seeing how the food work is carried on here. He has been instrumental in building up a large business in grape and tomato juice for the college in Brazil.

A new student is Miss Miriam Kruger, also from Brazil. She is a graduate nurse from a government hospital and is interested in studying American nursing procedure.

Mr. and Mrs. Oren C. Durham of Chicago were campus visitors early this month. Mr. Durham is a noted naturalist, connected with the Abbott Laboratories and is a specialist in pollinization. Two groups from the college enjoyed his leadership on Sabbath nature studies during his visit here.

President T. W. Steen and Dean Howard J. Welch attended the Deans and Presidents Council at Boulder, Colorado the last of June. They report a profitable stay at the convention, where matters of curriculum, organization, and standards were considered.

Elder and Mrs. John N. Tindall have spent some time recently on the campus and Elder Tindall has given timely counsel and admonition in public services and also in speaking to the students in various classes and at the chapel periods.

# The Madison Survey

Vol. XXIX, No. 14

Madison College, Tennessee

July 30, 1947

## BOARD VOTES FIFTEEN-UNIT APARTMENT HOUSE AS FIRST CONSTRUCTION IN MADISON'S REHABILITATION AND IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM



*Architect's Elevation of Proposed Apartment House*

At the July 9 meeting of the Board of Directors of Madison College, an attempt was made to provide some immediate relief for the acute housing shortage at Madison. For some weeks Dr. Julian C. Gant, Medical Director of the Sanitarium, has been holding meetings with a number of Madison workers to see what could be done before the full campaign can get underway. In one of the meetings a worker arose and said, "I want to do something right now," and asked permission to contribute \$25.00 just then. Others caught the spirit and some \$1500 has been offered as a beginning contribution by workers themselves. Many also vol-

unteered to write to certain personal friends in regard to the needs.

It was then agreed that the Madison workers themselves, in donations of their own, together with contributions from some personal friends, would assure the Board that they would raise \$15,000 toward an apartment house estimated to cost \$45,000, and which will provide fifteen small but modern apartments.

The Board has authorized this as the first unit in the rehabilitation and improvement program. Since no general fund-raising campaign can be undertaken for several months, it was voted to finance this first unit in the following way:



### The Layman Foundation and Other Trusts Invited to Assist

The Layman Foundation was asked to lend on this self-amortizing project, \$15,000 and also to renew its previous program of assisting Madison by loans for the financing of houses for teachers, nurses, and other employees. It was further voted to ask the trustees of the various Madison College Trust Funds (the Druillard Trust, the Educational Fund, the Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute, etc.) to provide the additional \$15,000 needed for the apartment house.

For a year and more the college has attempted to meet its capital needs entirely from operating income. During this time it has paid back to these funds more than \$20,000 on former advances, and has been drawing on operating funds at the rate of some \$6,000 per month for major capital needs. Completing the new surgical wing, remodeling patient rooms, building a new sewer line (\$6,600), buying two houses are examples of these capital expenditures.

The institution is meeting its normal operating expenses with a modest net gain, but cannot continue longer the rehabilitation of the plant in that way, without jeopardizing its essential operating fund.

### Why the Shortage of Housing Space?

During recent years Madison College has greatly increased the capacity of the sanitarium and hospital. It is now accommodating an all-time high of up to

150 and more patients daily and will care for 165 as soon as more nurses can be secured and housed. Also the instructional buildings—Science Hall, Library, Demonstration Building, etc., have been added but with no increase in housing facilities, either dormitories or residences. Not only this, but whereas most of the students, and many workers, were formerly single persons, the institution is now attempting to care for a very large number of married couples. Often one married student, especially one with children, requires the housing facilities that formerly accommodated six or more students. All of this means that we now have a great increase in (1) the number of medical workers and other employees, (2) capacity to teach additional students, and (3) in the number of married students who require a much larger amount of room. But for several years no additional housing has been provided.

The situation must be remedied immediately. More nurses must be accepted. In the training of self-supporting workers a very large number of married students must also be provided for.

There are many other urgent needs as related to the rehabilitation and improvement program, but all are agreed that additional housing must be given first priority.

#### CARPENTERS WANTED

Madison College has immediate need of two carpenters and will need others later in the year.

Inquire of—

**Chas. O. Franz, Gen. Mgr.  
Madison College, Tennessee**

### Answers to Further Questions

**Q. Does Madison College still have plenty of work for students who must earn all their expenses?**

A. Yes indeed! The Manager's Office still has a reserve of over \$50,000.00 in work not yet assigned to prospective students for 1947-48.

**Q. How many hours a day does a student have to work to earn all his expenses?**

A. An average of six hours per day is sufficient, in the case of efficient students, to pay all their school expenses—board, room, tuition, and fees.

**Q. Do students in the Junior College Division have as good teachers as those in the third and fourth college years?**

A. Of course! Junior Division classes in 1947-48 will have four Ph.D.'s, two M.D.'s, and eleven M.A.'s as their instructors.

## NEW STAFF MEMBERS

**Miss Catherine Shepard Elected Director of Elementary Teacher Training**

A. CATHERINE SHEPARD

With the opening of the 1947-48 school year in September, Mrs. Sara H. Stuyvesant, who has been in charge of Elementary Teacher Training at Madison,

is being transferred to the English Department. At the July 9 meeting of the Board, Miss Alice Catherine Shepard, recently director of the Elementary Teacher Training Department at Union College was chosen to take her place.

Miss Shepard's home is Mesick, Michigan, where her parents still reside. Her B.A. degree was received at Emmanuel Missionary College and her M.A. degree at University of Michigan. She has taken advanced work at Northwestern University, Iowa University, Nebraska University, and Western Reserve University. She taught several years in our church schools and served as dean of women at Atlantic Union College. Miss Shepard had the position of Supervisory Instructor in the Demonstration School at Emmanuel Missionary College and was the Director of the Elementary Teacher Training Department of Broadview College, as well as of Union College.

Madison is indeed fortunate in being able to secure the services of Miss Shepard in carrying on the work of teacher training and extends a cordial welcome to her as she joins the campus family.

**Madison College Board Calls E. A. Summers of Los Angeles as Engineer**

E. A. SUMMERS

For several months Madison College has been searching for an engineer capable not only of supervising the institu-

tion's own power plant but also of teaching those classes in the new Junior Maintenance Engineering curriculum that deal with central station management, steam fitting, plumbing, and related subjects.

At the July 9 meeting of the Board of Directors, Mr. E. A. Summers was elected to this position. He is expected to arrive in Madison and take over his responsibilities before the first of August.

Mr. Summers was born in Fresno, California, and spent his boyhood years in the San Joaquin Valley at the foothills of the Sierra Nevada Mountains, where his early love of nature and rural life developed under the influence of such beautiful surroundings. His parents while not Adventists were devoted Christians and he was baptized at an early age.

It was during his enlistment in the U. S. Navy that Mr. Summers began his career as an engineer. Following his discharge he was employed as steam engineer in a large hotel and then worked in the same field on several government projects.

(Continued on page 58)



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THOS. W. STEEN ..... *Editor*

MARY LILLIE ..... *Associate Editor*

GLADYS COOKE-RABUKA ..... *Editorial Sec.*

(Continued from page 57)

In 1940 he connected with the shipbuilding division of the Bethlehem Steel Company. During the war he was promoted from Trial Engineer to Engineering Representative of the shipbuilding division at San Pedro, California. Under his supervision the 60,000 horse-power steam plants on each of some twenty-six naval vessels received their final inspections and trial runs before entering into war service.

Several letters from Naval officers and from the Bethlehem Steel Company were read to the Board in which Mr. Summers' engineering competence was highly praised.

## FORTHCOMING ARTICLES IN THE SURVEY

The two main purposes of the MADISON SURVEY are:

(1) To report to its friends and to the field the activities, opportunities, and program of Madison College, and

(2) To serve, as far as its limited size permits, the interests of the self-supporting missionary movement.

Recent numbers of the SURVEY have been devoted almost exclusively to the first of these objectives. The SURVEY now wishes to open its pages to the wider field of the whole self-supporting movement. Conversations and correspondence with representatives of others of these enterprises suggest at least four themes that many readers wish to have discussed. They are:

(1) Opportunities for new self-supporting institutions and enterprises.

(2) For what type of medical care can small units most effectively provide?

(3) How can self-supporting institutions contact others, especially trained personnel, who would like to enter this line of work?

(4) How can the property of self-supporting institutions be held legally so

that it can be used for its original purpose, and yet not be in danger of coming under the control of personal interests?

The editors invite contributions on these and other similar subjects. Reports with photographs concerning interesting self-supporting activities will also be welcomed.

## OF INTEREST AT MADISON

Madison College is no longer without a barber shop. Mr. Carol Bull, an experienced barber, recently discharged from the services, has just opened up a well-equipped barber shop in the Administration Building just west of the post office.

Dr. M. C. Huntley, executive secretary of the Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools, spent a day on the campus recently in consultation with the College officials and various members of the faculty. Definite plans are in progress for the accreditation of the Junior College Division of the Madison institution.

Every week reveals definite progress in the remodeling of many of the older sanitarium rooms. Former patients and visitors have expressed their pleasure in the improved appearance of these rooms.

The final touches in the completion of the new surgical and obstetrical wing are about completed. The concrete retaining wall on the west side has been built, the areaway cemented, and the new sidewalks extending to West Hall have now been laid.

An interesting campus sight during the latter part of this month has been the work carried forward by the men who have just painted the two large steel smoke stacks at the power house. From a grimy black, they have been transformed into beautiful silver shafts with black crowns.

Dr. Cyrus Kendall is again at his desk in the Sanitarium and has taken over the work in pathology. Dr. Kendall was connected with the College of Medical Evangelists at Loma Linda during the last school year, where he assisted as an instructor in bacteriology. He will return again to Loma Linda in September for some additional months. Dr. Kendall is completing certain specialized work in the field of pathology.

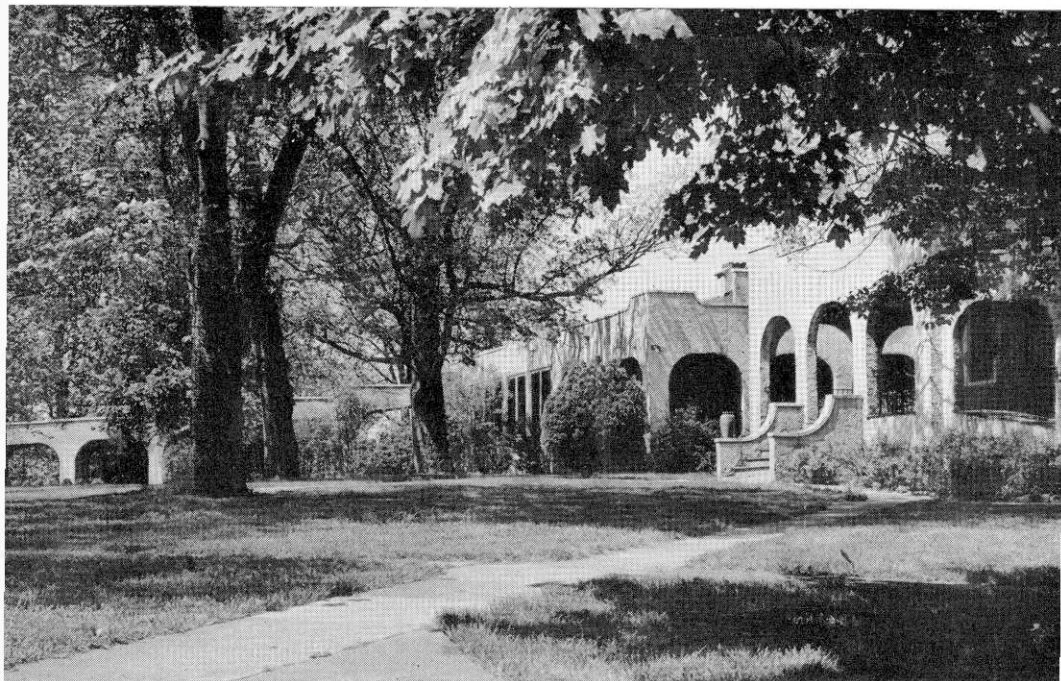
# The Madison Survey

Vol. XXIX, No. 15

Madison College, Tennessee

August 15, 1947

## THE OWNERSHIP OF SELF-SUPPORTING MISSIONARY INSTITUTIONS—An Editorial—Part I



*East Court of Madison Sanitarium*

*New Seventh-day Adventist self-supporting institutions are being established. Others are being enlarged. Their combined net worth is probably already in excess of \$3,000,000.*

In a previous issue the SURVEY opened its columns to a discussion of the problems and opportunities of self-supporting educational and medical missionary institutions and enterprises. Unhappily for the editors, our readers are much more liberal with their questions than with their own

contributions. We shall therefore initiate the discussions by attempting to answer some of the more urgent questions. Most of these concern themselves very largely with the exceedingly important problem of the ownership of these missionary projects. Here is a typical question:



### **If We Start a Small Sanitarium or School and Solicit Donations to Help Build It Up, Who is Going to Own It?**

If you had not said "donations" the answer would have been easy. In other words, if you start an institution entirely with your own funds, and do not ask anyone to contribute either money or time, or to work for very low wages, or in any other way to participate in building up your institution by sacrifice and donations in any form—in that case you are justified in considering the property as yours personally, and you may properly hold it in your own name.

