

The Madison Survey

VOL. XXXII, No. 2

MADISON COLLEGE, TENNESSEE

JANUARY 15, 1950

Bethel - A Self-supporting Enterprise at Bielefeld, Germany

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WHILE in Europe last summer it was my privilege to visit a unique self-supporting institution at Bielefeld, West Germany. It is known both inside and outside of its own country as "Bethel, a Friend in Need."

Soon after the great religious awakening of 1840 to 1844 which swept Europe, a group of devoted Protestant laymen near Jollenbeck, just north of Bielefeld, responded to the call for every man to be actively engaged in missionary work.

This particular group had in their community several epileptics. A few acres of land were selected in the German forest and mountains near by, and here they built a home for these sick people, becoming responsible for their support. Soon they called for a Christian physician and Frederick von Bodelschwingh came. He not only developed into a missionary doctor, but was inspired by God to open a teaching institution where deaconesses and other types of missionary men and women could be trained.

The institution grew little by little. Calls were made for help, and money came in in very small amounts. Even tiny gifts, such as six beans, were acknowledged. Thus through the widows' mites, buildings were erected and more land purchased. Through prayer, faith, and hard work under divine inspiration Bethel's mustard seed has become a settlement of ten thousand people, 3,500 of whom are directly associated together as teachers and students, on their twelve hundred acres of farm land.

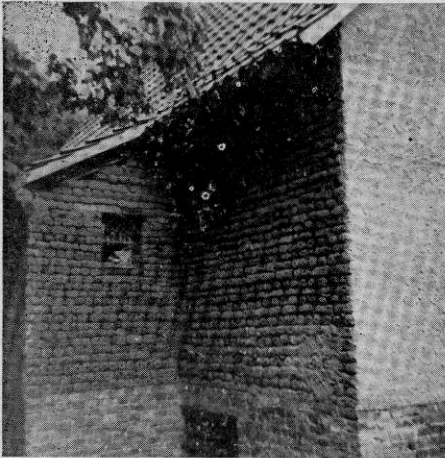
It is a beautiful village built in the valley and on the mountainsides of the lovely Teutoburg forest, and hidden to such an extent that one can hardly imagine the size of the institution. The crooked, narrow, steep paths between the little farms in the valley—old peasant paths—have been partly paved, forming the streets. The houses do not stand in regular order, but have been built wherever it was possible to buy building ground, and as they had money for growth. With its "Zion" church on a little wooded hill in the center, surrounded by farmyards, workshops, and dwellings large and small, Bethel stands as a monument of what God can do through consecrated laymen.

All kinds of industries were added one by one, such as agriculture, forestry, furniture factories, food preservation, bakeries, tailoring, weaving, spinning, nursery schools, kindergarten, hospitals, homes for the aged, a college of theology, teacher training, nursing, the trades, and music with a choir of over five hundred voices. All this goes to make up this center of learning. The program is arranged so that whole families attend school and earn their way as they study. Their missionary graduates are sent out into all parts of the world.

Daily work has always been their best remedy for their invalids, and together with participation in the weekly services in "Zion," it has been their best weapon in fighting misery, want, and temptation.

Mr. Bodelschwingh opened his theo-

logical seminary against great pressure from the state and the church, but this work has proved a great enrichment of the inner life of the Bethel community. It has helped them maintain their simplicity and their missionary spirit. The seminary was closed during the days of the Third Reich, but its doors were reopened six months after the guns had been silenced.



*A mud brick house
under construction at Bethel*

Rural adult schools are also operating under the leadership of Bethel for those who have missed opportunity earlier in life.

A great wave of unemployment uprooted many people after the rapid, unhealthy development of industry in West Germany following the war of 1870. During this time Bethel expanded. Poor moorlands short distances from Bethel were purchased, on which colonies were established. The first of these was called "Wilhelmsdorf." At least five others sprang up about this time. These desert lands were cultivated and restored, giving work and shelter to many unemployed, and directing many discouraged men and women back to God. More than fifty such colonies were founded in the course of a few years in West and Northwest Germany, under the leadership of Bethel.

The starting of colonies on barren and desolate heaths and moors required enormous sacrifices on the part of Bethel, but during and since the war

the near-by colonies rendered much help to the mother institution. When food supply collapsed, these places kept Bethel supplied with food so that none perished. They also saved the lives of thousands of refugees. During this time, hundreds of homeless old people flocked into Bethel. Groups of fatherless, motherless, homeless, half-naked children, like little dogs, ran around over the countryside, unclaimed by society, sleeping where night overtook them, eating anything available, having even forgotten their names—these and hundreds of adults came in streams from everywhere to Bethel and her colonies. And Bethel remained true to her name, "A Friend in Need."

Their twelve hundred acres of highly-developed agricultural land, together with the colonies, produces and maintains Bethel's food supply. I mean the land is highly developed. The crops I saw there were perfectly beautiful. They have several twenty-acre farms within the large farm, where student families take over and operate under the supervision of their teachers. Thus they learn agriculture, house-building, home-making, and other lines of self-support while they take training for missionary work.



*A finished dwelling
of mud brick construction*

On the farm they have found a certain clay which is suitable for making unbaked mud bricks. With these they

have developed the science of making houses. I saw several under construction and several that have been used for twenty years or more. This form of construction uses the unskilled family labor and neighborhood help. The houses are finished with stucco on the outside and are plastered inside—houses which any of us would be glad to own, and erected at a cost of a few hundred marks.

The bombings during the war destroyed a number of houses, including at least one thousand beds among the hospital buildings. Some thought was given to rebuilding on a large scale with broad streets and squares, but these schemes have been totally frustrated. The needs of humanity became so great and money so scarce after the

war that the wounds of the war will be healed according to the same rules that have always characterized the work of Bethel—great tasks with little money.

This keeps their buildings simple, humble, and in keeping with the great human need. Yet Bethel is beloved just as it is, without surrounding walls and a doorkeeper's lodge—a free place where "whosoever will may come." Their walls are the ranges of hills and the beautiful beech woods surrounding them on three sides. One day every year is a revival day when thousands of people gather to renew their consecration and keep the spirit of Bethel fresh in their hearts. What education could be more valuable in missionary work than the training received in such a school?

Practical Training for the Mission Field

W. E. STRAW

I JUST received a letter from H. J. Welch, who for some years was dean of Madison College and is now in mission service in West Africa. In this letter he stated: "Many times I have wished I had the Madison industrial education men and the agricultural men to help me. Tell the students who look toward the mission field to get an all-round education. They will certainly need it.

"The educational system here has been entirely too theoretical and lacking in practicability. I have been holding studies with our staff on Christian education. As a result they are getting interested in agriculture and a work program for students. . . . The school prospectus was ready for the press when I arrived. However, I managed to slip in a paragraph about self-help for students who do not have fees, and also one specifying that all students must participate in the work program.

"We find the work here intensely interesting. The experience I had at Madison is certainly valuable now."

This appeal of Brother Welch brings to mind the message sent to Adventists some fifty years ago that said: "While attending school, the youth should have an opportunity for learning the use of tools. Under the guidance of experienced workmen, carpenters who are apt to teach, patient, and kind, the stu-

dents themselves should erect buildings on the school grounds and make needed improvements, and thus by practical lessons learn how to build economically. . . . Culture on all these points will make our youth useful in carrying the truth to foreign countries. . . . Missionaries will be much more influential among the people if they are able to teach the inexperienced how to labor according to the best methods." Vol. VI, p. 176. "Study in agricultural lines should be the A, B, and C of the education given in our schools. This is the first work that should be entered upon." Id. 179. "Every youth, on leaving school, should have acquired a knowledge of some trade or occupation by which, if need be, he may earn a livelihood." *Education*, p. 218.

The same author said further: "Those who go forth from our schools to engage in mission work will have need of an experience in the cultivation of the soil and in other lines of manual labor. They should receive a training that will fit them to take hold of any line of work in the fields to which they shall be called. No work will be more effectual than that done by those who, having obtained an education in practical lines, go forth prepared to instruct as they have been instructed. *Fun-*

damentals of Christian Education, p. 512.

While travelling to the mission field some years ago, I read a book by a missionary who said that the first thing the missionary should do for the natives was to teach the church in the mission field to become self-sustaining. I gave considerable study to that question while there and came to the conclusion that a faithful carrying-out of the instruction given us regarding our educational program would accomplish that very thing.

In Africa there is any amount of land available for the natives to cultivate. But because they need only enough to sustain life, which is usually not more than an acre, much of the land is not cultivated; and the natives have no means of sustaining a missionary program. When we began to teach better methods of agriculture and how to build better houses, they became very much interested. If the teachers who go from the mission stations to conduct schools and carry on Christian help work in the villages should teach and encourage each family to plant five or ten acres of crops, what a blessing it would be to the natives. It would lift them to a higher plane of living and, at the same time provide them with funds to help sustain and expand the mission work.

If we had known what was coming in China and had carried on such a training program before the Communists got control, what a blessing it would be now! The church would be prepared to sustain itself when cut off from supplies from America, and the work could be continued on a firm basis.

In the *Time* magazine of November 15, 1948, there was an article giving a report of a foreign missions conference. In this article one man said: "A new type of missionary will have to be developed in China." "Those who know a trade will be at a great advantage." "It may be necessary for the Christian church in a given area to sever its ties with its mother churches in all lands and become strictly independent, . . . (preparing) church

leadership to be, if necessary, on an entirely self-supporting basis."

Who knows when similar conditions may develop in other lands? If, during the last war, America had been forced to forbid mission funds leaving the country, as was the case in so many of the European countries, what would our missionaries have done? And where would our mission work be?

Professor Ross J. Griffith, of Butler University, said: "Nine tenths of the population in mission lands live in rural areas. About two tenths of the persons who give their lives to the missionary enterprise work in rural fields. Of eighteen thousand missionaries on the field, not more than fifty have technical preparation for rural work."