Furthermore, there may be several of you who pool your funds and establish and operate an institution in the same way—no donations, gifts, annuities, and no "subsistence" wages by employees. In such case it all belongs legally and morally to you, whether as individuals or a group. In this case your property would naturally expect to pay taxes and bear its full share of social responsibility.

#### **But if We Do Accept Donations?**

In that case you have a distinct moral and legal responsibility. If you solicit and accept donations, for whom are the gifts intended? Is the donation for you personally? Or is it for you and the other person or persons associated with you in the venture? If it is given to you personally to add to your own personal capital, then, of course, it is yours and you have full right to use it in any way you may desire. Should you die, it will go to your heirs. In fact, you can give it away to a relative or even destroy it, if you should wish to do such a thing.

But the case is entirely different if the gifts and donations that you receive are intended for some philanthropic purpose. Suppose, for example, someone gives you money to help build or equip a hospital or school. In that case, the money is not yours. You are only an agent and, for the moment, a trustee of the donor, charged with the responsibility of seeing that the money is wisely and conscientiously used in the construction of the building, or in the purchase of the equipment, for which he intended his contribution.

#### **Does My Responsibility End There?**

No, your responsibility does not end at that point. That is only the beginning. You are also responsible to provide for the perpetual care of that donation. It must be protected not only from selfish men of the world and from loss through ig-

norance and carelessness in the matter of deeds and other legal possibilities, but you must also protect it from possible changes on the part of some of those whom today you call "brethren." To come to the point with candor, you must protect the donations even from *yourself*.

In the acceptance of the gift or gifts for this purpose you have assumed the moral responsibility of providing for the perpetual care of this gift, if the gift is for buildings, installations, real estate, or for any other capital needs. Gifts for current operating expenses come under another classification.

This means that you must see to it that a legal body is provided and so constituted that it shall have a continuous existence, on the one hand, and on the other, be subject to periodic examination and modification, when necessary, to the end that regardless of what happens to the individual members, the legal body will not lose either its authority or integrity.

#### **How Is a Legal Trusteeship Formed?**

If you really want to form a charity just for your institution, you, of course, apply to the state for a charter, and proceed to set up a legal trusteeship or board which becomes the legal owner of the property, so that it is held not by individuals but by a corporate body. Thereafter, no dividends can be declared and the property can not again revert to the original owners, nor is it supposed to be used for the benefit of any of the trustees themselves, or for their friends or relatives. Should your institution, if organized as a charity, cease to exist as such, the property would go to the state unless some other legal charity, such as a conference association, for example, was named in the charter.

#### **What About My Own Personal Funds, if We Organize a Holding Board?**

This is an important question. In this case, as in many others, one cannot eat his cake and still have it. If you expect the institution to grow into a large enterprise, and you expect thousands of dollars to be donated to it and its work, you must, of course, organize it as a legal charity or philanthropy. The fact that such philanthropies are tax exempt, indicates that the government recognizes that no individual should ever receive any profits or contributions from the institution, other than the salary that may be assigned to him for the time that he is actually employed in it.

This means, of course, that you will set an example for your prospective donors. In other words, if you are unwilling to put in all or a part of your own capital into starting an institution of this kind, it may be very difficult for you to persuade other people that they should give of their means. But whatever amount of your own capital that you do put into the enterprise, will pass from your personal ownership to the organization of the charity. Thereafter it will not belong to you, and can not morally or legally revert to you. It must forever belong to the charity that you are establishing—for example, the sanitarium or school. It may revert to some other philanthropic organization if so designated in your charter. Or if not, it will revert to the state, but never to you or to the donors. Any attempt on the part of an individual or group of individuals to organize a tax-free philanthropy and then attempt afterwards to regain ownership, would be as incorrect on the part of the original founders and donors as on the part of any other individual.

#### **Are Trusteeships or Holding Boards Always Safe?**

No, indeed, and for reasons which we shall shortly set forth. Suffice it to say that the full history of the money and property that has been lost to the cause of charity in general, and to Seventh-day Adventist work in particular, through improperly organized trusteeships, would make very bitter but very profitable reading.

Great power is placed in the hands of the trustees—that is, in the holding board. While they cannot sell off the property and put the money directly into their own pockets, nevertheless, they do have a large amount of jurisdiction as to how they shall handle this trust while it is in their own hands. For this reason, the trust is never safer than the capabilities and integrity of the trustees themselves. For this reason it is exceedingly important that the holding board, especially where small in numbers, be so organized that the members will constantly feel their responsibility to the trust; and furthermore, that there be a way whereby the acts of their administration come under review of a large and responsible group and whereby changes can be worked out in the membership of the trusteeship, to the end that the board shall never deviate from the original purposes of the trust, and that

no funds belonging to the trust shall ever be used in the benefit of any of the trustees or their friends or relatives, or for any purpose inconsistent with the interests of the trust as established.

#### **What is the Greatest Danger in the Forming of a Holding Board?**

Speaking from the standpoint of the type of institution under consideration, the greatest danger by all odds is that of placing an institution, or a fund, in the hands of a small group of trustees who have *authority to reappoint themselves* and thus to continuously perpetuate their own personal control of the funds, or to appoint friends or relatives of themselves, regardless of their fitness for carrying out the original purposes of the trust.

Strangely enough, the men who have set up trusteeships of this kind have unquestionably done it with the best of intentions. They did not realize that *they themselves would change* with the passing of the years, and that they themselves and the people whom they in later years would choose as their successors, might be people with very different visions and purposes from those held by the trustees when the trust was established.

(Our next issue will continue this editorial and will discuss in some detail the question: "What are the essentials of a safe holding organization?")

## GRADUATION

The closing exercises for the 1946-47 school year will be held in the Helen Funk Assembly Hall at Madison College from August 29-31. Former students and friends of the institution are cordially invited to attend these services. If visitors expect room accommodations, they should arrange for these before arrival on the campus.

The program is as follows:

Friday evening, August 29, Consecration Service, Dean H. J. Welch, speaker

Sabbath morning, August 30, Baccalaureate, Elder G. A. Coon, speaker.

Sunday evening, August 31, Commencement, Professor W. E. Straw, speaker



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THOS. W. STEEN . . . . . *Editor*

MARY LILLIE . . . . . *Associate Editor*

GLADYS COOKE-RABUKA . . . . . *Editorial Sec.*

## OF INTEREST AT MADISON

The monthly meeting of the Madison College family held July 27 featured several items of interest: A report of the recent board meeting; the introduction of several newcomers, Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Summers from Los Angeles, California, and Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Bowers from Kansas City, Missouri; and a statement concerning applications from prospective students for the coming school year. According to Dean Welch, an unusually large number of new students have completed all arrangements for entering at the beginning of the Fall Quarter. Many application blanks have been requested and will be coming in between now and the beginning of the new school year.

A recent addition to the equipment of the dairy is an army ambulance, to be used in local milk delivery. This vehicle is practically new and is extremely adaptable to its new use.

The Fruit Department reports a fine fruit crop this year; there have been none of the early killing frosts which have hindered production the last two years. The plum trees especially are making a

splendid yield, the branches being so loaded with fruit that they have had to be propped to keep them from breaking.

The annual camp meeting of the Kentucky-Tennessee Conference of Seventh-day Adventists was held on the campus of Highland Academy at Fountain Head, Tennessee, from August 1 to 10 inclusive. A great many Madisonites were in attendance at this gathering, especially over the two week-ends. Mrs. Kathryn Bertram was the representative at the Madison College booth during the entire session, making contacts with prospective students and arranging appointments for interviews with the dean and the president.

C. L. Paddock, of the Southern Publishing Association, was the speaker at the Sabbath service on July 26. Mr. Paddock is the author of several books for young people and is an interesting speaker.

Miss Helen Guthrie, formerly of the New England Sanitarium, is in charge of the Sanitarium Record Office during the summer months.

Mr. Charles O. Franz, general manager of the Madison institution, left the twenty-first on a brief trip to California. He was accompanied by Mrs. Franz and also by his son, Clyde and his family, who are workers on the island of Jamaica.

Several Madison teachers are carrying on advanced work this summer at Peabody College. Among those making daily trips are Mr. and Mrs. P. W. Stuyvesant, Mr. Bidwell, Miss Mary Lillie, and also several other members of the Madison family.

## Your Questions Answered

- Q. *If Madison is so crowded for housing facilities, how can you still go on accepting more students?*
- A. Madison is not accepting one fiftieth of the married students who apply, but a few rooms are still available for single students.
- Q. *What is the present cost of board at Madison College?*
- A. During the five months of January to May inclusive the average monthly charge to those who took all their meals in the Cafeteria was \$19.44 for women and \$22.54 for men.
- Q. *What is meant by the word "Terminal" in your "Two-Year Terminal Curricula?"*
- A. Some colleges use the word "completed" instead of "terminal." These two-year programs are for those who will go directly into their chosen occupations instead of going on to school for further training, as in the case of the "pre-professional" curricula.

# The Madison Survey

Vol. XXIX, No. 16

Madison College, Tennessee

August 30, 1947

## THE OWNERSHIP OF SELF-SUPPORTING MISSIONARY INSTITUTIONS—An Editorial—Part II



ASHEVILLE AGRICULTURAL SCHOOL AND MOUNTAIN SANIARIUM (N. C.)

*"Fletcher," as this, the largest of the many "units" established by Madison College is familiarly known, has received many large donations as well as the self-sacrificing service of its devoted employees. Its assets are now valued at several hundred thousand dollars. The Layman Foundation is the technical owner of most of the "units."*

### What are the Characteristics of a Safe Holding Board for Seventh-day Adventist Self-Supporting Institutions?

This is the question which we promised to discuss in this issue of the SURVEY. Two groups are intensely interested in this problem: (1) Those who are starting, or planning to start, new self-supporting institutions. (2) Those who wish to know whether the boards that now hold their

property are entirely safe and correctly constituted.

Our previous editorial attempted to establish the principles that should guide in decisions concerning the holding of these properties. We are now ready to see what a board is like when these principles are carried out. Here are some of the main characteristics:

(1) The members, except in certain very large and representative boards, are



chosen by, and are responsible to, a large and responsible group over whom they, the board, have no control. They individually are elected for limited terms of office and have no power as individuals or as a group to perpetuate themselves in office, nor to choose their own constituency—that is, those who do have the power to elect them. (See below.)

(2) Every act and transaction of the board is reported officially not only to the constituency, those who chose the board, but also to any and all who are concerned or interested. This is accomplished by the following means:

(a) Every safe holding board has an official auditor, elected by the same superior body, (constituency), that elects the board.

(b) Complete, audited financial statements are issued at least annually to the full constituency and are available to any others interested and concerned.

### The Auditor

No holding board is safe for which no competent auditor has been appointed. The auditor must be entirely free from any control by the board and have access to all its financial records. Any hesitation on the part of a treasurer or a board to the appointment of an auditor, or any withholding of records, or other interferences with his work, should be regarded with considerable apprehension. If the holding board is carrying on its work in an honest and ethical way, it will not only desire but will insist that there be an auditor for its own protection.

No one has a right to accept donations to be held by a board whose records are not periodically examined by a well-known, responsible auditor. Fortunately for the self-supporting institutions, the official auditors for the various Union Conferences, can usually be secured without charge, by request to the union committees. A safe holding board will always qualify on this point.

### The Financial Statements

When the auditor has completed his examination of the financial transactions of the holding board, he will issue an audited financial statement, showing the receipts and disbursements and the actual condition of the funds—how they are invested, to whom loans have been made, etc.

This financial statement is then duplicated and copies are given not only to the board members but also to the constituency and the other interested persons. Careful business men do not knowingly donate to organizations for which audited financial statements are not issued regularly. It is considered imprudent to do so. Surely Seventh-day Adventist self-supporting institutions should not fail in this fundamental principle of business integrity.

### The Election of the Holding Board

This is, of course, the most vital problem of all, for if the right organization exists for the election of the board, then there will be auditors and financial statements. The lack of these features—auditors and statements—is really a symptom of an unhealthy and unsafe form of organization.

If the members of the board of trustees are not to have the power of perpetuating themselves in office regardless of the wishes and judgment of the majority of those who also have a burden for the prosperity of the institution concerned, then how shall they be elected?

The common plan is, of course, to provide for a constituency, who elects the board. Unhappily, this device, like everything human, is subject to tragic abuse, unless great care and unselfishness is exercised in its organization. A constituency can be an effective democratic arrangement or it can be a sham, even an hypocrisy.

We may avail ourselves of the accumulated experience of our own church in many lands and over a space of many years. As good men as are our conference presidents and members of our committees and institutional boards, we find that not infrequently there are men who wish to remain in office long after the majority feel that they have ceased to make a distinctive contribution to the task assigned to them, and that changes should be made.

These men do not see it that way. From their point of view they should continue right where they are. No change is necessary or desirable as they see it. And the tragedy of it is that they are usually sincere.

Now, let us note (1) that there must be a body with authority to study the needs of the institution and bring about

changes in the boards if these are required for the good of the work, and (2) that no such body—constituency—will be able to operate unless it is absolutely free from domination by the board itself.

For example, in our conferences and institutions, it has been found necessary to provide for a constituency elected directly by the churches, or by other representative bodies who in turn are elected by the churches. In a conference each church elects one delegate and one additional delegate for each, say, twenty church members, and these delegates elect the conference officers and committee and legal board that holds their property. Note that the conference committee cannot appoint these delegates nor control their work. A Seventh-day Adventist self-supporting institution faces a somewhat different situation, but only in detail, not in principle.