Mrs. E. G. White, in *An Appeal for the Madison School*, said: "The class of education given at the Madison school is such as will be accounted a treasure of great value by those who take up missionary work in foreign fields. If many more in other schools were receiving a similar training, we as a people would be a spectacle to the world, to angels, and to men."

Dr. Floyd Bralliar handed me a letter the other day which he received from a man who was a student at Madison College some seventeen years ago. In it he said: "Since I have been to the mission field and back, and am now doing a special type of evangelistic work called spearhead evangelism, as the field evangelist for the Twentieth Century Bible School out of Washington, D. C., I shall always be especially indebted to Madison for the training that I received there, and the opportunities that were afforded me. I would not exchange the time I spent at Madison for ten times the time spent in any other school. I want to express my deep appreciation in behalf of all the Godly, self-sacrificing teachers at Madison who made all this possible. I trust that you will see that they will get to know of this little token of gratitude. I have always been thankful that such men as Dr. Sutherland, Dr. Magan, and yourself, and Miss DeGraw had the courage and vision to pioneer in the great work of self-supporting education.

The Madison Survey

VOL. XXXII, No. 20

MADISON COLLEGE, TENNESSEE

NOVEMBER 15, 1950

SOUTHERN SELF-SUPPORTING WORKERS MEET IN CONVENTION AT MADISON COLLEGE

An Open Letter

YOU who had not the privilege of attending the forty-first annual gathering of Southern self-supporting workers, October 19 to 22, but who are interested in the activities and the principles of these workers, may consider this an open letter to you. The thrill of meeting these ardent groups cannot be conveyed in print, but some of the highlights of the convention it is our pleasure to pass on to you.

The Convention Is a Tradition. For over forty years the rural self-supporting workers of the Southland have gathered on the campus of their mother institution. At the founding of Madison, instruction was given that "every possible means should be devised to establish schools of the Madison order in various parts of the South."

Scarcely two years after Madison was established, some of those connected with the enterprise felt that this commission should be set in force. With the spirit of the founders, several families went forth, purchased land as a rural base, conducted a school for the children of the community, and soon had a medical work started. These were the three phases of Madison that set the pattern for the smaller institutions located in various parts of the South. The operators were young; the movement was something of a departure from the older, well-established educational institutions of the Seventh-day Adventist denomination. Therefore, an annual get-together meeting was important. It strengthened faith in the undertaking; it established confidence in the

principles of layman's work in the mission field on a self-supporting basis.

Words of Encouragement to Self-supporting Workers. Down through the years there has been frequent reference to instruction given at the first of these gatherings. The numbers were few back in 1908. Travel was on horseback or in horse-drawn vehicles; but they came—men, women and children—to that first convention. And there they heard from the lips of Mrs. White, who had taken an

active part in the locating and establishment of Madison, those inspiring words: "I am glad to meet these workers who are offering themselves to go to different places. . . . Let no one stand in the way. Let none say, 'We cannot afford to work . . . largely

in a self-supporting way.' What? Cannot afford it? You cannot afford not to work in these isolated places."

And so that work has grown, and the number of rural centers has increased under the inspiration of such instruction and the training given by Madison College.

The 1950 Convention. This year they came by automobile, by train, and by plane. There were a few from the Pacific Coast, a few from the Atlantic Coast; but by far the larger number came from the rural units of the Southland. Homes on the campus opened their doors to care for visitors. Dormitories, already filled with students, made room for visitors. About 175 extras slept within our borders. The spirit of hospitality was marked, and

IN SUNNY TENNESSEE

SUNNY skies and mild mid-October weather welcomed convention delegates and visitors. A gentle breeze fluttered the leaves from the trees, and the haze of autumn was in the air; but Jack Frost had not appeared, and the overflow congregation was comfortably seated on the lawn within hearing distance of the loud speakers.

everybody was happy as the result of the contacts.

The Key Note. The self-supporting units are demonstrating one way by which lay members of the church may work for the souls of their neighbors. These workers live among the people, interest themselves in the activities of the community, operate a school that teaches the principles of right living and practical work, and they bring medical care to the doors of those in need. Their pattern is found in the life of Jesus, the Teacher and Healer of men, and their major object, like that of His, is to win souls for the kingdom. The key note of this convention was appropriately expressed thus: "Every Rural Unit a Center for Lay Evangelism." That thought permeated all phases of the program.

The Program

C. M. E. Alumni. Some thirty physicians, members of the Mid-South chapter of the Alumni of the College of Medical Evangelists, held a post-graduate assembly at Madison College the day preceding the opening of the convention of Southern Self-supporting Workers. This brought to us a number of ardent workers who otherwise would not have been here. A number of the doctors were able to remain and to contribute to the convention program.

The Medical Division. Happily for us, Dr. George T. Harding, president of the College of Medical Evangelists, and a long-time friend of Madison and the self-supporting work in the Southland, was the guest speaker at the opening session. The topic for discussion was "Inducements to Medical Men to Locate in Rural Areas—a Vital Problem with Self-supporting Workers of the South."

Dr. Harding called attention to the fact that of the thirty or more medical practitioners who attended the luncheon Wednesday evening, all but three or four had been students of Madison College. Here they received their bent of mind toward the South. It is the privilege of

the workers in the rural units to make their work so attractive, and their invitations so earnest to the medical students, that they will be enticed to come this way.

A small sanitarium operating in connection with the school of a rural unit, or a clinic that will give the young physician just out of the medical school and usually limited for means, a center from which to operate and an equipment in readiness for him—these are substantial inducements to join forces with an institution of the self-supporting type in the Southland. The current already started in this direction has many friends who will do all they can to encourage physicians to come South as they seek their new fields of labor.

Dr. E. A. Sutherland told of the reputation that came with the founders of Madison that, since they were former Battle Creek, Michigan, folks, Tennessee people felt they must be sanitarium men and women. Before Madison had any preparation to care for patients, a sick man came from Nashville and prevailed upon Mother Druillard to care for him. If he could only eat our food and rest under our shadow, he had faith to believe he would get well. And so he did. That was the initial step toward the establishment of Madison Rural Sanitarium, now having 160-bed capacity.

Dr. Roy Bowes, of the Madison Sanitarium staff, introduced his colleague, Dr. David Johnson, who presented the topic, "Medical Missionary Work, the Unit's Entering Wedge for Evangelism." It is "a wedge," said Dr. Johnson, "not a hammer or a maul." It is the right hand, we are told; and the right hand is the active, forceful servant of the body. In looks it is identical with the left hand, but it far surpasses the left in capacity. The success of the units in evangelism will depend not alone on the medical work. All phases of the unit—its agricultural and its educational and mechanical work—must all be

united with the medical in attaining success.

"Medical Work a Basis for Financial Support to the Unit" was presented by A. A. Jasperson, business manager of the Fletcher, North Carolina unit. A number of physicians contributed to the discussion. The ultimate aim of the medical phase of unit work is to heal the sicknesses of body, mind, and spirit. At the same time, it is a legitimate source of financial income.

The Educational Division. Mrs. Marguerite Jasperson, principal of Asheville Agricultural High School, was chairman of the educational sessions. "The Self-supporting Educational Institution an Evangelizing Agency" was the thread of the presentations of this division. Various contributing factors to evangelism were presented. To illustrate: William Sandborn, of Madison College Industrial Department, discussed "The Industrial Program a Point of Contact." The Apostle Paul, father, as we may say, of self-supporting missionary work in the Christian Church, took advantage of this by working in a tent-making shop, and while supporting himself and fellow workers, had a chance to give the gospel to many who would never otherwise be reached.

S. B. Goodge, of Little Creek School and Sanitarium, gave experiences of his institution in the use of music as an asset in missionary work. At Little Creek, each student learns to play some instrument, and with them music is a great help in disciplinary problems. Clayton Hodges, head of the dairy department of the Fletcher unit, related opportunities that come to him as a result of his association with county and state dairy and farm associations and clubs.

An interesting phase of community cooperation in service at Chestnut Hill School was related by Mrs. Susan Ard. Professor E. C. Waller, of Pisgah Institute and Sanitarium, reported on their activity in community service through nursing, cottage meetings, cooking, canning, and garden classes. W. D. Frazee and George McClure, both of Wildwood Sanitarium in Georgia, gave striking illustrations of opportunities for evangelistic effort

through the avenue of the medical department of their institution.

There is much concern on the part of unit leaders as to the type of teachers they can secure to lead in their educational department. Self-supporting institutions need teachers thoroughly converted to the principles of Christian education, apt to teach in harmony with those principles, and capable of giving due consideration to the practical and industrial phase of their work, and themselves possessed of this spirit of self-support. Where are such teachers to be found? It is evident that Madison College should be outstanding in the training of teachers who are true to the principles and methods of self-supporting institutions.

The Agricultural Division. These units have a farm which is not only a base for food production for the institution family, but it should be a strong factor in the education of the pupils. With the present agitation through the General Conference Commission on Rural Living, of the necessity for our city people to find simple homes on the land, it is pertinent that the convention should study "The Principles Involved in Teaching City People How to Make a Living from the Soil."

James Lewis, of Asheville School farm; Charles Martin, of El Reposo Sanitarium; C. A. Johnson, of Pine Forest Academy and Sanitarium, presented these sub-topics: Methods of Soil Improvement, Food Storage, and Save Your Own Seed; and J. A. Tucker, of Madison College, presented "The Training Necessary for Agricultural Leadership in the Units." These were all very practical topics for the rural workers and elicited considerable discussion.

Vesper Service. President V. G. Anderson, of the Southern Union Conference, in which the larger number of the units in this convention are located, conducted the Sabbath evening prayer and praise service. Many responded to his stirring message that this is no time for inactivity. Ours must be a steady march toward the kingdom.

Representatives from Washington Headquarters

AMONG visitors from a distance who contributed materially to the value of the convention was the editor of *The Review and Herald*, F. D. Nichol, who spoke at the Sabbath morning service hour on "The Signs of Our Times." Elder Nichol also gave an inspiring set of color pictures Saturday evening, taking the audience with him in his travels in Asia Minor, and to the "Seven Churches" of The Revelation and the Isle of Patmos, where the Apostle John, a prisoner because of his belief in the Christ, received his inspiration.