#### Employees as Constituents

Some self-supporting institutions have organized their constituencies by selecting mostly employees of the institutions.

This gives the appearance of democracy and unquestionably the employees should be well represented on the constituency. But here is the pitfall: the board of directors selects the employees, but they are human beings. If they find that certain employees are opposed to their policies, or to them as individuals, it is a great temptation to gradually bring about changes, to the end that the majority of the employees shall always be those who will support the board. So serious is this danger that those who understand those things are united in the principle that no board should have the power to select any appreciable number of the constituents, whether by the device of first making them employees, or by any other method.

#### Who May Be Constituents?

Let us assume first that each constituent of a self-supporting institution is to be (1) a loyal, exemplary Seventh-day Adventist, (2) an intelligent, active Christian, (3) one who is deeply interested in, and sympathetic to the work of the institution concerned, and (4) one who ordinarily can attend at least the annual constituency meetings.

Now, those who meet these conditions will not usually constitute an ex-

cessively large group. But they may well be representatives of at least the following groups: (1) most of the original founders, (2) most of the present officers, (3) a group of employees ordinarily in excess numerically of the two preceding groups, (4) a reasonably large group of responsible church, conference, and institutional leaders. Most of these will be chosen on an ex-officio basis. For example, the president of the local conference will be chosen for his position and will expect to be dropped as a constituent in favor of his successor in office.

Once a constituency is provided for, it must be entirely free from the control of the board that it elects. The board may be given the privilege of recommending the adding or dropping of constituents because of deaths, removal, etc., but only the constituency itself has a right to actually add or drop members.

#### Must an Institution Have Two Boards?

Many institutions have both an operating and a holding board. This has some legal advantages, one of which is that the minutes of the legal holding body can be kept much more brief. The

### GOOD NEWS FOR VETERANS

Madison College has been fortunate in obtaining from surplus war assets twenty-five large expandable trailer houses for use in housing veterans. These units are approximately eighteen by twenty-four feet in floor space, having a nice little kitchenette and two rooms. The ground is now being prepared to locate them near a central bath house and a central laundry. Water and lights are being run into this trailer park. Facilities are also being developed in the same park for those who wish to bring their own trailers.

Married veterans who have been unable to come to Madison because of lack of housing and who wish to apply for one of these trailers should write immediately to the Dean.



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### Trusts and Foundations

As important as are the foregoing principles to institutions as such, they are even more imperative in the case of the large gifts that are from time to time left in the hands of persons organized as "Trusts" or "Foundations." What is done with the properties of institutions becomes known to a limited extent, at least, even without constituencies, auditors, and financial statements, but "Trusts" deal largely with funds and securities and, as far as others are concerned, are working as it were behind closed doors—a condition that has sometimes proved disastrous to the gifts involved.

(Another significant question that has recently been asked in several ways by a number of SURVEY readers, may be stated thus: "Can a self-supporting enterprise be developed into a great institution and still retain all its original distinctive features?" Remember that the editors invite your participation in these discussions.)

minutes of the operating board often become very voluminous. There are other advantages also.

Practically all that we have said concerning the "holding board" applies in principle to the "operating board." Ordinarily the same constituency should elect both boards. Usually they will be about the same persons on both boards. The accounts of each will usually be audited by the same auditor and the financial statements of both will be issued at the same time and distributed to the same persons.



PASTOR G. A. COON AND FAMILY

*The Baccalaureate sermon, August 30, 1947, will be Elder Coon's first sermon at Madison and will also mark the beginning of his work as pastor of the Madison College church.*

# The Madison Survey

Vol. XXIX, No. 17

Madison College, Tennessee

September 15, 1947

## COMMENCEMENT NUMBER



### COLLEGE SENIORS

*Seated (left to right): Nancy Jane Klingler, secretary-treasurer; James Herman, vice-president; Ward Shaw, president; Dorothy Rudisaile, assistant secretary-treasurer.*  
*Standing: Masako Morioka, Donald Welch, R. J. Manzano, Gladys Rabuka, J. C. Trivett, Edith Cothren, Howard Nix, Lenore McDonald, Forrest Pride, Wesley Amundsen, Grace Yamaguchi.*

*Motto: Not by wisdom nor by learning but by His Spirit.*

*Aim: Like Him*



## Excerpts from the Baccalaureate Address by Pastor G. A. Coon

The aim of the Class of 1947 ("Like Him") is not too high. Do we not hear the beloved disciple John fervently declaring, "We know . . . that we shall be like him"? And do we not hear the sweet singer of Israel of Old Testament days chanting, "I shall be satisfied when I awake with Thy likeness"? And above all other inspired voices of either Old or New Testament, do we not hear the loving and yet authoritative voice of our blessed Master bidding us, "Be ye therefore perfect even as your Father which is in heaven is perfect"? Therefore, in spite of these days of low standards and loose living, the aim of the Class of '47 is God's aim, not merely for them but for all Christians who hope someday to see Him in peace and to dwell with him eternally in a land where there is no sin.

In order to be "like him" we must "see Him as He is." By "beholding . . . we become changed." Therefore we are invited to consider Christ Jesus as the apostle of our profession. To consider Christ as an apostle is to consider Him as "one sent," for that is the meaning of the word. And to be like Him is to consider ourselves apostles or "the sent of God." Jesus, in his prayer to His Father, prayed "As Thou hast sent me into the world, even so have I also sent them into the world." It follows, therefore, that we are all "sent of God" or apostles.

The aim of the Class of '47 takes the form of a cross. The letters **LIKE** form the long beam, and the letters **HIM** form the cross beam. The "I" of **HIM** takes the place of the "I" in the word **LIKE**, and thus the letter "I" becomes the center of the cross. "God forbid that I should glory, save in the cross of our Lord Jesus Christ, by whom the world is crucified unto me and I unto the world."

The acrostic of the cross stands before us. Each of the four letters of the word **LIKE** stands for an attribute of the life of Christ which we must have in our lives if we are to be like Him. The first of these attributes is **LOVE**. The second is **INTEGRITY**. The third is **KINDNESS**,

and the fourth **ENTHUSIASM**. Love and kindness are the more passive virtues with integrity and enthusiasm as the more active ones. Integrity keeps love from becoming a blind sentimentalism that does not discipline, and love in turn keeps integrity from becoming pharisaical. Kindness is an interpreter of love, and enthusiasm carries love, kindness, and integrity on their way to those in need.

### Hallowed in Me

But the Master hastens to remind us that all these virtues must grow from within and not merely hung on from without. Thus they must be **HALLOWED IN ME**. That day is not a perfect one unless it is hallowed in me, says the Master. That bit of missionary work is not acceptable to me, your Lord and Master, unless it has first been hallowed in me by prayer and consecration. If these virtues do not come from Christ, they are put on and become worldly, for "without Me ye can do nothing." Let us take a very brief look at these virtues.

### Love

The greatest doctrine in all the Bible which has to do with God, after we accept His existence and creatorship, is His love. We are today in a great religious movement which is destined to be the greatest the world has ever witnessed. We are carriers of truth. We are a great reform people. That which transcends all other forms and doctrines is a love reform such as was manifested in the life of the Master. "He that loveth not, knoweth not God, for God is love."

A love reform will still subdue hearts and turn men to Christ. Be ye apostles of **LOVE**. Preach it, teach it, and act it. Take with you a love that melts in the eye, that trembles on the lips, that burns in the heart, and on whose cross self is willing to be crucified. Be ye re-pioneers of the old Advent spirit of love. Class of '47, join ye in a great crusade for love. The world is dying for it; the church is suffering for want for it.

**L**  
**H I M**  
**K**  
**E**

### Integrity

As you represent His integrity, you will be like the lily growing by the coal mine, yet uncontaminated by the dust coming from the earth. Going forth with a soul uncontaminated with sin and unpolluted by iniquity, you will lift others from the mire of sin and still be able to say as did the Master to the scowling Pharisees, "Which of you convinceth me of sin?"

### Kindness

With the kindness that overlooks, where it cannot understand, you will be tireless in ministries of love. Like Gladstone, you will consider it as great to minister to the old cross-road sweeper up in his dirty garret as to help guide the Ship of State. Like Philip Brooks, you will consider it a privilege to act as nursemaid for a widowed mother whose duties called her out in an emergency. Was he less great than when he held great audiences spell-bound with his oratory?

### Enthusiasm

Then carry these virtues on the feet of enthusiasm. The meaning of this word is "in God" or to be "possessed by God." Here is a sense of responsibility, of urgency, to save as many as possible because "the love of Christ constraineth us."

With that constraining love of Christ we must act as those "possessed by God," for it is "Christ in you the hope of glory."

Go forth to hallow all these attributes—Love, Integrity, Kindness, and Enthusiasm—in Christ. He invites you to "hallow in me" the attributes to be lived before your fellowmen. Salvage as many as you can from the world tottering on the brink of atomic chaos. Encourage as many souls as you can to lift up their eyes to the uplifted Christ, and to lift up hands to take hold of the outstretched hands of love. And then when the redeemed sing that song of eternal love on the other shore, may your voices join with the voices of the saved of all lands and all ages, while from the tiniest atom to the giant world that swings in space, everything animate and inanimate declare that GOD IS LOVE.

### Consecration Service

Dean Howard J. Welch was the speaker at the Friday evening Consecration Service for the graduates. Referring to the aim of the college seniors, "Like Him," Elder Welch chose one of the characteristics of Christ, a sense of responsibility, which all should follow. Many persons, he said, desire authority and power, but



SENIOR NURSES

Seated (left to right): Margaret Jensen, Ila Gurin, Johanna Stougaard. Standing: Marion Elliott, Janeth Aman, Ruth Maehre, Joyce Webb, Erna Heisel



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without any responsibility. Others try to shift responsibility upon others, such as the ruler Pilate in his dealings with Christ. Still others completely shun it, as did Jonah; but this only results in defeat and loss. God's work seeks men and women who will accept leadership and the responsibility which it entails. Especially is this true in self-supporting missionary work. Responsibility for one's own conduct, for one's influence, for one's neighbor, for witnessing for Christ, for leadership—these were emphasized by the speaker.

In conclusion, Dean Welch charged the class with the great privilege the members have, the divinely placed responsibility, that they walk worthy of the vocation wherein they are called, to witness for Christ as faithful ambassadors at all times and in all places, to follow the Master in all humility but with a sense of urgency, to resolve by God's power to demonstrate what God can accomplish through those wholly consecrated to Him.

The members of the class responded individually to this challenge with personal testimonies. Some of the class, who have returned to school after holding responsible positions, pledged their renewed loyalty to the future responsibilities. Others who face their life's work consecrated themselves to accept, by His help, what God brings to them. Dr. Julian C. Gant offered an earnest consecration prayer as members of the class knelt, bringing to a conclusion an hour of earnest thought on the part of all present.

## Commencement Address

The speaker at the commencement service was Professor W. E. Straw, who has for the past five or six years been dean of Emmanuel Missionary College and teacher of Bible. Previously for several years he was a member of the Madison

College faculty. Earlier in his life, he and his family spent a number of years as missionaries among the natives of South Africa. His varied experiences in these different fields formed the background for a most interesting study on the type of education which should characterize the training given missionaries both for home and foreign service.

Professor Straw is an advocate of the plan of Christian education as given in the Scriptures and that to which he referred as the "blueprint" outlined in the writings of Mrs. E. G. White. He emphasized the importance of training the head, the hand, and the heart simultaneously. His experiences in mission work in South Africa were used by him as a demonstration of the importance in training teachers and other workers with a practical understanding of methods of agriculture that will make the worker capable of supporting himself no matter where he may be called to labor; of the value to any worker of being able to construct simple buildings; of mechanical skill to meet the necessities of life. These are supplements of a thorough education, a thorough study of the Scriptures, and of the fundamentals of education.

The system of education to which he referred will make its adherents a "peculiar people, zealous in good works, a nation of kings and priests" as Moses wrote of Israel, a people capable of living above debt, men who will be masters rather than slaves of labor. It will fill men with enthusiasm, daring to do the right, such as did Jonathan and his armor-bearer, who, risking their all, became the deliverers of Israel from their Philistine enemies.

The speaker called for a close adherence to the pattern that has been sent us and which will give our young people standing room wherever they may choose to carry on. In the graduating class of 1947 he predicted there must be some who, leaving Madison College, will go forward to carry out these principles, which have been the foundation stones in the structure reared on this campus.

Following the address, Dean Welch, assisted by Registrar Florence Hartsock, presented the diplomas to the members of the classes.

*Photographs by Ward Shaw*

# The Madison Survey

Vol. XXIX, No. 18

Madison College, Tennessee

September 30, 1947

## H. B. THOMAS OF GLENDALE, CALIFORNIA, BECOMES BUSINESS MANAGER OF MADISON SANITARIUM



**H. B. Thomas**

At the July meeting of the Board of Directors of the Rural Educational Association it was voted to ask Mr. Walter H. Hilgers to assume a large responsibility in the rehabilitation and improvement program for the Madison institution. It was agreed that this program should begin in September if possible and steps were taken to secure a competent and experienced executive to succeed Mr. Hilgers in the business administration of the sanitarium and hospital.

The Board has now been successful in

securing the services of Mr. H. B. Thomas of California for this important position. Mr. Thomas has been manager of the Glendale Sanitarium and Hospital, the largest Seventh-day Adventist hospital in the United States, for the past seven years. He came to Glendale from the Loma Linda Sanitarium where he had also been manager for a number of years.

Mr. Thomas is no stranger to the Southland, having served a number of years ago as secretary of the Tennessee River Conference with offices in Nashville. His early youth was spent in Michigan, and his first employment was in the Battle Creek Sanitarium.

The high regard in which Mr. Thomas is held in hospital and administrative circles is testified by the fact that at present he is president of the Hospital Council of Southern California, a member of the Board of the Blue Cross Hospital Service of Southern California, a member of the executive committee of the Southern California Seventh-day Adventist Conference and of the Loma Linda Food Company.

The position of Business Manager of the Sanitarium has grown with Madison, and has become one of great importance to the institution. The Sanitarium budget now represents over half of the total institutional annual budget of over \$1,000,000.00. The Board is confident that Mr. Thomas' extended and highly successful experience in this field will be of exceptional value to the institution.

According to present plans Mr. Thomas will assume his duties early in October.



## A CHALLENGE

*(A talk given by a Madison Sanitarium nursing student, Eileen Gill-Manzano, at the Kentucky-Tennessee camp-meeting this summer.)*

Nursing is a challenge! It is a challenge mentally. A nurse must be mentally alert because human lives are at stake, especially in the operating room where quickness and efficiency are so important.

A nurse must be mentally alert in the classroom for it is there she learns the procedures that she will put into practice when she works on the floor.

### Physically

Nursing is a challenge physically. Many times a nurse must work long hours. If there is an emergency, she may miss a meal or two. She must often work at night and it is rather difficult to sleep in the daytime. Yes, nursing is a challenge physically.

### Spiritually

Nursing is a challenge spiritually. When she works long hours and is tired it is easy, oh, so easy, to neglect God. But by the bedside of the sick so much good can be done by a real consecrated, Christian nurse. On the other hand so much harm can be done and so many precious opportunities lost if the nurse has neglected her own personal devotion. Nursing is indeed a challenge spiritually.

### Emotionally

Nursing is a challenge emotionally. A nurse must be cheerful at all times. She must smile when she doesn't feel like it. She must be able to take criticism in the right spirit. She must be willing to work on her day off if necessary. She must be able to control her emotions in the sick room at all times and under all circumstances so as not to alarm her patient or their relatives.

And nursing covers such a wide field. There are so many phases of it into which an R.N. may branch. There is, for instance, the Public Health Nursing with its many opportunities for service.

There is the teaching phase of it. At Madison after a nurse has received her R.N. she may take one more year of college work and receive her B.S. degree and so be better qualified to teach. She may continue as supervisor in the Sanitarium where she graduated or in other of our sanitariums.

If she is interested in the Bible work, as I am, nursing will be a great help to her. One time at Madison a group of Conference workers gave a symposium for our seminar. One of them brought out that a Bible Worker who is also a nurse, or teacher, or stenographer, makes a much better Bible Worker than a Bible Worker alone. You can understand why this is true. If a Bible Worker who has some knowledge of nursing visits a home and there is sickness, she can minister to their physical needs, then those thus helped will be in a much better position to receive the Gospel.

Then there is that greatest of all fields—marriage. It is generally known that nurses make good wives and capable mothers. And if, in later life it becomes necessary for the mother to earn the livelihood, she has her nurses' training to fall back on.

For those who are thinking of taking nurses' training I would like to give one word of advice. LIVE ONE DAY AT A TIME. Nursing is not all glamorous. There is surgery, when you must be on call 24 hours a day. There's Diet Kitchen, when you must get up at 5:00 in the morning. There's the hydrotherapy room, and if you happen to be in there in the summer, it is almost unbearably hot. There's night duty and as I have already said it is rather hard to sleep in the daytime, especially in summer. And there is affiliation in another hospital not of our denomination and thus away from the Christian atmosphere of our own church institution. If you start thinking of all these things, you are liable to get discouraged. I do, and I feel like quitting then and there. But I have found that if I live a day at a time, it isn't half bad.

Again I would like to say: Nursing is a challenge which, if accepted, will give innumerable opportunities for being a true soldier for Christ.

In closing, I would like to give this poem that was given at one of our capping exercises. I would like to dedicate it to those who are seriously thinking of taking up nursing as a profession.

"Oh, student nurse, you do but little know

Of all that lies before you—joy and woe.

Throw back your shoulders. Walk  
with firmer tread.  
Because you wear a cap upon your  
head.  
The cap means love and service to  
mankind;

To old and young, distressed—and  
the blind.  
You must hold out your hand in lov-  
ing care,  
And keep the faith, when e'er the  
cap you wear."

## OPENING OF A NEW SCHOOL YEAR

As this material goes to the printers, registration is in full swing. A fuller report will be given by the Dean in the next issue, but the readers will be interested to know that many new students are coming in as well as many former students returning. The first chapel service, held on September 16, was in charge of Dean Howard J. Welch. The opening prayer was offered by the general business manager, C. O. Franz. A responsive scripture reading was led by M. M. Rabuka, principal of the high school. Special music was provided by Rose Naegler and Otto Pietz, who sang, "God's Way is the Best Way," accompanied by Mrs. Rachel Haughey at the organ. Dean Welch called attention to the fact that some fourteen countries are represented in the students already on the campus, with more on their way here. After the introduction of the teachers, Dr. T. W. Steen, president of the college, spoke to the students, making each feel the privilege of being a part in the upbuilding of the school, and giving each one the assurance of his personal interest in the welfare of every student. Professor A. W. Spalding pronounced the benediction. Thus began the exercises of a new school year.

Special mention should be made of a number of students from abroad. While not all can be named, some have held positions of responsibility in their own lands and are here for additional training. Among these are Miss Ulka Ries, who has been preceptress in the Brazilian school; Miss Miriam Kruger, a graduate nurse who is studying procedures at our sanitarium; Mr. and Mrs. Schwantes, who have been connected with our educational work in Brazil; Mr. Dean Edwards, whose parents are missionaries in South Africa, where he has spent most of his life; Mr. David Saski, an American citizen who was in Japan at the outbreak of the war and now is able to come from Japan to continue his education; his father has been editor of the Japanese "Signs of the Times" for ten years; Mr. Tsai who has been editor of the Oriental "Watchman" has come to Madison from China to continue study. A family from Alaska arrived this week to join the Madison family. Space will not allow others to be mentioned personally, but this little preview will give our readers a glance at our student body as the fall quarter opens.

## WHAT OUR READERS THINK OF US

From Colombia, South America, comes this note of appreciation:

"Your little paper has been coming regularly, and I am taking advantage of the opportunity to put it in the school library after we have read it from cover to cover. We trust that you will continue to keep us on the mailing list not only for THE MADISON SURVEY but for any educational material which you may publish from time to time."

An Arkansas reader tells us:

"I have been a close reader of your paper from the beginning. I approve of the principles the SURVEY brings

out in its articles, and Madison holds a warm spot in my heart."

A reader in Kentucky sends the following:

"My son has been getting the SURVEY for years. I read every word of it. I am intensely interested in your educational policy and food program."

A friend in California writes this word of encouragement:

"THE MADISON SURVEY is to me a continual inspiration, and Madison College is from my viewpoint one of the most worth-while educational institutions in the world. Its example is priceless."



## The Madison Survey

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THOS. W. STEEN.....*Editor*

MARY LILLIE.....*Associate Editor*

GLADYS COOKE-RABUKA.....*Editorial Sec.*

## OF INTEREST AT MADISON

The readers of "The Madison Survey" will be interested to know the positions being filled by the graduates of this year's class, whose pictures appeared in the last issue, and the whereabouts of others of the class as well.

Miss Masako Morioka has accepted a position as dietitian at the Washington Sanitarium and Hospital and has entered upon this work.

Mr. R. J. Manzano has connected with Highland Academy at Fountain Head, Tennessee, a conference institution serving the Kentucky-Tennessee and Alabama-Mississippi Conferences. Mr. Manzano will teach Spanish.

Mrs. Nancy Jane Dickey-Klingler, secretary-treasurer of the class, graduated as a dietitian and is being employed here at Madison College.

Mr. Donald Welch has begun his work as science teacher at the Spanish Seminary, a General Conference institution operated near Albuquerque, New Mexico, for the Spanish-speaking young people of North America.

Mr. Ward Shaw, president of the class, is teaching Industrial Arts at Madison College.

Elder Wesley Amundsen has returned to his field of labor in the Inter-American Division, where he is Home Missionary Secretary.

Miss Dorothy Rudisaile is continuing her work in the Pre-school Department at Madison College, which is directed by Mrs. A. W. Spalding.

Mr. Howard Nix is taking additional studies in Chicago preparatory to returning to the Southland to do medical missionary work.

Mr. Forrest Pride is assistant anesthetist at the Madison Sanitarium and Hospital.

Mrs. Lenore McDonald is Bible instructor in the high school operated by Madison College.

Mr. James Herman is taking additional school work this quarter with plans to pursue graduate study in agriculture.

Miss Grace Yamaguchi is spending a time at her home in Lathrop, California, expecting to enter her work of medical missionary work as soon as her health permits.

Dr. J. C. Trivett is continuing his work as dentist at the Madison Sanitarium and Hospital.

Mrs. Edythe Cothren finds pleasure in her role as homemaker and gives others great pleasure in the use of her musical talent at various functions.

Mrs. Gladys Rabuka is an instructor in typing and English at Madison.

The Nurses' Class has already been absorbed by the many openings for graduate nurses. Misses Margaret Jensen and Ila Gurin and Mrs. Ruth Maehre are remaining with the Madison Sanitarium and Hospital as head nurses. Misses Johanna Stougaard and Erna Heisel are employed at the Hinsdale Sanitarium. Miss Janeth Aman is office nurse for Dr. F. B. Cothren in Madison, Tennessee. Mrs. Marian Elliott-Knapp is at her home in Montana, and no doubt will make good use of her training in her community. Miss Joyce Webb is nursing at the Cascade Sanitarium in Leavenworth, Washington.

Dr. E. A. Sutherland and Dr. C. C. Landis spent a few days at the institution, with Dr. Landis speaking at the Sabbath service on September 20.

Mr. Guy Williamson, the business manager at the new sanitarium being opened near Tallahassee, Florida, spent a day on the campus this month. Mr. Williamson was at one time a laboratory technician here at Madison.

Rollin Pratt, son of Dr. Orlyn B. Pratt, pathologist at Loma Linda Sanitarium, is among the students from long distance who have enrolled at Madison College.

Professor Frank Judson has arrived from his home in California and will teach classes in the Agriculture Department during the fall quarter.

# The Madison Survey

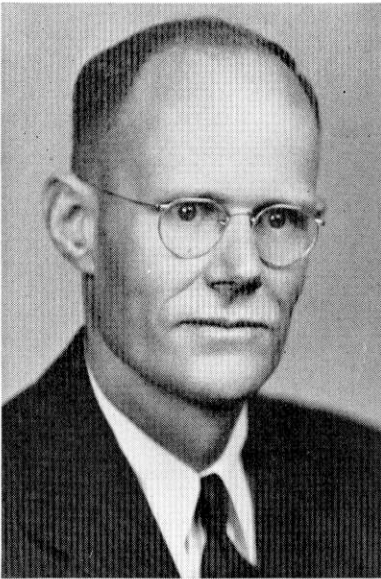
Vol. XXIX, No. 19

Madison College, Tennessee

October 15, 1947

## FALL QUARTER OPENS WITH GREATLY INCREASED ENROLLMENT

BY DEAN HOWARD J. WELCH



*Dean Howard J. Welch*

From the vantage point of a faculty chair on the chapel platform, it was plain at the time of the first chapel service that a fine, large group of earnest young people had descended upon Madison college from every part of the country.

Actual count of college registrations in the Registrar's office reveals that the opening enrollment had increased over last year by more than one hundred twelve students. This represents the largest percentage of increase in enrollment of any year since Madison became a senior col-

lege. Living quarters are overflowing. Dean Walter Siemsen, in charge of the housing of men, hunted everywhere for rooms to house the overflow from the men's quarters. At one time he had six men sleeping on cots in the parlor. Fortunately, the college has been able to obtain from the government twenty-five expansible trailers. At the time of this writing most of these are in place in the beautiful South Park grove and are occupied with veterans and their families.

In spite of crowded conditions, a spirit of cheerfulness and earnest purpose prevails in the student body. It is apparent that these young people mean business. From the data furnished by the students themselves, it is encouraging to find that more than seventy-three percent of the students plan to be self-supporting missionaries either at home or abroad. Twenty-eight per cent look forward definitely to foreign mission service, some as self-supporting workers.

The influx of new students has brought new life to all the various student activities. The Sabbath school, the Missionary Volunteer society, the Evangelism Seminar, and other Christian service bands have started anew for the school year with stimulating programs and much enthusiasm. Large numbers of the students have joined the college chorus and the orchestra.

As to vocational choices the arts related to the medical and health fields predominate in the matter of class registration. More than seventy-five students are enrolled in nursing or pre-nursing. Many students are also enrolled in classes in



industrial and mechanical arts as well as in agricultural, secretarial, and other practical lines of instruction. In spite of the greatly increased enrollment, every student has been given employment in one of the services or industries of the institution. Those who have desired sufficient employment to earn board, room, and tuition have arranged to do so.