The experiences of Mrs. E. G. White in the field of agriculture, a graphic picture of her activities during a large part of her life, and her love for the country and country living, was presented by her grandson, Arthur L. White. This gave great pleasure to the convention guests.

Edgar J. Lee Neil and wife, and William A. Butler, who succeeds Dr. Sutherland as secretary of the commission on Rural Living, and Mrs. Mabel Towery, of *The Ministry* office, were also guests from Washington.

From units, or groups, of self-supporting institutional workers beyond the Southern Union Conference, we should mention among others, Chaplain Nelson of Ardmore, Oklahoma, Sanitarium and Hospital; Grant Tolles and wife, of Middleboro, Massachusetts, who purchased Middleboro Sanitarium from T. E. Hirst and renamed it Cedar Vale Nursing Home; Russell Olson and wife, of Asbury, Missouri; T. E. Hirst, who represented New Park Sanitarium, at Hot Springs, Arkansas, of which Dr. Charlotte Homes is medical director; Mrs. Mae Sumner, of Dickson, Tennessee, who is connecting with the newly organized convalescent home at Monticello, Arkansas, where Mr. and Mrs. Laurence Parento have carried on a self-supporting mission for several years; Pastor Noziki, of the Japanese Seventh-day Adventist church in San Francisco, and his wife; and H. Yamamoto, of Tokyo, who has spent a year in the United States to become acquainted

with the self-supporting missionary work, accompanied Dr. P. A. Webber from California.

We, the People, Speak

ONE session of the convention was turned over to the representatives of the units themselves. A speaker was chosen by each group to introduce the workers present and to tell of those who remained at home to carry on. In this way students, visitors, and others were able to visualize to a degree the length and breadth of the self-supporting work in the South. Out of thirty-five rural centers listed, the following reported:

Alabama Units. El Reposo Sanitarium, at Florence, was represented by Charles Martin. That unit was started by his grandfather, and continued by his parents, Mrs. and Mrs. Neil Martin, with whom are associated their two sons, Charles and Edwin and their wives. This group has a country place eight miles from Florence, where they are building a new sanitarium and developing a farm.

Pine Hill Sanitarium, Birmingham, where Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Page have been in charge, following the closing of treatment rooms and a cafeteria in the city, was reported for by Mrs. Cecil Steele. Outstanding news is that Dr. Paul Fisher for a number of years a staff member of Takoma Hospital, has recently joined the group and opened an office at Roebuck, between the sanitarium and the city.

Sand Mountain School and Floral Gardens, Long Island, was represented by Raynold Peterson and Lucian Scott. They also spoke for Sand Mountain Sanitarium, located just across the Georgia-Alabama line by Dr. R. E. Ownbey. These institutions are busy centers and are growing.

Georgia. Out of seven groups in the state, four were represented. George Juhl spoke for Pine Mountain Valley group, located near Hamilton on farms where they are doing individual missionary work. Scott Sanitarium, located on Hurlbutt Farm, Reeves, is operated by the Harold family. Within the year they have been joined by Dr. Byron Steele, who has a clinic at Fair Mount, Georgia, and cares

also for the patients at Scott Sanitarium. Rising Fawn is a little school on the top of Lookout Mountain, fostered by the Wildwood group. Eugene Peek is in charge.

The meager equipment and the self-sacrificing spirit of its workers so touched the heart of visitor Captain Hirst that he made an appeal for a free-will offering for this young and needy rural center. One hundred dollars in dollar bills was the response of the audience.

Wildwood Sanitarium, whose post office address is Wildwood, Georgia, is headed by W. D. Frazee, with whom are associated George McClure and wife and Mr. and Mrs. George Kendall and others who are conducting an evangelistic center for nurses-in-training and evangelistic workers. A strong community program is carried by staff members and students, including Sunday school classes, cottage meetings, and medical missionary work. In their education of nurses they are closely affiliated with Takoma Hospital at Greeneville, Tennessee.

Kentucky. The superintendent of Pewee Valley Sanitarium and Hospital, A. A. Davis, represented the medical and educational work of his unit located a few miles from the city of Louisville. The past two years have seen enlargement of the institution and improvement of its equipment. J. H. Haller reported for Pleasant Grove Sanitarium at Anchorage, and Ira Wallace for Rest Harbor at Lockport.

Mississippi. Pine Forest Academy and Sanitarium holds forth alone in this state of the deep South. W. H. Wilson, recent addition to the working force, spoke of the well-filled school, added members to the staff of Mrs. McFadden, Miss Utter, and Robert McFadden, of Joliet, Illinois. It is an enthusiastic group that carries the burdens there.

North Carolina. Mrs. S. C. Waller, one of the original group of Pisgah Institute and Sanitarium and Hospital, reported for this unit. A. A. Jaspersen covered briefly the Glen Alpine Sanitarium, Morganton; Good Health Place operated by Richard Holler in Asheville; and the community

work at Celo, in the Valley of the Moon, where Karl Erickson and wife are in charge. James Lewis represented Asheville Agricultural School and Mountain Sanitarium at Fletcher, the largest of the rural units except Madison itself.

Tennessee has the largest number of self-supporting centers, which, for lack of space, we can merely list. The Altamont Group, Coalmont on the Cumberland Plateau; Battle Creek Health Studio, treatment rooms in West End, Nashville, operated by Miss Edith Winquist and her mother; Bon Aqua, with Frank Artress and wife and Paul Dysinger; Chestnut Hill Farm School and Rest Cottages, near Portland; Little Creek School, Sanitarium and Hospital, Concord, near Knoxville and Laurel Brook, its branch center at Dayton, all well represented; Portland Medical Clinic, operated by Drs. Reuben Johnson and Albert Dittes, who have a wide rural practice; Takoma Hospital, Greeneville, medical director, Dr. L. E. Cooledge; Lawrenceburg Sanitarium, near Lawrenceburg, John Guier in charge; McMinnville Sanitarium, McMinnville, Dr. Julius Diedrich, physician; The Wren's Nest, Monteagle, a convalescent home with Mrs. B. N. Mulford in charge.

Unit Exhibits

IN response to earnest requests from former convention attendants, the custom of making exhibits of products, pictures, and posters, was revived this year. The auditorium in Demonstration Building was used, and the exhibits were open between sessions of the convention. A demonstration was made of pasture improvement on the Madison farm; the products of Madison Foods made an attractive display in their new four-color labels; Little Creek School threw pictures on the screen showing progressive steps in the erection of their sanitarium addition as students and teachers worked together. Perhaps the table that drew most attention was presided over by Miss Zuse, occupational therapy teacher at Takoma Hospital, Greeneville, Tennessee.

Plans and Recommendations

THE following report from the Plans and Recommendations Committee of the Self-supporting Workers of the South in convention was heartily accepted:

1. *Resolved:* That with humble but thankful hearts we record our gratitude to God for His rich blessings, bountifully bestowed during the past year. For the souls won and for the opening providences which have made progress possible in the work God has entrusted to us, we express our deep-felt thanks. With grateful hearts we acknowledge the preservation of life and the protection of property. As we put our hands to the work anew we bow in full reconsecration to God, and dedicate our lives and strength to the yet unfinished task.

2. *Resolved:* That we express our appreciation to the General Conference, the *Review and Herald*, and the College of Medical Evangelists for sending representatives to our Forty-first Annual Convention of Southern Self-supporting Workers: Elder W. A. Butler and Elder A. L. White from the General Conference; Elder F. D. Nichol from the *Review and Herald*; and Doctor George Harding from the College of Medical Evangelists.

3. *Resolved:* That we extend a hearty vote of thanks to Madison College and Sanitarium for the hospitality and entertainment extended to us during this convention.

4. *Resolved:* That we especially thank Madison College Layman's Extension League for their help in locating the visitors and guests, and ushering at the public meetings.

5. *Resolved:* That we emphasize the key note of this convention, which calls for "Every Rural Unit a Center for Lay Evangelism," and not lose sight of this worthy objective in the routine of business and everyday life. We resolve that as we return to our posts of duty to rededicate ourselves to God to speedily finish His work on earth.

6. *Resolved:* That the delegates and representatives of the self-supporting institutions in the South express deep gratitude to the General Conference for the splendid service rendered through the Association of Self-supporting Institutions, and express our desire to cooperate with the objectives of this association.

7. *Resolved:* That the Southern Self-supporting Institutions and groups express their great appreciation to the General Conference for the Commission on Rural Living. Many of our people have been encouraged to make the change from city to country living since the creation of this commission. The conditions in the world today are threatening the destruction of cities, and our people are more in need

of advice and counsel as to how to make this move than ever before. Therefore, we urge that in view of the present crisis the General Conference develop and strengthen this department. We pledge ourselves to cooperate with this department in helping those who leave the cities to find suitable homes near our self-supporting institutions and in locating those who wish to find homes where they can educate their children.

8. *Resolved:* That we express our appreciation to the commission on Rural Living for the circulation of the Association NEWSLETTER.

9. *Resolved:* That we urge Madison College to strengthen itself as a Senior College with the definite objective of training workers for all phases of self-supporting work.

10. *Resolved:* That we send greetings to our fellow workers and express our interest in the effort they are making to establish a self-supporting school in Japan.

Young Workers to the Front

EACH year as it passes reveals the fact that young men and women are assuming responsibilities in the rural centers, and are carrying heroically the burdens. Some of these young people have been born and reared in the atmosphere of Madison or some one of the smaller rural institutions. This convention emphasized the increasing activity of the younger generation.

Roger Goodge, of Little Creek School, was the presiding officer of the convention, and Adolph Johnson, principal of Pine Forest Academy was the president-elect. For 1951 he automatically becomes president. The Committee on Nominations recommended, and their report was accepted, that, for 1951, chairman-elect be A. A. Jaspersen; that Edwin Martin and J. W. Blair head the agricultural division; Leland Straw and Dr. Frances Dittes, the educational division; Dr. Roy Bowes and Dr. Alan Harmer, the medical division; George McClure and W. H. Wilson, the evangelistic division; and that the secretary's work remain with Miss DeGraw.