It is interesting to see that the Madison College student body is highly cosmopolitan, with every section of the United States well represented. One family comes from Alaska. In addition, the following foreign countries have students on the campus: Africa, Brazil, Canada, China, Columbia, Cuba, El Salvador, Greece, Great Britain, India, Japan, Malaya, Panama, Peru. Thus Madison becomes a little "melting-pot of the nations" where Christian students may learn tolerance and understanding.

While many of Madison's students are youth just out of high school or academy it is also interesting to note that the college has attracted a number of men and women of large experience and influence. For example, Samuel Tsai from China was for several years on the editorial staff

of the Chinese "Signs of the Times." From our training school in Costa Rica comes Oscar Salazar with his wife and two children. He served as preceptor of that school and his wife was also a teacher there. Professor Julio Schwantes of the Theological Institute, Petropolis, Brazil, and his wife are students here and he is also assisting part time in the teaching of mathematics and science. Registration records list several students who are already graduates of other colleges but who have come to Madison to secure special technical knowledge. As an example of this type of student we mention Mr. and Mrs. O. R. Henderson, who have completed the Theological course but are taking work in Attendant Nursing at Madison in order to fit themselves for foreign mission service. Others might be mentioned if space permitted.

The Madison College faculty feels that the enrollment of this large number of hardworking, substantial students constitutes a real challenge to them. They have pledged themselves to do all they can with God's help to lead this student body into full and effective service for God and their fellowmen.

### Construction of Apartment House to Begin Immediately

At the general monthly meeting of the Madison family held September 28, announcement was made that over \$5,000 in cash donations had already been received toward the construction of the first unit (5 apartments) of the new apartment house, which when completed will provide 15 modest but modern apartments.

The announcement was received with genuine enthusiasm because there has been much concern that construction should begin early this fall. As an equal amount is being raised in the same way to apply on the construction of each of the remaining units, the apartment campaign will go forward with renewed activity.

### WHY THEY COME TO MADISON

At one of the early chapel periods a questionnaire was passed to the students, and among other questions was this: "Why did you come to Madison?" The replies were most interesting and gratifying. From time to time the readers of the "SURVEY" will be given the opportunity of reading these answers, a few of which follow:

*"I like the friendly, brotherly feeling here."*

*"I came because Madison offers some practical courses not offered elsewhere."*

*"I came at first because my parents came, but now, after being at two other colleges, I am here because I believe it is a fine place to obtain a practical Christian education that will prepare me for service for God either at home or abroad."*

*"It is necessary for me to work my way through college, and Madison seems to be the best place to do that."*

*"I want to work in a hospital while attending college. Two friends of mine took their nurses' training here and were satisfied with it. Their experience encouraged me to come."*

## DR. GANT TOURS WEST COAST

Dr. Julian Gant, medical director of the Madison Sanitarium, recently returned from a trip to the West Coast, where he visited the St. Helena Sanitarium, Pacific Union College, Loma Linda Sanitarium, and other places of interest. He also made a short stay at the Pacific Press, where he was entertained by Elder Harry Christman, a life-long friend of the work in the South.

Dr. Gant was able to interview quite a number of people who have expressed a keen interest in the work at Madison. As a result of his visit, Dr. Gilbert Johnson of Bakersfield, California, has already accepted a call to become full-time radiologist for Madison Sanitarium.

Dr. Phillip Ching, of Fresno, California, a former classmate of Dr. Gant, on learning of the work being done at Madison,

made a contribution of five hundred dollars for the apartment building fund.

Quite a number of Loma Linda graduates showed enthusiasm about Madison's progress, and it seems probable that some of them will decide to connect with the work here or in other parts of the South.

Dr. W. E. MacPherson, president of the College of Medical Evangelists, and Dr. Harold Walton, head of the post-graduate training department at the White Memorial Hospital, manifested willingness to cooperate in building up a teaching center at Madison.

Dr. Gant reports a wide-spread interest in Madison, not only on the part of our professional people, but also among the lay people with whom he came in contact.

## Successful Drive for Clothing for Europe

Elder R. I. Keate, who is leading the work for European Relief in this area, is having remarkable success in reaching the people here. He reports that three radio stations have given free time, both for a fifteen-minute broadcast about the need for gathering clothing and for "spot" announcements reminding the people to "Listen for the whistle of the official clothing collectors!" Newspapermen, printers, merchants, cleaners, and many other trades have offered free services for the project. Previous to the main drive, one trucking line took sixteen barrels of clothing gratis from Nashville to

New York as a contribution to the cause. Another firm is donating a number of packing boxes for shipping the clothing gathered.

Twenty thousand printed appeals were distributed prior to the great ingathering day of October 7. The churches of the Nashville area united with the college students in spending the entire day in gathering in the clothing. It is estimated that the amount of clothing gathered would fill a railroad car. The Sunday issue of "*The Nashville Tennessean*" carried a story with pictures of the work done for European relief.

## Commission Members Visit Madison

Professor and Mrs. G. R. Fattic of Lincoln, Nebraska, were interested visitors at Madison September 27-29. Professor Fattic, who is educational secretary of the Central Union Conference, is a member of the large commission recently appointed by the General Conference to study plans for the future of this institution. The commission is to meet in Kansas City, October 8 and 9, and as Professor Fattic had not been at Madison for some years he was anxious to familiarize himself with many of the major ac-

tivities and problems of the institution. In addition to inspection of the plant and conferences with many of the personnel, he accepted invitations to attend meetings of the Faculty, the Executive Committee, the Food Factory Committee, and Sunday evening spoke at the monthly general meeting.

A number of other members of the commission are also expected at this time, including W. H. Williams, under-treasurer of the General Conference, and Dr. Keld J. Reynolds of the Department of Education.



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### Of Interest at Madison

Mr. Walter Hilgers has entered upon his work as field representative of the institution and has just returned from a successful trip to St. Louis.

Elder and Mrs. W. E. Murray of the Inter-American Division were campus visitors recently.

The Madison College Church brought an offering for Famine Relief on September 13 of \$1,200.

The Missionary Volunteers who attended the recent Youth's Congress gave an enthusiastic report to the Central Tennessee Association of Missionary Volunteers at its quarterly meeting on September 27. Six churches were represented at this meeting. Vocal numbers used at the Congress were given by local singers, and congregational songs were led by young people who had been thrilled by them in San Francisco. Many reports were given on the various phases of inspirational thought presented. Madison was well represented at the Youth's Congress and all who attended were impressed by the golden thread of being like Jesus which was woven through the entire session.

Two Canadian visitors of this month are H. A. Shepard and A. E. Milner of Oshawa, Ontario.

Mr. Shirley Eldridge of Nashville has organized an orchestra of Madison College and Southern Publishing Association workers.

Elder W. E. Strickland, president of the Kentucky-Tennessee Conference, was the speaker at the first vesper service of the new school year.

Nearly seventy children are enrolled in the three-teacher elementary school operated on the campus.

A very interesting program was presented on September 27 at Helen Funk Assembly Hall in the illustrated lecture by Allan D. Cruickshank on the Suwannee territory of the Southland. Mr. Cruickshank spent months along its 250-mile course, and pictured in brilliant natural color the beautiful scenery and wild life of the country. A large crowd was present and enthusiastically praised this interesting, educational program.

"SURVEY" readers will be glad to know that the new X-ray machine, delayed at the manufacturers, is now being installed. This piece of equipment will make it possible to carry on X-ray therapy, and also has a spot film device which greatly increases the possibilities of its use.

### Madison's Trailer City

The housing shortage has been provisionally helped by the twenty-five government trailers which have been located in the section known as South Park. Space has been allowed also for fifteen privately-owned trailers. The light company has put in a transformer and provided electricity for these; water has been piped from the regular supply. The tile is on hand for a government-approved sewer. Two trailers are equipped for special facilities, one for a bathhouse and the other for a laundry. Cinders are being hauled for roads.

A visit to the trailer-homes is quite enlightening as to the comfort and convenience of these three-room "cottages." They are cozy and compact, with built-ins of many types to delight the homemaker. Many who have endured the housing shortage elsewhere are welcoming these homes as a very happy solution to the problem. A view of the trailer-city at night with its lights everywhere gives the impression of a little "suburb" addition to the main campus of the institution.

# The Madison Survey

Vol. XXIX, No. 20

Madison College, Tennessee

October 30, 1947

## WILLIAM SANDBORN CALLED TO MADISON COLLEGE AS HEAD OF THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL EDUCATION



**WILLIAM SANDBORN, M.A.**

Another long step has just been taken by the Board of Directors of Madison College in hastening the development of this institution into a strong vocational and technical training center. Professor William Sandborn has been unanimously elected head of the Department of Industrial Education, and is expected to move to this campus with his family about the first of November. His responsibilities at this institution will be widespread and heavy. He will not only teach personally certain courses in the Junior Engineering Curriculum but will coordinate and supervise all the instruction in the industrial field. It is expected also that he will devote some of his time to the supervision of considerable of the new construction which will be continuing for sometime at Madison.

Professor Sandborn is well known to Madison and to a majority of the older students. He is an alumnus and former faculty member. He earned both his R.N. and his B.S. degrees at Madison. His M. A. degree was granted by the George Peabody College for Teachers. This work was followed by another year of specialized studies in industrial education at Wayne University at Detroit, Michigan, and at the University of Missouri.

Following these years of graduate study, Professor Sandborn served at Madison as principal of the Madison College High School and member of the College faculty. He was elected head of the Department of Industrial Education, but at that time the armed services had called to the colors almost all the Madison men students, so that the building up of the department was necessarily deferred. In the meantime, the Board of Directors of Highland Academy asked Professor Sandborn to serve as principal and manager of that institution, which at the moment was in the process of greatly enlarging its physical plant. Now that the Highland Academy has moved into a new phase of its development, and that at the same time Madison is now entering whole-heartedly into the vocational and industrial field, the Madison Board has been able to arrange for his return to the campus.

Even as a student Professor Sandborn earned an enviable reputation as a builder, and later as a teacher he bore heavy responsibilities in the construction of the Food Factory, Williams Hall, the Library and other buildings. Mrs. Sandborn is also an alumna of Madison. Her B.S. degree was in Home Economics.



## PINE HILL SANITARIUM, BIRMINGHAM, ALABAMA



*This unit is typical of the "small-group undertakings" referred to below.*

## THE EFFECT OF SIZE ON THE METHODS OF ADMINISTRATION OF SELF-SUPPORTING INSTITUTIONS—An Editorial

**"Why, and in What Ways will the Administrative Policies and Practices of a Self-supporting Institution Change as its Size Increases?"**

The changes are not of principle but of method, but nevertheless they are so numerous and so conspicuous that to the superficial observer it may often seem that an entirely different administrative philosophy has been developed. It must also be admitted that in developing an institution from a small beginning to a large enterprise, some of the changes in administration that are absolutely unavoidable are as regrettable as they are inevitable.

### **The One-Man Enterprise**

For the sake of simplicity let us start with some self-supporting undertaking in which one person alone is the owner and manager and either performs or directs every activity. In that case he himself studies every problem, makes every decision, and bears alone the entire responsibility for every achievement and failure of the enterprise. His salary is automati-

cally determined by his earnings. Naturally this means that his work will not be very complex, for otherwise he alone could not manage it, or even understand it in all its phases.

### **The Small Group Undertaking**

Let us next consider an infant institution in which perhaps five or six persons associate themselves as proprietors and managers and also constitute the working personnel; or practically so. The group is still small enough so that it is possible for them to hold frequent meetings. Perhaps they will lunch together with sufficient frequency that no other or formal meetings will be required. The problems to be studied and the decisions to be made are still relatively few and simple and all may participate in the administration with both voice and vote, without making very serious inroads into their work and administrative assignments.

Now this is still direct democracy. The delegation of responsibility, and therefore of authority, is still at a minimum. But nevertheless a change has already begun which will magnify itself inexorably as

the institution grows. Already there will be some specialization of function. One will be the manager, let us say, in that to him will be assigned the responsibility of keeping the accounts, handling the correspondence, collecting bills, purchasing supplies, etc. To another, perhaps, will be assigned the supervision of the care of the patients; to another the management of the agricultural activities; and to still another the maintenance of the buildings and grounds and perhaps the direction of new construction, and so on with the others.

It is still a democratic organization, but limitations have already been placed on the responsibility and authority of each member of the group. They do not all participate in every decision. The farm manager will decide how deep he will plow the soil, determine the distance between the rows of potatoes, and decide scores of other and more weighty matters. The one in charge of nursing will not ask the maintenance man how to give "I V's" or how to make a bed when the patient is still in it. The total responsibility for the administration has been divided on a functional basis; to each has been assigned that area in which presumably he is the most competent. Each will extend his cooperation to the others but will not interfere with their duties.

Now this delegation of responsibility and authority is ordinarily for limited periods and subject to the will of the entire group. They retain the right to withdraw the authority that they have delegated to any of their number. The fact that they are practicing the delegation of authority and responsibility for limited periods does not in any way change the democratic nature of their organization. There is, however, a definite change in methods of administration.

The determining of wages is also very simple in the very small institution. Each member participates in establishing the distribution of their earnings.

### **The Larger Institution**

An institution whose personnel consists of, say, 100 full-time regular workers, can hardly be considered a "large" institution, but it will illustrate the nature of the changes in administrative policy and methods that size requires.

Growth has taken place in at least three important directions: number of workers, number of problems and specialization of

functions. There are now 100 persons concerned in the operation of the institution, and if all were required to consider any given problem, the time cost would become enormous. The value to the institution of each person's work should certainly exceed \$1.00 per hour—often several dollars. If 100 persons were to spend an hour on a problem, the cost to the institution would be from, say, \$100 to perhaps several times that amount.