By noon on Sunday the delegates were anxious to start home, as duties awaited them. There was handshaking on all sides. We sang, "God Be with You 'Till We Meet Again," and the forty-first gathering of Southern self-supporting workers was at an end. It had been a period of refreshing and spiritual strengthening. We wish you, too, might have shared the happiness with us.

—M. BESSIE DEGRW,
 Convention Secretary

The Madison Survey

VOL. XXXII, No. 3

MADISON COLLEGE, TENNESSEE

FEBRUARY 1, 1950

Items From the Report of Madison College

as presented by President Straw to the Board of Directors
at their meeting January 4

I HEREWITH present a report of Madison College for the last part of the year 1949, or the first three months of the present school year. From my mid-year report I quote: "There has been a constant increase in college attendance for the last three years. The school year just closed had an increase in college students over the previous year of about 22 per cent. These came from 38 states and 6 foreign countries."

The facts are that school opened two years ago with an enrollment of 229 college students, and last year with 277. This year the enrollment as school opened was 333 in college, coming from 41 states and 7 foreign countries, an increase of about 20 per cent last year. The dean reports that the enrollment has reached 346 for the quarter and that 15 have dropped out and 30 are coming in to take their place.

In my mid-year report I mentioned some new teachers who would join the Faculty this year. I am glad to report that on the whole we are well pleased with them and believe they have strengthened our teaching force. These new members are: Professor J. A. Tucker, dean of the college; Mr. Lee Eusey and Mr. Menton Medford, of the Agricultural Department; Miss Marjorie Cates, dean of women; Mrs. Nettie Copeland in charge of Gotzian Home; Miss Clara Belle Culver, librarian; Mrs. Mildred Oakes, instructor in nurses' training; Mrs. Patricia Ostrander, of the Music Department; Mrs. Arnie Robinson and Miss Katheryn Kessell, dieticians in the Sanitarium.

Several advancements and improvements in operating have been made this year. Miss Culver has reorganized the work of the library and has brought in

more efficient help and more effective methods and order in the work. Dr. Gilbert Johnson, our radiologist, reports: "Our X-ray technicians' school is approved by the Council on Education of the American Medical Association, and we are permitted to conduct regular classes in which the students will receive twenty hours of college credit."

At the beginning of the school year the industries were combined with the Industrial Education teaching departments under the direction of one man. The plan has worked out very satisfactorily. Now we are able to coordinate the work of our students and make the work departments real teaching units. All of the students are graded on their manual work as well as their class work, and college credit is given in "work experience" for students who register for such credit.

During the past year we have received approximately \$3,000 worth of equipment from manufacturers through personal solicitation letters. The latest gift, just received, is a new electric mimeograph machine, which fills an urgent need in the Commercial Department.

From its beginning Madison College has believed in the importance of agriculture in education. As a basis for the training of students in agricultural lines a farm of some eight hundred acres was provided. This fall our agricultural men, with the help of men from the government Soil and Water Conservation Service in this area, studied our entire farm program and worked out a long-range plan for soil building and erosion control.

Specific recommendations were made, which we have tried to follow. An eighty-

five-rod Multiflora Rose fence, which not only makes a durable fence but also a durable erosion buffer, was planted. We put in twenty-seven acres of small grain and Fescue grass, and twenty-seven acres of Ladino-Fescue pasture, which, Mr. Eusey says, "should have a carrying capacity of two cows per acre; this by August 1950 should provide pasture for our dairy herd of fifty-four cows." Of this investment in fence, pasture, and strip cropping amounting to \$1,215.20, the Soil Conservation Service furnishes \$617, leaving the cost to the institution only \$598.20.

The financial report will be submitted by the business manager. However, in passing, I wish to state that the total gain for the eleven months has been \$55,753.54, of which \$18,000 was from matured annuity, and \$6,010.72 donations, leaving an operating gain of \$31,742.83.

At our last board meeting the school was authorized to borrow \$20,000 to provide ice machines for the Sanitarium and to repair the boilers in the heating plant. The ice machines have been provided, and one of the boilers has been repaired and is doing efficient service, this being accomplished without borrowing any funds. Before the work was done on the boiler, it was working at 27 per cent capacity. After the repairs were done, it was operating at 58 per cent capacity, which is about "tops" for any boiler.

For some time Madison College has had no public relations department, and we have had to make all improvements and supply equipment from our operating funds. At our board meeting last summer it was voted to provide a public relations department, and Brother W. E. Patterson was asked to give up his work with the U. S. government and cast in his lot with us, taking charge of this work. Brother Patterson has accepted the call and has entered enthusiastically upon his work.

Among our many urgent needs some are most urgent. We must have a more satisfactory home for our nurses. Plans for this have already been drawn. This will relieve Gotzian Home for a men's dormitory, for which it is well located.

Although some \$8,000 has already been spent in revamping and improv-

ing our sewer system, much remains to be done. The authorities say the job must be completed within three years. This will cost around \$35,000.

A new cow barn is badly needed. We hope to tear out the old one and build a new, modern barn that will provide better housing for the cattle and a better appearance to our Agricultural Department.

The Sanitarium.

The Sanitarium is still our chief source of financial support. Patronage has been maintained at a good level throughout the year, with a daily average of one hundred forty patients. Improvement and progress have been made in various lines.

Our doctors are taking advantage of opportunities to better qualify themselves for their work. We are glad to report that Dr. James Schuler has completed his **qualifications for the American Board of Surgery** and has written the first part of the examination.

Dr. Cyrus Kendall is carrying out a very active teaching program in the field of pathology. Because of the good cooperation of the residents and staff, our autopsies have shown a twenty per cent increase over last year.

Dr. Gilbert Johnson is continuing his excellent work in the Department of Radiology. He is carrying on an active teaching program at Meharry Medical School. He has recently returned from Mayo Clinic, where he did postgraduate work in neurologic X-ray.

In addition to his work in obstetrics and general medicine, Dr. Roy Bowes has built up our out-patient clinic in a very substantial way. There have been nearly two thousand more office calls this year than in 1948. His services are greatly appreciated by the family and community.

Dr. David Johnson is completing his qualifications for the American Board of Neurology and Psychiatric. He will rejoin the staff in February. This will enable Dr. Julian Gant to spend more time in the building up of the Department of Internal Medicine.

We have three excellent residents this year, who have entered very actively into the program, and are a great asset to the hospital. This is the third year of our resident training program.

Definite progress has been made in the matter of assisting our smaller institutions in their work. Dr. Schuler has visited the Cumberland Sanitarium at McMinnville a number of times for major surgery and diagnostic consultation. He has been able to render similar service to the institution at Fountain Head, and to Riverside Sanitarium. Our X-ray and Laboratory Departments are also cooperating one hundred per cent with these small units.

We are looking forward to a plan whereby our senior nurses during their last quarter of school may affiliate with one of the units, and thus gain a broader conception of the self-supporting work.

The Department of Nursing shows encouraging progress. The enrollment in the professional nurses' course this year is 58, an increase of 12 over that of last year. Of these, 15 are seniors, 21 juniors, and 22 freshmen. Sixteen are young men. Nineteen are enrolled in the class in attendant nursing, which is 7 more than last year. Six of these are young men.

The Hydrotherapy and Physiotherapy Departments have received new equipment and are now being kept open all day instead of only in the morning. Equipment has been provided for Occupational Therapy, and more will be done in this line during the coming year. Last year an impressive start was made in gardening, which we hope will develop more during the coming season.

Considerable new equipment has been added to the laboratory, including a metabolism machine, a colorimeter, and a microscope, at a cost of about \$1,000.

The new operating room has been completed and is in use. Work is going forward on the renovation of the old operating room and the construction of a new central supply. A new ice machine provides ice cubes and chipped ice ready for use without having been touched by human hands. Patients' rooms are being redecorated as fast as possible.

The enlargement and hard-surfacing of the parking lot has greatly improved the appearance of the approach to the Sanitarium.

Spiritual Tone

We should mention the good work of Elder Frazee, who was with us during the summer and fall. His class in lay

evangelism was well attended and very much appreciated. He conducted Sunday-night meetings in the chapel, which resulted in several baptisms. Altogether the number baptized during the year is reported as fifteen. Considerable visiting was done in near-by communities, and interests are being followed up by missionary bands under Elder Glen Coon. Elder Frazee also conducted our fall week of prayer, which proved a great spiritual inspiration to the institution and community.

I should not close this report without a few words of appreciation for the very fine, cooperative spirit we find among the workers of the institution. I think I have never worked in any place where there was a better spirit among the workers than here at the present time.

First Aid To The Injured

FROM THE earliest days of the Madison institution there has been an interest in First Aid to the Injured, which grows out of medical work. Prevention of accidents as well as prevention of ill health has been stressed, and we have regularly given courses in First Aid.

However, in 1935 the First Aid teaching work of the school was integrated with that of the American Red Cross, and Dr. D. J. Fenton of that organization then taught and qualified our first large class of First Aid instructors, most of whom have been widely scattered since that time.

One of those instructors, Mrs. Luella Doub, now operating the Atlanta and McMinnville Sanitariums, was the first Red Cross First Aid worker to arrive at the scene of the terrible New London, Texas, high school disaster, where she did valiant, nationally reported work. Another of those instructors was Mrs. Susan Ard, who has done a continuous and outstanding work, especially in teaching First Aid in the Chestnut Hill Farm School near Portland, Tennessee.

Since several years before our first association with the American Red Cross, the First Aid work and teaching at Madison has been under the direction of James G. Rimmer, who was qualified

by Dr. Fenton as a Red Cross First Aid instructor. Mr. Rimmer recently received a medal and a special award for much war-time First Aid teaching and for fifteen years of continuous service in that field. He was appointed a short time ago to the Nashville Davidson Chapter Red Cross First Aid and Water Safety Committee, which is launching a stronger program to make the colleges and schools of this part of Tennessee more First Aid conscious.