Meanwhile the business of the enterprise has become 100 times as large and complicated as when one person worked alone. There is one hundred times as much to decide,—the business has grown, say from \$2,000 to \$200,000 annually. If all the 100 workers attempt to participate in even a small fraction of the decisions, there will be no time left in which anyone can work.

### **Specialization of Function Increases**

But this is not all. The large institution has found the necessity of assigning its work to specialists. Physicians themselves will be divided according to their speciality—surgery, internal medicine, obstetrics, etc. One is no longer just a nurse but is an operating room supervisor, or instructor of nurses, or an anesthetist, or an X-ray technician, etc. Business administration in a large institution is no longer a simple matter of "common-sense." Accounting, purchasing, admission practices, credit management, and the like, are now jobs requiring special training. Meanwhile with the growth of the institution have come the dietitian, the engineer, the chef, the executive house-keeper, the chaplain, and a large group of others who now perform specialized functions and who are largely unacquainted with the work of the other technicians. To bring together a large group of specialists and consume their time with problems wholly or partially foreign to their training, is, of course, an unwarranted expenditure of precious time.

### **The Proprietors Become Employees**

Another change that comes in the institution as it grows larger is that most workers, to a greater and greater degree, come to consider themselves as employees rather than as proprietors. They come to feel that each is but one car in a long train. In a larger institution, changes in personnel are frequent. New workers are brought in with increasing frequency as the institution grows. Some of these may



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MARY LILLIE ..... *Associate Editor*

GLADYS COOKE-RABUKA ..... *Editorial Sec.*

not know much of the history of the earlier days. They recognize that the institution existed before their day and that it will go on if they withdraw. They therefore concentrate on their own specialized jobs. Their remuneration is considered simply as their salary. Often they are contracted for a definite period of service and do not expect to make the institution their permanent home. They will therefore be definitely concerned as to their salary, and their attitude may be reflected before long in the attitude of other workers of long standing, and even in that of the founders. This is one of the disadvantages that size always brings in its train.

### Democracy Becomes Representative

Now if the larger institution must delegate responsibilities to many specialists, how are they all to be organized and kept on the march and in step? There must emerge the chief executive and other officers whose duty is to see that each department is manned and supplied and working in harmony with other departments and with the general objectives of the institution. And leaders must have authority to guide the institution on its way. Others must not attempt to run the institution for them. It does not work. You and five others are to cross the mountain in a car. Driving is difficult. Decisions must often be made in split seconds. If you all put your hands on the wheel, or even two or three do so, you will roll down the mountainside. No, you must select a driver for the trip, or for a fraction of the trip, and then you must trust him. Later you may select another, but you don't take the wheel while he is driving. And, of course, that is the way democracy functions in the large institution. If you have a real democracy, you will have annual meetings of your constituency. Not every worker need be a constituency but a good-

ly number should be. The constituents decide the outstanding purposes and policies of the institution and they choose the board of directors and the trustees of the legal holding body. They should have the utmost opportunity to choose just the kind of people that they believe will direct the institution as they wish it directed. This is their right and responsibility. The board proceeds to the election of officers and other important employees. It also determines administrative policies and then authorizes the officers to administer the institution between sessions of the board. These officers must run the institution as the board directs and are responsible to it, just as the board members in turn are responsible to the constituency. Thus democracy can still be maintained in the largest of institutions.

### Advisory Committees

Even the wisest of officers and specialists will at times need counsel on various problems that arise. The board of directors will naturally provide an "executive committee" or "administrative council" to assist the officers with major affairs from time to time. Other advisory committees may also be set up to counsel with heads of important departments.

These can be a great help if their work is largely confined to the study of new policies and the preparation of recommendations to the officers and board. Once such committees take to themselves the administration of the work of a department, they will ordinarily consume enormous amounts of valuable time and actually slow down the work of the director of the department. But in their rightful functions they can be very helpful and are essential to a democratic administration.

### Of Interest at Madison

The Youth Temperance Chapter of the American Temperance Society was organized October 5 under the direction of Elder W. A. Scharffenberg of the General Conference.

Dr. Frances Dittes attended the recent meeting of the American Dietetics Association in Philadelphia.

Madison College is inviting the self-supporting workers of the Southland to hold their 1947 Convention on the college campus. This meeting opens at 7:30 p.m., Thursday, November 27, and continues through Sunday forenoon, November 30.

# The Madison Survey

Vol. XXIX. No. 21

Madison College, Tennessee

November 15, 1947



## *"Over-seas" Students Enrolled for the Autumn Quarter*

*Back Row:* Oscar Salazar (Costa Rica), Mrs. Lilia Salazar (Costa Rica), Hazel Norris (England), Mrs. H. C. Alexander (India), Ilka Reis (Brazil), Mrs. Maria Schwantes (Brazil), Inez Mejia (Colombia), Gladys Castan (Haiti), Fu-Hsin Chen (China).

*Second Row:* Ricardo Zegarra (Peru), Samuel Tsai (China), Stephen Tsao (China), H. C. Alexander (India), Raymond Norris (Argentina), Julio S. Schwantes (Brazil), Francisco Siqueira (Brazil), Otto Pietz (Canada), John Gramyk (Canada).

*Front Row:* Vivian Caros (Greece), Eduardo Rodriguez (Cuba), Enrique Lee Chee (Panama), Miriam Krueger (Brazil), David Sasaki (Japan), Jose Rosales (El Salvador), Grace Chang (China).



## THE ROLE OF MADISON COLLEGE IN THE FOREIGN MISSIONARY PROGRAM OF THE SEVENTH-DAY ADVENTIST CHURCH

Madison College sent out its first self-supporting foreign missionary workers only a few months after it was founded. It was never the intention of the founders that the principles and methods of self-support were in any way peculiar to the United States. During the forty years that have intervened since this early effort to extend its influence and assistance beyond our national frontiers, the amount of activity has naturally varied from time to time, but the objective of playing a definite role in the church's foreign mission program has always been preserved.

The opening of international travel since the war, together with the addition of several new missionary-minded persons to the staff, has recently resulted in a great impetus in this direction.

### Teachers with Foreign Experience

A dozen or more of the Madison staff have a first-hand knowledge of foreign missionary activities. Some of these are officers and teachers. For example, Dr. and Mrs. Steen spent some sixteen years in educational work in South America, including the directorship of our principal schools in Brazil, Argentina, Uruguay, and Peru, and so are familiar with these countries and with the Portuguese and Spanish languages. In fact, the president's office periodically employs a part-time Spanish secretary. Dr. Hancock was a minister in South America for some years. Mr. Stuyvesant was reared mostly in Central America and teaches Spanish not only at Madison but is a part-time Spanish teacher at Peabody College for Teachers. Dr. and Mrs. Webber were missionaries for many years in Japan. Mr. Franz, general manager of Madison, was a worker in Cuba. Dean Welch was born in Mexico and Miss Lillie, the registrar,

was born in China, where her parents were missionaries. Mr. Norris, manager of the Food Factory, was a worker in the Argentine for many years.

### The Student Body Is Cosmopolitan

Madison is in no sense a local institution. Its students come from many regions. The present enrollment, for example, is composed of students from 33 different states and from 17 foreign countries and territories.

The advantages of such a varied student body and of a faculty with extensive foreign experience is, of course, of great value to the prospective foreign missionary. He learns to understand and appreciate those from other regions and with other racial and language backgrounds.

It even happens occasionally that a student finds that it is hard for him to fully understand those from other regions and to gain their confidence; thus, of course, he learns that he is not a suitable candidate for foreign mission service.

### Preparing for Self-Support in the Mission Field

In spite of the high wages and the fact that there are over 1700 colleges, universities, and professional schools scattered throughout the United States, there are, nevertheless, multiplied thousands of youth who can secure an advanced education only as the colleges themselves provide opportunities whereby the student can earn a part or all of his expenses as he proceeds with his formal education.

In most foreign countries this need is many times as great. Wages are generally but a fraction of what they are here. Universities and professional schools are extremely limited in numbers and capac-

## CONSTRUCTION FUND

Madison's policy is to build only as funds are in hand. The apartment house soon to be started must be continued until all three units—15 apartments—are available. New houses must be built. A new sewage disposal plant is required. A new nurses' home must be provided so that Gotzian Home can be used as a men's dormitory.

Your contributions are greatly needed and sincerely appreciated.

Chas. O. Franz, Treasurer

ity, and are concerned almost wholly with those who belong to well-to-do families and who do not need to earn their way through school. Furthermore, the idea that an educational institution should demonstrate the principles of self-support, in any phase of its own operation is far from the thinking of its faculty. For example, there are agricultural schools in some South American countries that have found it impossible to produce fruit, eggs, grain, etc. for even five or ten times the market price of these commodities. Often the students of such schools are unwilling to wear overalls and actually engage in the daily routine of farm work. They want an office and a good salary and the title of "engineer."

Madison recognizes then a two-fold responsibility toward the prospective foreign missionary, whether American or of other nationality. In the first place, his education should be practical—the student should learn to make his work profitable, to be a producer rather than a consumer of the fruit of the labor of others. Furthermore, this will often be his only means of securing an advanced education. And to the extent that he can reproduce this program in the foreign field, to that extent will his work and worth be multiplied.

This is why Madison has developed its industries and activities to the point that most of its students earn all or nearly all of their expenses by participation in its practical program.

#### **Courses of Great Value to the Foreign Missionary**

Three classes of workers are required for our educational and medical institutions in the mission fields. First, there are the pastors and leaders who bear the chief responsibilities for the spiritual and administrative work of the institutions.

Many of these receive all or a part of their advanced training in our colleges in the United States. Considerable of their training is in theology and related subjects. Then there are the professional and technical groups, including the teachers of various subjects. Many of these persons are prepared in the universities and professional schools of their own countries. Often, as in the case of physicians, those trained elsewhere cannot receive permission to practice.

There remains another need for which almost no adequate provision has been made hitherto, and that is for those who can become managers of industries, services, and activities in connection with the schools and other institutions. For example, in almost any foreign field there are now potential teachers of languages, sciences, mathematics, art, music, the social studies, etc. Some of these are sent to our colleges in the States for additional study and observation and become directors of institutions. But when a school calls for a manager of its farm, or dairy, or carpenter shop, a food factory, or press, there is often none to be found. The boarding departments of institutions in mission fields are almost constantly without competent directors of their food services. Skilled bakers are extremely rare.

But perhaps the outstanding need in that field is for skilled maintenance men. The institutions are growing. New construction is constantly under way. Heating systems must be provided in some cases, and everywhere institutions wrestle with plumbing problems, provision for hot water, for an adequate water supply, sewage disposal facilities, lighting systems, etc.

It is true that men can be secured in the cities for larger construction, but often the work could be done by the institution

*(Continued on page 86)*

### **OPPORTUNITIES AVAILABLE**

Arrangements have now been made to accept several additional students. Full-time work is available until the next quarter begins, December 31, if so desired. Two additional trailer houses are also available for veterans. Address—

Howard J. Welch, Dean  
Madison College, Tennessee



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itself for a fraction of the expense. And to find men who will not only have the technical skills involved but who will also fit into the work as desirable members of the institutional family, is usually a total impossibility.

This then is a responsibility that Madison has accepted as its special function in the foreign missions program—training men and women from both the home and foreign fields for positions of responsibility as managers, directors of construction, maintenance engineers, managers of industries, food service directors, as well as nurses, laboratory technicians, and directors of new self-supporting institutions.

### An Objective Now Being Realized

"Now that is a good theory, but is it being realized?" This is a proper question and one being asked in many places. Happily, the answer is now a definite "Yes," although not yet to the extent that it is hoped will be realized in the near future.

Several of the group of foreign students shown on the front page have come for the specific purpose of studying the methods of developing productive industries in educational institutions and the management of self-supporting schools. Mr. Julio I. Schwantes received his B.A. degree at Pacific Union College and for several years was professor of physical science at the Adventist College at Sao Paulo, Brazil. Later he was transferred to the East Brazil Academy as principal. It was while there that he became convinced that his education had failed to prepare him to develop the practical program that was needed in our schools in Brazil. Hence, he decided to come to Madison because of the opportunities which he felt would be available here.

Mr. Francisco Siqueira, also from Brazil, and until recently a worker and teacher in that field, has felt for years the need of

establishing a self-supporting school for the many Brazilian youth who cannot afford to attend our other schools there. Mr. Salazar was a teacher in our school in San Jose, Costa Rica. He too is here largely to learn more about the development and management of industries suitable for our schools in Inter-America. Miss Miriam Krueger is a graduate nurse from Brazil, at Madison. She is studying operating room technique and also hydrotherapy in order to serve better in our new sanitarium in Rio de Janeiro.

Mr. and Mrs. Estelle are here from Alaska, taking the one-year course in Attendant Nursing. Mr. and Mrs. Alexander of India are here also while Mr. Alexander is perfecting his knowledge of agricultural industries. Mr. Edwards came from Africa, especially to learn more about the conducting of industrial education in our schools. Mr. Henderson, like a number of others, had already received his B.A. in theology, but he and Mrs. Henderson are also taking the Attendant Nursing Course in order to be of greater help to the people for whom they will be working. And there are many others at Madison who have come for similar purposes.

### Of Interest at Madison

Several of the officers of Madison College recently made a trip to Fletcher, N. C., going on to Washington, D.C., where an important conference was held concerning the future work at Madison.