A number of prominent educators are uniting their efforts on this committee to promote more First Aid training in the many educational institutions in this district, as well as in other places, together with the qualifying of many additional First Aid and Water Safety instructors. These in turn should teach a large number of people the fundamental principles of First Aid to the Injured and Water Safety. Thousands of valuable lives could be saved each year by the employment of appropriate First Aid in the right manner, time, and place.

Madison College stands ready to cooperate with the American Red Cross in this worthy work as it always has done in Red Cross efforts of the past. We greatly desire to see goodly numbers of the First Aid Proficiency Certificates in the hands of those who have taken the proper classes under qualified instructors.

The American Temperance Society

ELDER WILLIAM SCHARFFENBERG, representing the American Temperance Society, conducted a week-end temperance rally at Madison College, January 6 and 7. By means of lectures and pictures he presented the liquor situation as it stands today, showing what is being done to combat it, and outlining some of the plans for the future.

It has long been apparent to anyone who listens to the radio or reads the newspapers and magazines, who drives over our busy highways or even walks the streets of our towns and cities that

the liquor interests in the United States are out to expand and increase their business. A great campaign is on to educate the people of every station and walk in life—men, women, young folk, boys and girls—to look upon liquor drinking as a desirable and legitimate part of life, necessary to social standing and beneficial to health.

In advertising, the bottle is made a symbol of the good American way of life. Dressed in shining wrappers it appears on magazine covers and bill boards as the center of attraction against a background of gaiety, music, and social pleasure. Nothing is left undone to entice the unwary and make liquor drinking universal.

But observing people everywhere are well aware that there is another side of the picture. They know that back of the stories of the blackest crimes, back of the mounting death toll in traffic accidents, back of much of the poverty and misery of the poor, lurks the liquor bottle. A rising tide of resentment is showing itself in many ways and is finding support among all classes of people. Temperance societies are active. Ministers, educators, law enforcement officers, parents, are roused to the urgent need of an all-out fight against this evil.

The Seventh-day Adventist Church is not behind in this crusade. Temperance has been a part of its program from the beginning of its organization. Adventists have always cooperated with the temperance unions. Now they have a temperance society in their own organization, with headquarters at Washington, D. C. It is called the American Temperance Society. The voice of this society is the new temperance magazine, *LISTEN*, which is published by the Pacific Press Publishing Association, Mountain View, California, and is rapidly being circulated throughout our land. Other literature is being prepared and distributed. Temperance rallies are being held in the colleges and churches, and the young people are being enlisted in the campaign. Together with other temperance forces they maintain a vigilant opposition to pro-liquor legislation in our national Congress.

The Madison Survey

VOL. XXXII, No. 4

MADISON COLLEGE, TENNESSEE

FEBRUARY 15, 1950

The Madison Survey

THE MADISON SURVEY, launched in 1919, came as a result of a demand for information concerning Madison College when it was a young institution. In fact, that was before it was known as Madison College. In those days it was known as Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute.

The school was doing a unique work among educational institutions by providing an earning program for students while they were in training for self-supporting Christian service. Inquiries were numerous from young men and women seeking an education. Rural schools were in operation in the Southland, and a medium of exchange was called for.

The little paper, for years published weekly, has been the institution's field representative. It was mailed, subscription free, to all who asked for it. Its boundaries grew with the years until it was going to a great variety of readers. It was to be found on the reading tables of many colleges, universities, and high schools in the United States. Educators and professional men read it. Business men would say, "We know Madison for we read the SURVEY." It was on the table of the president of Allahabad Institute in India. A ruler of India wrote for further details of this school that gave worthy students a chance to earn their school expenses. It touched the lives of teachers and Christian missionaries in Syria, Turkey, East Africa, and other lands. These are some of the reasons why Madison has been so widely known and has had such sympathetic relationships.

THE MADISON SURVEY is still the voice of Madison College. It is published semi-monthly, and still sent subscription

free to anyone sufficiently interested to make request. We try to fill its pages with material which we believe will be interesting to our readers in regard to the work and purpose of Madison College.

Frequent notices are received of changes of address, indicating that those who receive the paper desire to have it continued. We appreciate it when these notices are sent promptly, with the new address plainly written. We appreciate it, also, when we receive notice that for some reason the SURVEY should be discontinued. We can then make the change in our mailing list so that the post offices do not have to return unclaimed numbers on which we have to pay postage.

Quite often we receive statements from subscribers telling of their appreciation and enjoyment of the SURVEY, such as those given below which have come to us within the past week. Sometimes a little money is enclosed to help with the expense of publishing. All of these courtesies are much appreciated.

Statements from SURVEY Readers:

"Just a few lines to express my appreciation of your good paper. It has been a number of years since I had the privilege of visiting at Madison College, but I cannot forget the fellowship and cooperation of everyone when in the tent effort in that vicinity. I will enclose two dollars to help some in publishing the paper."

"Will you please add my name to the list of those to whom you are sending your little paper, THE MADISON SURVEY? I enjoy reading it very much and want to receive it regularly. Thank you."

"Would you be so kind as to put

me on the mailing list of THE MADISON SURVEY? A friend has given me copies and I do enjoy reading them. I was a student many years ago at Madison and always admired its great principles based on true Christian education.'

In a letter asking that his address be changed, another wrote: "We always look forward to the semi-monthly visits of THE MADISON SURVEY and wish to thank you for sending it to us. . . . My brother-in-law is very much interested in the contents of the SURVEY and would like to have his name on your mailing list. . . . I am enclosing a dollar bill to help the SURVEY. May God bless you in the good work you are doing."

The Madison Program

For the benefit of the chance reader or new subscriber who may see this article we might add that Madison College is a Seventh-day Adventist institution devoted to the training of young people to meet the issues of life. At Madison this has always meant giving a well-rounded, very practical education based on the belief that man has a three-fold nature, physical, mental, and spiritual, and that these three should be developed equally.

To carry out such a program it is necessary to have a rather wide and varied curriculum. In addition to the ordinary fundamental courses given in most liberal arts colleges, Madison College offers training in various arts and handicrafts. Among these are nursing, agriculture in its many phases, construction, mechanics, dietetics, technician courses, and special work in health and lay evangelism.

The physical setup for this three-fold training includes the college buildings and library, a well-equipped sanitarium and hospital having a capacity of one hundred sixty-five beds, a health food factory, approximately eight hundred acres of farm land, and various shops and industries.

Madison College is a self-supporting institution; that is, it does not have a specific endowment or receive conference financial support. Its activities are built around a work-study program. All students are required to work out a considerable part of their school expenses; and it is possible for a good,

faithful worker to earn his entire way, thus gaining valuable, practical experience in connection with his college training.

When the Madison institution was founded, this work-study program was not a popular idea in educational circles. However, it has proved a great blessing to thousands of young people who were dependent on their own resources and found at Madison a school where they could work their way through college and learn a trade at the same time.

This work-study program is no longer so unpopular, but is fast gaining ground in both public and private schools. Madison College is endeavoring to improve its facilities for this work, so that its graduates, on leaving school, may be well equipped to cope with the problems of life.

Capping Exercises

The "capping" is an annual event on the program calendar at Madison College. It comes in January at the end of the three-months probationary period of the freshman nursing students. This year there are nineteen in the class, three of whom are young men.

The capping is always a popular program, different each year, but always beautiful and inspirational. To the young nurses just being officially received into the profession it is a red-letter day, as Dr. Gant said in welcoming the class to the duties and sorrows, the joys and opportunities of their life of service in this field. It is a serious profession, he reminded them, one that calls for consecration and renunciation. Others may make mistakes and possibly be able to erase or rectify them. But a mistake by a nurse may mean the death of a patient. Mistakes must be few.

Miss Ruth Hopper, supervisor of the Nursing Department, also addressed the class briefly. "Nursing is not just a profession;" she said, "it is a calling." It is a call to service which includes more than the administering of poultices and pills. The nurse can be a reassuring friend to lead a sick, discouraged patient back into the joys of physical, mental, and spiritual health. A patient standing alone and afraid be-

fore the gateway of the "Great Unknown" may be gently led by his Christian nurse to turn his feet into the path that leads to the "Gate Beautiful."

To such high service a nurse is called. But the days of training are long and hard; and so at the beginning this beautiful capping service is designed to give them a little boost by holding before them some of the wonderful possibilities that await them in the life of service to which they aspire. The inspiration of this hour is intended to be a stay in the day of discouragement.

It is a happy time for the young nurses, appearing for the first time in their stripes, with starched white aprons and collars. They kneel by twos to have their caps pinned in place by members of the senior nursing class. The men receive insignia instead. Then they light their tiny candles from the larger candle of Mrs. Mildred Oakes, their instructor, who is dressed to represent Florence Nightingale. Standing in a semi-circle with their glowing candles, they repeat together the Florence Nightingale pledge, and kneel for the consecration prayer by Dr. Schuler.

A Letter to the Survey

Mr. and Mrs. Haruichi Yamamoto recently came from Japan to spend a few weeks in the United States. The Madison family and Faculty enjoyed the talks given by these people during the week end they spent at Madison. The following letter for the SURVEY was received from them a few days ago:

"Many and varied are the feelings as we sit to write a little concerning our visit to Madison College. First we want to say that for many years it has been our most cherished hope to visit here and to meet and talk with the pioneers of the Self-Supporting Movement as it has grown in the South and other parts of North America. Surely God, who is the Master of our lives, has dealt with us in a 'mysterious way' as He has guided us from our native land and brought us to the shores of America for a little time.

Purpose of Visit

"While we are surprised and delighted with what we see as to the

great material progress in America, it is not the purpose of our visit to study these things, but rather to study methods of work that have been developed through the many years past that can be adapted and used to great advantage in the finishing of the work of God in Japan. It is not even necessary to mention that the doors for this work are now wide open. Both religious and secular journals have now for more than four years told the American people of the unprecedented opportunities in the land from which we have come.

What Madison Has Done for Japan.

"Right here we want to stop a moment and thank the Faculty and management of Madison College for the large contribution that has been made in the training of many young people who came here from Japan and have now returned and are filling positions of responsibility in our work over there. If it had not been for the principle of self support practiced at Madison for students, it would have been utterly impossible for these fine young people to come to America and take their training. We wish to mention just a few names of those who have returned to Japan since the war. Yoshio Seino is now editor-in-chief of the Japanese *Signs of the Times*. He is also serving as secretary of the Young People's Department for the Japan Union Mission, and is a member of the executive committee. Sam Yoshimura, Ichiro Tabuchi, and Shiro Kunihiro are all teachers at the Japan Junior College, and are bearing heavy responsibilities there.

What We Saw at Madison

"At Madison we saw a well-equipped senior college, with a balanced program of work and study; a place where students from all over the world can come and work their way, and train to go back to their own countries to carry on the same kind of work. We saw a sanitarium of one-hundred-sixty-five-bed capacity, fully manned with competent physicians, nurses, and technicians, ready to train nurses and other medical workers who may come from the ends of the earth. We saw a farm of eight hundred acres with its varying agricultural activities—a laboratory for

the training of agricultural workers for the home and foreign fields.

"Madison's program provides for training in the mechanical and building trades, and the manufacture and processing of foods. This is a training that will be of great value in any country.

"We realize that all of these facilities could never have been provided without a vision and a blue print. We can see that down through the years it has meant sweat, blood, and tears on the part of the pioneers to bring to fruition such a program. We pray that this spirit of sacrifice which has built the institution shall never be lost by those who carry on.

What Can Be Done in Japan

"Japan has been utterly defeated in the most disastrous war of history. She has been prostrated economically and otherwise. A great problem facing the young people in Japan today is how to obtain money to carry on their education. There is a call for schools on the student self-help plan to meet this great need.

"Through the good offices of Governor Iyoku, of Gumma Prefecture, a splendid tract of some one hundred and twenty-five acres has been given for this work. Formal possession of this property was taken on October 14, 1949, when representatives of the Nippon Kensei Kyokai (Japan New Life Association) signed the necessary legal documents. Already workers have begun the clearing of land; and as fast as funds are made available, buildings will be provided.

The pioneers in this work realize that strong faith and courage are necessary to begin such a work at this time. We do not know all the answers to all the problems, but we have the promises of God and His command to do things for Him, and we believe that 'Our heavenly Father has a thousand ways to provide for us of which we know nothing', and if we will make 'the service of God supreme, we will find perplexities vanish and a plain path before our feet.' 'We shall not fail except as we forget the way by which the Lord has led us in the past.'"

The College Alumni Calls for Pictures for the Madison College Book

At the meeting of the Madison College Alumni Association in November the following officers were elected or reelected: Dr. Lawrence B. Hewitt, President; Dr. Roy R. Bowes, Vice-president; Miss Elsie Wrinkle, Secretary-Treasurer; Mrs. Mary Everett, Assistant Secretary-Treasurer. New members of the Executive Board are James W. Blair and J. E. Zeigler. Other members of the Board are Dr. Cyrus E. Kendall, W. C. Sandborn, and Dr. J. C. Trivett.

For some time the Alumni Association has been considering the matter of preparing a book giving the story of Madison College from its earliest days to the present time. Action was taken to make this book their project for 1949 and 50. It will be a book that all alumni and friends of Madison will be happy to have in their possession.

Your cooperation in sending in pictures taken at Madison in the early days, and even in later years, will be appreciated. Be sure to label each picture, giving year and names, and write your own name and address on the back to be sure your picture will be returned to you. Also tell us some of your vivid memories of those days when you were a student at Madison, of the features you valued most in your training, and other things you may recall which will help give a true picture of the institution through its almost fifty years of existence parallel with the first half of the century.

Remember, please, that your cooperation and contributions are necessary to the success of this project.

Elsie Wrinkle
Secretary-Treasurer

The Madison Survey

VOL. XXXII, No. 5

MADISON COLLEGE, TENNESSEE

MARCH 1, 1950

INDUSTRIAL EDUCATION PROGRAM AT MADISON COLLEGE

THE first Monday night of each month at Madison College is set aside for a meeting of all faculty members and Sanitarium and department workers. The purpose of these meetings is to give opportunity for the various departments to bring to the entire group a report of the work and plans of the departments. Time is given for questions, suggestions, and criticisms. The meetings are well attended and seem to be appreciated.

In a large institution it is easy for a group to be so busy and concerned with their own particular work and problems that they do not realize the needs and work of other departments. A worker in the Plumbing Department, for instance, may feel that the Sanitarium workers get all the breaks. But when he hears the Sanitarium people tell of their responsibilities and oftentimes inadequate facilities, he may be glad that he is a plumber. In any case, it is interesting and encouraging to know what is being accomplished by the different departments.

This was illustrated to some extent at the February meeting. This time it was the Industrial Education Division that reported. Professor William Sandborn, over-all head of this division, was spokesman for the various departments.

All have known that these departments have been busy. We see the men with their tools or trucks hurrying from one place to another, but do not take

time to investigate what they are doing. Some of the repairs and improvements recently effected are in the open where they can be seen and appreciated by all, but some other things, like plumbing, heating, and electrical work are not so prominent, and are sometimes out of sight. Many were surprised to learn of some of the things that have been accomplished this year in this division. All were pleased and appreciative of Mr. Sandborn's good report, of which we give here a brief summary.

First, he told of the combining this year of the different industrial departments into a division of the educational program of the college. The reason for this was that the teaching of the industries might be better tied in with the work program. Under this arrangement, students can get school credit for satisfactory work done in the departments as well as in the classes.

In this industrial education program, the following departments are represented:

Plumbing, with Mr. George Schwarz in charge; Electrical, Mr. A. E. Summers, assisted by Mr. Doyt Timma; Painting, Mr. Gene Bowman; Building and Architecture, Mr. William Gorich and Mr. William Sandborn; Central Heat, Mr. E. A. Summers; Garage, Mr. Ward Shaw; Printing, Mr. Richard Rimmer; Fire Department, Mr. George Schwarz, Mr. George Brashiers, and Mr. Robert

Amundsen; Machine Shop, Mr. Sanford Peck; bookkeeper, inspector, and custodian of tool room, Mr. H. E. Iles.

The teaching staff in this division are Mr. Sandborn, Mr. Paul Stuyvesant, Mr. Shaw, Mr. Peck, Mr. Rimmer, Mr. Shook, and Mr. Schwarz. Courses being offered during the present quarter are: Machine Shop, Architectural Drafting, Plumbing, Trade Analysis, Estimating and Blueprint Reading, Mechanical Drafting, Linotype, Refrigeration, Auto Mechanics, and Body and Fender Work.

The total enrollment in the courses is sixty-two, and the number of students working in the division is fifty-two.

Solicitations

Last year the industrial departments undertook to increase their facilities and supply some pressing needs by soliciting from manufacturers and large dealers. This was done by correspondence. About forty firms responded with gifts having a total value of around \$3,000. Other gifts are promised. Among the items received are a portable tar and asphalt heating kettle, valued at \$166.75; Quick Saw and Quick Saw Arm, value \$290; air compressor, value \$175; electric mimeograph machine, value \$475.

Many other items also have been received, such as pipe reamers and cutters, a paint spray gun, filing cabinets, electric soldering irons, a twelve-inch hand saw, blow torches, and the like. These articles are proving very useful and are much appreciated.

During the summer these departments organized their men, mostly students, into working units to make an attack on the accumulated jobs that were clamoring for attention. The list was long and forbidding. There were leaking roofs, breaks in the steam and water lines, faulty wiring, inadequate sewage disposal, remodeling and repairing of cottages, much painting and decorating. There were something like two hundred items on the agenda. The question was where to begin. Now, in checking off what has been done, Mr. Sandborn reported only two items still unfinished. Many other things that come up daily have been taken care of. Mr. Sandborn

enumerated some of the more important of these jobs that have been done in recent months by the departments mentioned.

Carpentry Department

A new curb and gutter, with a few yards of walk, were constructed in front of Williams Hall, reaching to the corner at Sanitarium Drive. This provides more and better parking for cars in that area. The library, Gotzian Home, and Mother D Lodge were each partly reroofed. A stairway was built for the new surgical wing, and the surgery was completed. The interior of the post office was remodeled. A new room was added to the Ostrander cottage. Help was given in installing the ice machines in the Sanitarium, in reconditioning the cafeteria, and in putting in the new pavement at the Sanitarium parking lot. A great deal of work has been done at the trailer camp. Considerable work was done on the Droll cottage. Pillars are being erected at the entrance to the campus. Students of the construction classes have helped with the new teacher homes being built.

Mr. Gorich, who has charge of the carpentry work, has also drawn up plans for some badly needed new buildings. In this he is assisted by two students, Mr. Richard Moat and Mr. Howard Davis. These young men are taking the class in drafting. It is hoped that construction work on some of the most urgently needed items can be begun this year. And it would be difficult to decide what is most urgent, a new home for nurses, or the Sanitarium kitchen, a new sewage plant, an addition to the dairy barn, a new silo, a psychiatric building, etc. And there is the water situation. It costs \$1,000 per month to supply water to the institution and campus. A water plant of our own could be installed for about \$25,000. In such a case it would really be economy to build our own.

The Print Shop

The Print Shop does not attempt to do commercial work. With their two small presses they have printed the

SURVEY and HEALTH MESSENGER, and the College calendar, besides the many and varied blanks, circulars, bulletins, Sanitarium menus, stationery, etc. Last year they did business amounting to \$10,455.-90, showing a gain of \$686.47.

Mr. Richard Rimmer, who is in charge of this department, grew up on the Madison campus. He also attended school at Collegedale, Tennessee, and at Washington Missionary College in Washington, D. C. Five or six boys under his direction are doing the printing work while they study printing and linotyping. During the holidays the boys redecorated their shop.