President T. W. Steen and General Manager C. O. Franz are in attendance at the Fall Council at Grand Rapids, Michigan. Other members of the Madison staff will attend the meeting of the Association of Self-Supporting Institutions which will meet also at Grand Rapids November 20 and 21.

Pastor Henry J. Westphal, newly elected president of the Mexican Union Mission, recently visited Madison College. He was accompanied by Pastor Juan Plenc, who is being transferred from Cuba.

The 1947 Convention of Southern Self-Supporting workers will open at 7:30 p.m. November 27 and continue through the forenoon of November 30.

# The Madison Survey

Vol. XXIX. No. 22

Madison College, Tennessee

December 1, 1947

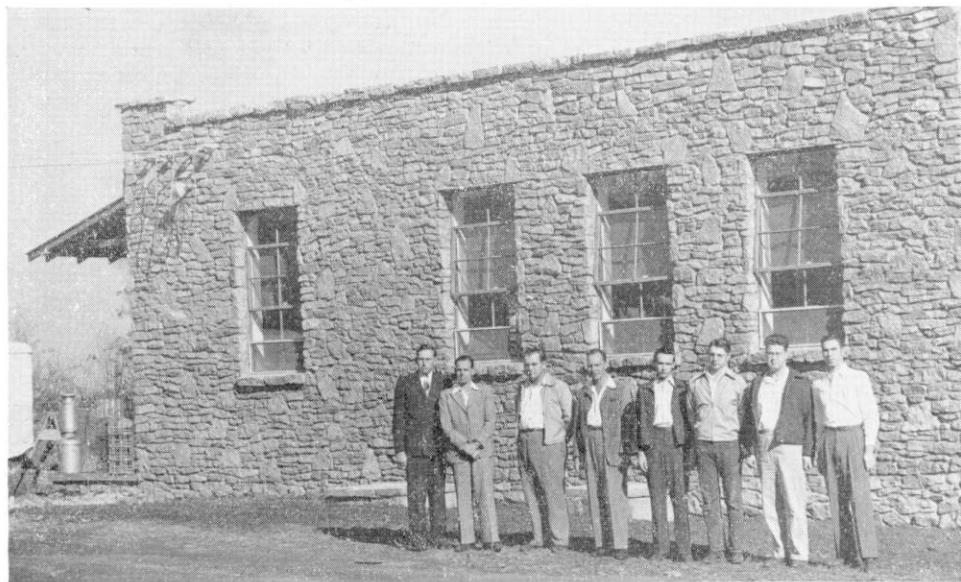
## PROGRESS IN THE AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT

By FRANK E. JUDSON, *Associate Professor of Agriculture*

In America the last of November is a time when each one pauses to consider either from a religious, historical, or temporal standpoint, the story of the first Thanksgiving that was celebrated in our land of plenty. At Madison College it is a time of special reflection on the spiritual and temporal blessings that we have received from our heavenly Father. Workers and students of our campus family meet together for such a purpose at the noon hour.

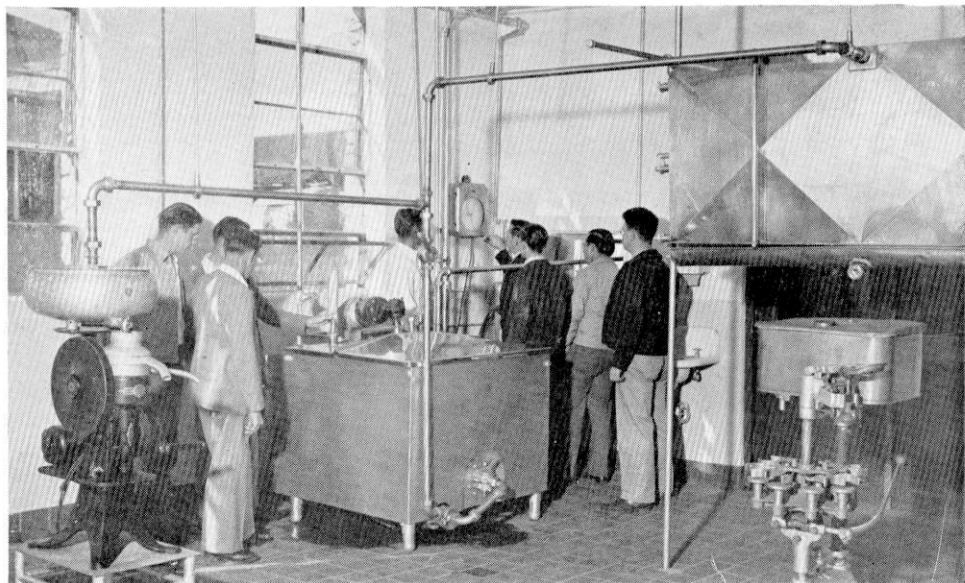
This year the agricultural group had occasion to be very thankful. A beautiful rock-faced building has just been completed that had first been dreamed of, then definitely planned for, and now realized. Building restrictions, material shortages, and a need of all available student labor to operate the present facilities of the school industries, all played their part in postponing the plans that were made over three years ago.

The construction of this new member of



This is a view of the new dairy products building. Mr. Judson (extreme left) and the students in the first-year dairy class: Henry Alexander (India), Carrol Bull (Arkansas), Vernon Lewis (North Carolina), Ed Owen (Texas), Leon Gray (Louisiana), Robert Amurdsen (Washington), William Jennings (Tennessee). Paul Siegel (Ohio) not shown.





*Inside view of pasteurizing plant*

our physical plant was made possible by the liberality of Mrs. Silas Waters of Cincinnati, Ohio. She is nationally known for her interest in gardens and agriculture. It was her wish that a building of this type be constructed as a memorial to her husband. It is to be used to process the milk that is produced by our dairy herd. It is now possible to furnish our students and sanitarium guests with the highest quality dairy products that are available to anyone in the state. The modern equipment that is used in the pasteurizing, cooling, bottling, and storage of our milk products, as well as that which is necessary for thorough washing, and sterilizing of all equipment was purchased with funds from the net earnings of the four departments that constitute the Agricultural Division.

The structure stands as a monument of student accomplishment. Many students that had had no previous experience in bricklaying, carpentry, pipe fitting, and other trades, slowly, yet surely, learned the fundamental principles connected with its construction. The work connected with its operation is now being done by those students who are fitting themselves for such work when they leave the classrooms of the college.

This modern building is located between the laundry and the greenhouse. Its

steam supply is furnished from the central heating plant. The local public health officials cooperated with us in making the plans and have given the building their full approval. It has approximately nine hundred square feet of floor space. Careful study was given to the plans in order to insure the most convenient and efficient operation. The milk enters the plant on a conveyor that leads into the receiving room. It is pumped from there into the pasteurizer in the next room. In this same room the other processes that are required to ready it for the consumer are completed. It is then taken to the cold storage room. There are also two supply rooms, a large wash-up room, and a nice office building. Provision is made for greater expansion if the growth of the institution should call for it.

Time is an important factor in the production of a fresh, high quality, dairy product. The campus family now uses in excess of 1200 units daily. With our present facilities it is possible to deliver our milk to the consumers on the place in less than three hours from the time it is milked. We are indeed happy to know that we can give our milk the scrupulous care that it should have from the pasture to the pail and also from the pail to the palate.

## THE PLACE OF THE DAIRY COW

By WILLIAM KNIGHT, *Senior Agriculture Student*

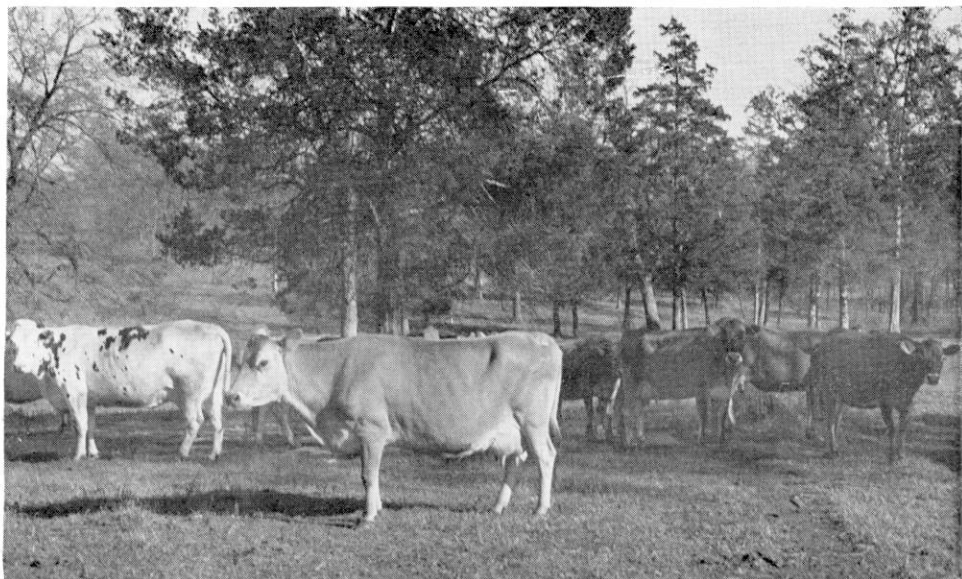
We all know that the quart of milk on our doorstep each morning comes from a cow, but for the most part we think her services to man ends there. Such is not the case, however, for on a little thought it will be recognized that she provides the farmer with regular income and employment. Because of this small but regular income the dairyman is quite a stable thrifty individual. She even goes beyond this in building the character of the man who cares for her. He must be punctual, clean and meticulous, kind and patient—all valuable traits of the good Christian.

Here at Madison we recognize another contribution she makes to us when we see the deep green of our collards in the garden and the bright leaves of our fruit trees. Were it not for her our soil would be less fertile, for she returns 60 to 80 per cent of the fertility value of her feed to the soil. Research authorities lend this fact new importance when they state that the nation's health is tied up in the fertility of its soils. Of further interest along this line, it is found that one ton of milk sold off the farm removes only \$2.50 worth of fertilizer constituents, while by comparison a ton of wheat removes over \$9.00 worth.

In any business, economy and efficiency make for success—here the dairy cow shines. She is the most efficient of farm animals in making a cash return from cheap homegrown roughages. Many a farm too rough for other remunerative value secures a good income from milk produced on its rugged pastures. The farmer who was injured when he fell from a hillside he was plowing—to cite an old pun—would have been wiser to pasture the hillside, thereby preventing erosion and the disappointment of an unsatisfactory yield, inevitable on steep terrain put into row crops.

An indirect contribution, seldom recognized, though very important, is the production of legumes, such as alfalfa and lespedeza, to help satisfy the cow's need of protein. Legumes increase the fertility of farmland by taking nitrogen from the air and incorporating it into the soil makeup. This economy is recognized when we consider that nitrogen is the most expensive of commercial fertilizer constituents, as well as one of the most important.

Bossie truly is a wonderful creature. The beneficial affects of her presence on the farm extend throughout agriculture, and in one way or another into every home.



*A part of the college herd*



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## OUR COLLEGE HERD

By FRANK JUDSON

The last annual report of the Dairy Herd Improvement Association of Tennessee accorded to the Madison College herd very high honors. Our herd stood at the head of the list of herds having over fifty head of cows. Our average production of 389 pounds of butterfat and 7,281 pounds of milk is not only outstanding in our state but is one that compares very well in any section of the nation. According to the Bureau of Dairy Industry of the United States Department of Agriculture the average production of all dairy cows in the United States is approximately 164 pounds of butterfat. From the same source we learn, however, that the average production of dairy cows being tested by D. H. I. A. field men, as is the case of the College herd, is 322 pounds. It is readily apparent that our herd is producing more than 20 per cent more per year than the average cow in the United States being tested under similar conditions.

A herd of dairy cows of this size does not lead the state by accident. The dairy cows were a part of Madison when it was purchased by Dr. Sutherland and his associates over forty years ago. Brother E. E. Brink left Michigan and came here to care for the cows just as soon as the purchase had been completed. He continued to work here in that capacity for nearly twenty-five years. In 1925 the ancestors of our present herd of registered Jerseys arrived on the farm. Dr. Floyd Bralliar secured some of the foundation animals from the well known Duncan herd. Professor C. L. Kendall brought others with him when he joined the campus family in the fall of that year. It is the progeny of those animals that make up our present Jersey herd. It was not until 1940 that the last grade animal was sold. All through the years consistent effort has been made to secure outstand-

ing sires. Our present production testifies to the value of such a program.

Holger St. Mawes Goldie Ace, 372768, did more to improve our production than any other sire that we have used. He has fifteen daughters now in the herd that have an average, actual, ten-month record of 487 pounds of butterfat. This includes three records made on the first lactation. These records were all made on twice-a-day milking. Students of the college do nearly all of the feeding and milking of the cows. The cow in the foreground of the picture of a portion of our herd is a daughter of this great sire. She has an actual record of 554 pounds of fat. Her full sister made 495 pounds in 285 days of her second lactation.

A student of agriculture is only at the college a short time before he becomes acquainted with the Letty family. The two sisters whose records have just been cited are representatives of that famous cow family. In 1944 and '45 there were five generations of the Letty family in the herd. Such a herd offers the student a wonderful opportunity to study the laws of heredity and learn the principles of sound dairy management.