Garage

This department under Mr. Ward Shaw employs five students. There was a business turnover of \$21,530.61 for the first eleven months of 1949. While the books show some financial loss, yet this may be more a matter of figures than of fact. Student labor is not always profitable so far as cash income is concerned. But it must be borne in mind that this department is a part of the training program, enabling a number of students to earn their school expenses. It is also a great convenience to the institution and community to have a good garage on the campus where the cars, trucks, and tractors can be serviced and kept in repair without a great cash outlay. However, we are informed that the present month is showing an operating gain in this department.

Painting Department

Mr. Bowman, a student, is in charge of the painting work. He and the other three young men working with him are doing a fine job of improving the appearance of the buildings. The chapel was completely redecorated during the holidays. The Commercial Department classrooms and office have been recently painted, as well as both bathhouses, the Science Hall lobby, and a number of classrooms, the sewing room, and many Sanitarium rooms. The Music Department rooms have all been redecorated from floor to ceiling. A new band platform was built in the band room last summer by Mr. Boer. This, with the fresh paint, makes a great improvement in that department. The boys are painting the Sanitarium rooms on contract, thus saving the institution nearly ten dollars per room, and at the same time making more money for themselves.

Electrical Department

Mr. Summers is foreman of this department, being assisted by Mr. Pletcher the first part of the year and by Mr. Timma at present. These students are both fine, mature men, and their work is very satisfactory.

Some of the things accomplished in the department were given as follows: Installation of a new substation, modern in all respects, and costing \$1,000; an automatic street lighting system; a new line to the poultry farm; new poles behind the food factory; and rewiring of the factory. The distribution system was changed from 2,300 volts to 4,160 volts for more efficient service. Besides these special jobs, the entire system on the campus has been maintained. Some of the shops and other buildings are still to be rewired.

Central Heat

The Central Heating Plant is also under the direction of Mr. Summers. He is assisted by two good men, Mr. Amos Crowder and Mr. Stanley Pepper. Mr. Sandborn read a long list of things that have been done in this department. One of the boilers has been completely rebuilt, increasing its efficiency from 27 per cent to 68 per cent. The other boiler is being similarly reconditioned. Feed water pumps have been overhauled and the boiler walls rebuilt. New baffles, fly ash injector, new stoker parts, and a barometric damper control have been installed.

When the second boiler is completed, the plant will be in pretty good shape. The lines still need overhauling, and the pipe is on hand for a new line to the Sanitarium. Already a saving of one-fourth on the cost of fuel has been effected. There is no more fly ash, something that is greatly appreciated by the housewives on the campus as well as the janitors of the buildings. In 1949 the plant burned approximately 4,000 tons, or 80 railroad cars of coal at an approximate cost of \$20,000. Before these repairs were made, they were using 25 tons per day in severe weather and 12 tons in summer, while now they use 19 tons per day in severe weather and 9 tons in summer. It had been estimated that reconditioning of the boilers would cost between \$17,000 and \$18,000. But by using our own help and economizing, it is costing only about \$7,000.

Plumbing Department

The Plumbing Department, under the direction of Mr. Schwarz, has done its full share in this improvement work. The following items were listed as having been accomplished: New lines in the college cafeteria; a new sewer line through the poultry farm; a new sewer line from the trailer camp; ice machines installed; a new drain in Demonstration Building basement; new plumbing in Sunshine Court bathhouse; many minor jobs of repairing the plumbing in campus cottages and faculty homes. One unusual item reported was the repairing of all the steam lines in one night. Steam was turned off early, and twenty-six men and boys spent the entire night mending the leaks from one end of the campus to the other. Now a constant vigilance is kept, and breaks are repaired as fast as they occur. The plumbing class is installing plumbing in the house being built by Professor Byers.

When it is remembered that practically all of this work of installing new equipment and the repairing and maintenance of the institution is done by students under a few competent instructors, it is apparent that these students are gaining valuable experience instead of paying out cash for their schooling. It would cost the institution a great deal of hard cash to hire all of these things done by regular workmen at regular prices.

Practical Training Approved by Government Officials in Africa

Writing from Accra, West Africa, our former dean, Howard Welch, wrote to President Straw, of Madison College, as follows:

"I am writing from Accra, as I am here attending the West African Union Committee session. You will be interested to know that we are greatly enjoying our work, and finding opportunity to bring about some much needed reforms in our training school, including study of practical agriculture and a work program for students. I learned much at Madison that is helpful here. Our emphasis on the practical is giving us good favor with government officials."

Courses in Industrial Education

The Division of Industrial Education offers four-year courses leading to the Bachelor of Science degree in any one of three fields, i.e., Industrial Arts Education, Mechanical Trades Training, and Building Trades Training. The Division also offers two-year terminal curriculums in Maintenance Engineering, Auto Mechanics and Shop, and Building Trades.

It is planned that all students in the Division shall acquire sufficient knowledge in gardening and horticulture that they may raise their own food. Also a sufficient knowledge of health is provided so that they can give simple hydrotherapy treatments in their own homes and neighborhood. Sufficient Bible courses are offered to enlarge and strengthen the spiritual background.

Industrial Arts Education

The objective of this department is to train students to become self-supporting missionary teachers in the field of Industrial Arts. A four-year training is offered leading to the Bachelor of Science degree.

Mechanical Trades Training

The objective of this department is to train students to be self-supporting missionaries with sufficient knowledge in the mechanical trades to prepare them to do maintenance work in hospitals, schools, and mission stations. This training should prepare them to settle in communities where they might follow a trade by which to earn a livelihood, while at the same time teaching to others the gospel of physical, mental, and spiritual development. A four-year curriculum is offered leading to the Bachelor of Science degree.

Building Trades Training

The objective of this department is to train students to be self-supporting missionaries with sufficient knowledge in the building field to make them practical builders. They should be equipped to go out and build their own homes, and to build mission stations and churches, while at the same time teaching to others the gospel of physical, mental, and spiritual development. A four-year curriculum is offered leading to the Bachelor of Science degree.

The Madison Survey

VOL. XXXII, No. 6

MADISON COLLEGE, TENNESSEE

MARCH 15, 1950

AN APPEAL TO MADISON COLLEGE ALUMNI

DR. LAWRENCE HEWITT



Photograph taken on the occasion of the gift of one hundred and twenty-five acres of land for the self-supporting project in Japan. Governor Iyoku, of Gumma Prefecture, is sitting third from the right. The donor of the land, Mr. Fukumachi, is sitting next. Elder Yamamoto and Brother Taka Oka are numbers five and six respectively.

AT a recent meeting of the board of Madison College Alumni Association a report of the progress of the self-supporting project for Japan was studied. Some important actions were taken at that time which will be of interest to readers of the SURVEY.

Many of our alumni and former students and teachers have known something about the movement to start a

self-supporting project in Japan on the order of one of the units of Madison College. With this we wish to tell you about more recent developments.

For many years, students from China, Japan, and other Oriental countries have been coming to Madison for their college training. A goodly number of these have finished their courses and are now back in their native lands, holding posi-

tions of responsibility in the denominational work there. Many of them have looked forward to the time when self-supporting work on the order of Madison College and its units could be established in their own country.

Only a few months ago it was my privilege, on my way back from military service in China, to visit Japan for a period of three weeks. During this time, I had opportunity to talk with the Japanese brethren. They inquired concerning the self-supporting work in America and urgently requested me to pass on their desires that plans be laid to establish such work in their country at this time of great opportunity, and urged that it be done without delay.

They have read the instruction given concerning this kind of work, and they firmly believe that this instruction applies as well to their native land as it does to America. Let us give a few quotations:

"Many fields ripe for the harvest have not been entered, and many laborers should go to them with the expectation of bearing their own expenses." "The Macedonian cry is coming from every quarter. Shall men go to the regular lines to see whether they will be permitted to labor, or shall they go out to work the best they can, depending on their own abilities and on the help of the Lord?" "There are thousands who, if they would give themselves to the Lord without reservation, might go with their families into new regions where the truth is not known and establish themselves as citizens, and then watch for souls as they that must give an account." "Let small sanitariums and treatment rooms be established." "What is needed, then, is to set at work scores, yes, hundreds who have their light hidden under a bushel or under a bed."

In instruction given especially to Madison we have the following:

"The usefulness learned on the school farm is the very education that is most essential for those who go out as missionaries to many foreign fields." "The knowledge they have obtained in the tilling of the soil and other lines of manual labor will make them a blessing even in heathen lands." And from our Lord Himself, we have our marching orders, "Go ye into all the world."

The alumni of Madison College, with the former students and teachers, be-

lieve in this instruction. Many of them are now ready to implement their belief by their actions in helping this project that is now starting in Japan. With these statements in our minds, and with a prayer in our hearts, we are putting before you through the pages of the SURVEY these important facts.

"God moves in a mysterious way." His providential guidance has been marked. We believe He provided the passport, the military permit, and the fare for a survey visit which has been made to Japan. He has helped in the organization and the obtaining of a legal charter whereby it is now possible to purchase or receive property and operate any project within the limits of the charter.

Governor Iyoku, of the Gumma Prefecture, who was contacted during the survey visit to Japan, has continued his interest and has fulfilled his promise to cooperate with us in establishing an institution of this sort in his prefecture. On October 14, 1949 (see photograph) formal possession was taken of one hundred and twenty-five acres of land situated on the gentle slope of Mt. Akagi, at an elevation of about two thousand feet. The location is rural, being sixty miles from Tokyo and ten miles from Maebashi, the capital city of the prefecture. More than three hundred and fifty thousand people are living within a radius of fifteen miles. There is timber enough on the place for immediate buildings. Already men are at work clearing the land for gardens and fruit. This land is well worth twenty-five to thirty thousand dollars at ordinary land prices in Japan.

Not only is land necessary, but consecrated workers are most important. We are glad to say that in America as well as in Japan there are doctors, nurses, teachers, and other workers who will be ready to go to work as soon as facilities are made available.

Elder and Sister Yamamoto, who are tried workers in Japan, have arrived recently to spend about a year in America studying the self-supporting work at first hand. They landed in San Francisco November 21, and are now spending some time at the Takoma Hospital and Sanitarium at Greeneville, Tennessee. They will visit other self-supporting institutions in the South

while here. They report that they are receiving a most helpful experience.