A year ago some Holstein cows were added to the herd. A larger supply of milk was needed to meet the demands of our growing student body and campus family. We also felt that our students of dairying would have a better opportunity to learn the dairy business if they had more than one breed to observe and study. Our financial resources would not permit us to purchase registered stock, but we were very fortunate to secure six very good grade Holstein cows. Daughters from them will be sired by registered bulls. The dam of one of these bulls has an official yearly record of 807 pounds of butterfat and 23,980 pounds of milk. She was milked three times a day while making the record. We are sure our Holstein herd will soon reflect the production of that cow.

Today we have ninety-nine head of cattle in our herd. For the past four years all of the calves have been vaccinated against Bang's disease by a graduate veterinarian. Mr. Cantrell is in charge of the cows. Mr. Brady takes care of the pasteurizing and bottling of the milk. Students working with these men are learning the methods of producing the safest and best milk that is being consumed.

# The Madison Survey

Vol. XXIX, No. 23

Madison College, Tennessee

December 15, 1947

## THE "CORPORATION OF SEVENTH-DAY ADVENTIST SELF-SUPPORTING INSTITUTIONS" TAKES FINAL SHAPE

### A Legal Holding Board for Self-Supporting Institutions Was Brought into Being at Close of Autumn Council in Grand Rapids

Beyond reasonable question the most important meeting ever held by representatives of the Seventh-day Adventist self-supporting institutions was held at Grand Rapids, Michigan, November 20 and 21, just at the close of the Autumn Council of the General Conference.

But the significance of this meeting is not found in the fact that a very large group were in attendance, although the fact that a large number of officers of the General Conference, union presidents, and other representative workers did attend shows the importance that the General Conference attached to this gathering. Nor did the fact that practically all of the twenty-five charter institutions, which were present when the association was organized last March in Cincinnati, were represented and that a dozen other new institutions also had sent delegates, determine the importance of the meeting. The real significance of the meeting rested in the fact that on this occasion the constitution and by-laws of the holding board were approved, and the constituents to be appointed by the Association of Seventh-day Adventist Self-Supporting Institutions were chosen.

#### **Purpose of the Holding Board**

The object of the "corporation" will be that of holding in trust the real estate, buildings, and other properties of all the self-supporting medical and educational institutions that desire to take advantage of this arrangement. It is not the purpose of the holding board to operate these institutions at all. The present operating boards and officers of these various institutions and their regularly elected suc-

cessors will be the ones who will do the actual operating. The property will be leased to them for a token amount, and the responsibility of the holding board will consist in holding in trust these properties and requiring that the buildings be insured and that the places be operated not only in an efficient manner, but as real missionary institutions according to Seventh-day Adventist standards.

The principle of holding boards has been thoroughly established in our church, and its wisdom has been demonstrated by years of experience. For example, in our local conferences, the property of the churches is ordinarily held by the conference association, but the church itself is operated by the local congregation but in harmony with denominational standards. If there should be an apostasy in the local church, as has at times occurred, the disaffected persons cannot sell the property and appropriate the funds to their own use, because it is held in trust by the conference association and can only be used for the benefit of loyal Seventh-day Adventist groups.

#### **The Solicitation of Donations Will Be Greatly Facilitated**

The greatest problem that the self-supporting institutions face at the present time in the matter of soliciting donations, especially from Seventh-day Adventist sources, is the fact that in many cases the prospective donors do not find definite evidence that the property is held in a manner which guarantees its perpetual use as a Seventh-day Adventist missionary enterprise. The principles involved in this matter were discussed quite fully



in our issues of August 15 and August 30 of 1947 and will not be repeated here for lack of space. Unhappily, in a number of institutions the property is held legally by small groups of trustees who are responsible to no one but themselves and who are entirely self-perpetuating, in that they have full legal power to perpetuate themselves or their friends indefinitely in office. The result, of course, is that trustees of this kind constantly change their nature. They may lose their original vision and missionary spirit, or their successors may be individuals with personal ambitions and perhaps largely out of sympathy with the original purposes of the institution. It was for this reason that a decade and more ago some thoughtful individuals connected with the self-supporting work, began to urge the establishment of a really secure holding board for this purpose. In the Fall Council of 1945 definite approval was voted, and since then the matter has been under constant study and has finally received definite form.

#### **Nature of the Present Holding Board**

The constitution which was approved at the meeting just held in Grand Rapids, provides for a constituency of thirty-three members who, in turn, will choose the eleven trustees that will actually hold the property. These thirty-three constituents are chosen on the following basis: seventeen are elected by the Association of Seventh-day Adventist Self-Supporting Institutions, sixteen are appointed directly by the General Conference Committee. In the election of trustees, six will be chosen from among the representatives of the self-supporting institutions themselves and five will be appointed from the General Conference. At the meeting in Grand Rapids the Executive Committee of the Association of Seventh-day Ad-

ventist Self-Supporting Institutions, chose the seventeen constituents that correspond to that group. This was done on a very democratic basis—one representative each from seventeen institutions were chosen as constituents. Representation was given not only to the larger institutions, but to some of the smaller ones, and representation was not confined to any one geographical area, since the self-supporting institutions are now scattered from Massachusetts to California.

The General Conference Committee will now choose sixteen members from its body, and these thirty-three so chosen will then elect the legal holding board as we have indicated.

The eleven trustees are elected for a two-year term of office, and the board of trustees has no voice in reappointing its own members, except in the case of vacancies that may occur, in which case the board may fill a vacancy for the unexpired portion of the two-year period. At the end of two years the Association of Self-Supporting Institutions will proceed again to appoint seventeen constituents, the General Conference will newly appoint sixteen, and this group will again choose a new board of trustees. In this way our people will be assured that no individual or small group of individuals would ever have any possibility of gaining control of the board.

In the next few weeks it will be possible for the institutions that have legal control over the property that they operate, to place their property in the care of this holding board. It will then be entirely proper for them to accept donations from our people and to give them the definite assurance that their property is just as well protected as any property held by the General Conference itself or by any of its subdivisions.

## **THE ASSOCIATION OF SELF-SUPPORTING INSTITUTIONS FACES A PROMISING FUTURE**

While the creation of the holding board, which will be hereafter known as the "Corporation of Seventh-day Adventist Self-Supporting Institutions," was unquestionably the outstanding achievement of the meeting held at Grand Rapids, November 20 and 21, the rest of the program was, nevertheless of considerable interest and significance. As we have indicated above, there were present representatives from some thirty-five self-sup-

porting institutions, a large number of other laymen interested in this type of work, and a considerable number of the General Conference official family. The meeting was held in a spirit of the utmost cordiality and enthusiasm. There is a strong belief cherished not only by these workers, but by a great many others in other branches of the work, that only a beginning has been made in the development of our lay work. While the meet-

ing was especially concerned with those groups who are operating, or establishing, medical and educational institutions, they nevertheless were definitely interested in the many thousands of our people who are now seeking opportunities to leave the cities and establish themselves in rural locations.

This is not a simple task. One cannot just rush out of the city and buy a house in the country and become immediately self-sustaining. He either must live somewhere near a city and commute back and forth to the city for his work, or else he must develop some activity himself in the country for self-support. The great success that has attended the medical missionary work and the large growth now taking place in these medical institutions, seems to indicate that a rather large number of our people will be able to connect in one way and another with these establishments. Nevertheless, a considerable number of their employees must be technically-trained persons, including physicians, nurses, laboratory technicians, and so forth. Others, of course, can work under the direction of those that are technically schooled. For example, it sometimes happens that one or two physicians actually put a hundred people to

work in an institution, in that they lead out in bringing together some nurses and other technical people who in turn can supervise the work of a rather large number of people with rather limited technical preparation.

### A Great Work Yet to Be Done

Scores of physicians are now definitely interested in helping establish medical institutions in various parts of the states. An unusually large number are coming to the Southland at this time. It is clear that this type of development has practically no limitations. There are literally thousands of localities in which medical institutions could be established, if there were personnel and means to do so. Apparently this movement is taking on great momentum, and without doubt by the time of the next annual meeting there will be a large number of farseeing plans looking forward to assisting hundreds of our people into these lines of self-supporting missionary work. The role of Madison College as a training center for nurses, laboratory technicians, dietitians, attendant nurses, maintenance engineers, agriculturists, etc., is assuming an unexpected importance, as our people face the future.

## CONVENTION OF SOUTHERN SELF-SUPPORTING WORKERS

Every year for nearly forty years the workers from the self-supporting units in the Southland have gathered to the mother institution for counsel and mutual interests. For this, the 38th annual convention, nearly a hundred delegates from approximately thirty centers in ten states and Alaska gathered for a discussion of problems and for instruction along the lines of self-supporting missionary work. From Thursday evening, November 27, to Sunday noon, November 30, there was not a dull hour.

There were in attendance representatives of the medical profession, the teaching profession, agriculture work, and evangelistic endeavor. The educational work was represented from the pre-school operated at Madison College under the direction of Mrs. A. W. Spalding, to the senior college on the campus. In the medical field there were represented the private practitioner, the small convalescent home, the fully-equipped sanitarium, such as the Mountain Sanitarium at Fletcher, and the largest of the medical institutions in the group, Madison Sanitarium.

In connection with the medical activities is the training of nurses for R.N.'s as well as the newly-accredited type of attendant nursing. There is also the work of the dietitian with the medical and educational institutions.

Each phase was presented by speakers intimately associated with the work they represent. In all of this movement emphasis is placed on rural living and the cultivation of the soil as a basis for economic security. The group is interested in assisting city people in locating on the soil.

### Forecast of the Future

Action was taken by the group looking forward to organizing their institutions as the Southern Section of the Association of Self-Supporting Institutions recently organized by the General Conference.

New officers for the Southern group include Neil Martin, chairman; J. W. Swain, vice-chairman; M. Bessie DeGraw, secretary; Dr. Julian Gant, director of the medical division; W. D. Frazee, evan-



### The Madison Survey

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 MARY LILLIE ..... *Associate Editor*  
 GLADYS COOKE-RABUKA. *Editorial Sec.*

gelistic endeavor; Frank Judson, agriculture (with Adolph Johnson acting in Mr. Judson's absence); Mrs. A. A. Jasperson, educational. These persons, with Elder H. C. Klement of the Southern Union, make up the executive committee.

Workers from the following places were present—Tennessee: Coalmont, Gruetli, Lookout Mountain Rural School, Little Creek School, Takoma Hospital in Greeneville, McMinnville Sanitarium, The Wren's Nest at Monteagle, Tracy City, Chestnut Hill School near Portland, Bon Aqua, and several visitors from Colledge-dale. Georgia: Wildwood Sanitarium, Elijah, Scott Sanitarium at Reeves. Alabama: Sterrett, El Reposo Sanitarium at Florence, Pine Hill Sanitarium near Birmingham. Kentucky: Pewee Valley Sanitarium near Louisville, Lockport, and visitors from Louisville Junior Academy. North Carolina: Mountain Sanitarium at Fletcher, Pine Cove Sanitarium at Old Fort. Mississippi: Pine Forest Academy and Sanitarium at Chunky. Indiana: Shelbyville. Arkansas: Monticello. Visitors from Wisconsin, Alaska, New England Sanitarium, and Long Island were among those registered. Many others came in from nearby churches for the meetings of this convention.

### Of Interest at Madison

Dr. Julian Gant, C. O. Franz, and H. B. Thomas visited the Pewee Valley unit recently.

Mr. and Mrs. Walter J. Serles of Montana (Erma Long, '38) have recently arrived and Mrs. Serles is supervising at the Sanitarium. Her sister-in-law, Mrs. Lydia Serles, is assisting in the cafeteria.

General Conference representatives in attendance at the recent Convention were Elder J. J. Nethery, one of the general vice-presidents, and Elder H. H. Cobban, an assistant treasurer. The Southern Union was represented by Elder H. C. Klement.

Elder and Mrs. Glenn Calkins, he the president of the Inter-American Division, and L. F. Bohner, secretary-treasurer, stopped at Madison over the week-end on their return to Florida from the Fall Council. They were happily surprised to find eight students from their division enrolled here.

The Fall Week of Prayer was conducted by the church pastor, Elder G. A. Coon, with meetings each evening in the chapel. In addition Elder Coon spoke to the high school students at their chapel hour and to the upper grades of the elementary school. Mrs. Coon conducted daily services for the primary children. Rich spiritual blessings were received in these meetings and many victories gained. During the week ending December 6, Elder and Mrs. Coon conducted the Week of Prayer services at Pisgah.

Miss Emma Neuscheler, of Rochester, New York, a state W.C.T.U. worker, spoke to the officers of the Madison College Chapter of American Temperance Society recently, relating interesting experiences in her work with young people.

The students of Madison College enjoy a variety of programs through the year. During recent weeks Dr. George Mayfield gave an illustrated Nature lecture, featuring the bird life of Tennessee in particular. Dr. John Harvey Furbay, educational director for Trans-World Airlines, showed films of his travels in Europe, Africa, South America, and other countries. An outstanding chapel talk was given on the significance of political trends in world affairs by Dr. J. Milton Batten of Vanderbilt University.

The president, the dean, and the registrar of Madison College attended the recent meeting of the Southern Association of Colleges, held in Louisville.

Dr. Frances Dittes responded to a request from the Citizens' Food Committee of the White House for suggestions on the food conservation program. The chairman of the committee expressed appreciation for the suggestions offered and stated that many of the ideas would be used in radio programs, newspaper reports, and the like. Samples of Madison foods were also sent to members of this committee.

President T. W. Steen left Nov. 13th on a business trip to California in the interests of the institution.



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