It is planned that the first building to be built shall be a small sanitarium of about thirty beds. The building itself will be constructed in a very simple but adequate style, and will cost some ten thousand dollars, making use of timber on the land. Already some equipment for some of the departments has been promised. Other equipment will be solicited here in America and in Japan.

The board of the Alumni Association of Madison College, believing in the instruction given in the Spirit of prophecy concerning the work of training as given at Madison, has taken formal action endorsing this project of the Nippon Kensai Kyokai (Japan New Life Association).

Alumni members who desire further information in regard to this project may obtain it by writing to Miss Elsie Wrinkle, secretary-treasurer of the Alumni Association.

PISGAH INSTITUTE

In the early days of the Madison institution a certain young couple came to join the force of workers. They remained at Madison for three years, helping in various lines while Professors Sutherland and Magan were taking medical training at Vanderbilt University in Nashville. Then, having caught the spirit of the self-supporting type of educational work, and with a vision of the great need of the Southland for such institutions as Madison, they decided to dedicate their lives to that kind of missionary endeavor. For the past thirty-five years, Professor and Mrs. Eugene C. Waller have been known as the founders and operators of Pisgah Institute, near Asheville, North Carolina.

Pisgah Institute is a self-supporting institution, receiving no financial aid from county, state, or federal governments. Its income is derived from a thirty-bed sanitarium and hospital, a two-hundred-acre farm, a grade "A" dairy, and the Pisgah Press. During the thirty-five years of its existence, 2,850 students have been enrolled, and 270 have been graduated. During these years, students have earned an average of more than eighty per cent of their total expenses and have paid in cash per month, per student, an average of less than three dollars. Last year, 113 stu-

dents were enrolled, and the cash paid per month, per student, was less than ten dollars.

PROFESSOR WALLER VISITS MADISON

Professor Waller was a week-end visitor at Madison recently and spoke to the student body at the Friday evening vesper hour. He told the story of the beginning of Pisgah Institute, how a farm with a few old buildings was secured, and a little school started. From the first there were a number of boarding students, besides children from the neighborhood.

Having no financial resources to speak of, they were largely dependent on the friends who were interested in this type of work. They labored on in faith that God would supply their necessities, and the history of the institution is a revelation of the providences of God in leading and providing for those who trust in Him.

The institution grew little by little. Young people were glad to attend a school where they could work to earn their expenses. But the Wallers were not satisfied with having just a school, knowing that the pattern called for a medical department also. Always in their mind was the vision of a little sanitarium on the crest of a certain beautiful knoll on the campus, where others could see only brush and briars. As usual these pioneers took their burden to the Lord and watched for signs of providential leading.

There came a day when a certain neighbor who operated a saw mill decided to close out his business, and he offered all the lumber on hand to Mr. Waller at a very moderate sum. But it was much more money than they had on hand. However, this was an indication to them that the time had come to build, and they decided to accept the offer. Not knowing where the money was coming from, they finally went to their banker and laid the matter before him. Now this banker had seen how these enterprising young people had practiced economy and worked with their own hands in the building up of their little school, and he loaned them the entire sum without any assurance that they would be able to repay it. And so their little sanitarium became a reality instead of a vision.

A New Dormitory

A few years ago, having outgrown their dormitory facilities, they again sought the Lord for help. Again they waited for signs of His leading. On the mountain side a few miles away stood a partially-built, fifteen-story hotel, which the builder had been unable to finish. It was taken over by a wrecking company, who sold to the institution all the material they needed for the new dormitory at a price so low that they were sure it was in the providence of God.

Leadership

Professor Waller talked to the students at Madison College about leadership and what it takes to be a successful leader. His definition of leadership was stated in three short sentences: A leader must have a vision or burden for some cause to which he would dedicate his life. A leader must know the road and be able to keep ahead. A leader must be able to get others to follow.

To be a successful leader, especially in self-supporting work, a person must stick to his purpose and be willing to do anything that needs to be done, no matter how menial or humble the task. He must not expect others to do what he himself is not willing to do. He must set a worthy example. His own faith must be revealed in his life and work. This kind of leadership inspires confidence and others will follow.

Professor Waller came to Madison College to find helpers for Pisgah. Many students from Pisgah and other of the units come to Madison for their college work, and it is only natural that these institutions should look to Madison when they are in need of recruits. We trust they will not be disappointed.

News Items

The Madison institution and community have been happy to welcome Dr. David Johnson and his family back into their midst. Dr. Johnson was a pre-medical student at Madison College, and

after his medical training was connected with the Madison Sanitarium for a number of years. He has just now completed two years of intensive post-graduate work at the White Memorial Hospital in Los Angeles, and has resumed his duties as a member of the Sanitarium staff.

President W. E. Straw spent some days recently visiting sister institutions. Accompanied by Mr. W. E. Patterson, he visited Southwestern Junior College at Keene, Texas, and the Ardmore Sanitarium at Ardmore, Oklahoma. Another week end was spent at the Fletcher institution in North Carolina. He also visited the Pisgah Institute at Asheville, North Carolina, and Little Creek School at Concord, Tennessee. On this trip he was accompanied as far as Concord by Professor William Sandborn, who spent a few days at Little Creek, helping them with some finishing work on their new sanitarium wing, and studying some of their methods and ways of economizing in construction work. He will tell us more about this visit in another issue.

Mr. Peter Durichek and Mr. Donald Welch spent the last week end in February at Cincinnati, visiting their wives, senior nurses, who are taking their affiliate work in pediatric service at the Children's Hospital there.

Mr. W. E. Patterson, public relations administrator of Madison College, visited Dr. P. P. Claxton in Clarksville a few days ago. Dr. Claxton was United States Commissioner of Education during the administration of President Woodrow Wilson. For many years he has been a staunch friend of Madison College, and has written many articles in its favor. He is now president emeritus of Austin Peay College. Mr. Patterson brings the word that, although he is now retired from active service, Dr. Claxton is still in excellent health.

The Madison Survey

VOL. XXXII, No. 7

MADISON COLLEGE, TENNESSEE

APRIL 1, 1950

LET US ARISE AND BUILD

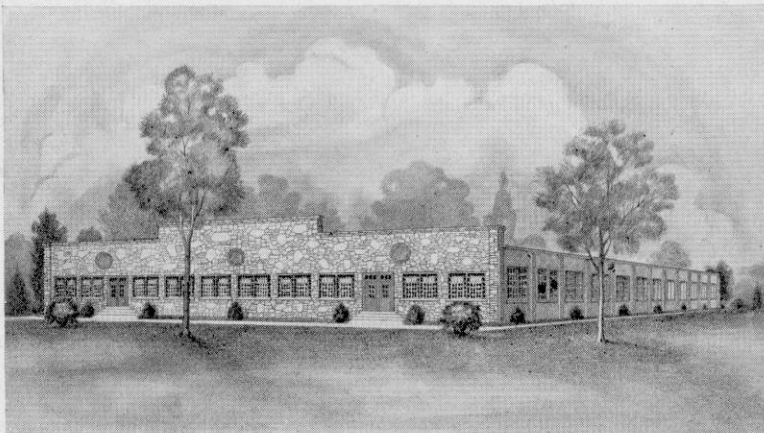
FOR a number of years it has been very evident that a building and improvement program should be undertaken by Madison College and Madison Sanitarium and Hospital. The war years, 1941-1946, when many of the students and personnel of the institution were called to the service of their country—coupled with the difficulty of obtaining materials—resulted in a considerable depreciation of the buildings and equipment of the institution.

At times the Board of Directors discussed the initiation of a long-range building and improvement program. A paramount difficulty faced was the securing of someone who could take the lead and direct such a program. Such a person would, of necessity, have to be one of wide acquaintance throughout the country, and have an aggressive and tactful personality, and an understanding of the spirit of the self-supporting

work. We are glad to state that William E. Patterson, a special agent and special investigator of the Department of Justice and the United States Treasury Department, accepted the position of director of public relations for the institution, and entered upon his duties January 1, 1950.

Mr. Patterson was with the government for twenty-two years, and is well acquainted in all parts of the United States. It is interesting to note that Brother Patterson received his first inspiration and interest in the self-supporting work at Fletcher, North Carolina, at what is now known as the Asheville Agricultural School. This was in the year 1912-1913, and at the time when Elder A. W. Spalding and Professor Sidney Brownsberger were just starting the unit at Fletcher.

The Board of Directors of Madison College and Madison Sanitarium at their



Artist's view of proposed Industrial Arts Building. Estimated cost.



Artist's view of proposed Nurses' Building. Estimated cost, \$80,000.

January, 1950, meeting discussed thoroughly the building and improvement program and authorized it to be started as soon as possible.

This program calls for the expenditure of approximately \$800,000, over a period of three to five years. Details of the program were left to the Executive Committee. This committee appointed a building program committee, consisting of President W. E. Straw; C. O. Franz, manager; H. E. Clough, assistant manager; Dr. J. C. Gant, medical director; W. C. Sandborn, head of Industrial Arts; J. A. Tucker, dean of the College; H. B. Thomas, Sanitarium and Hospital administrator; William E. Patterson, and E. M. Bisalski. This committee, work-

ing closely with the executive board of the institution, decided that the following buildings were necessary and urgently needed.

1. **Psychiatry Building.** The excellent reputation that the Sanitarium and Hospital has for restoring tired minds and weary bodies makes new and larger quarters an imperative need. At the present, two small, old frame cottages are being used. These are far too small and have long outlived their usefulness, in addition to being very inconveniently located.

2. **Dormitory for nurses.** Gotzian Home, which has been used as a dormitory for nurses for some years, is not large enough and is too far from the



Artist's view of proposed Diet-therapy Building. Estimated cost, \$50,000.

Sanitarium to be convenient. It is planned to enlarge this building and use it for a men's dormitory after the new home for nurses has been completed. The young men are now housed in small, one-story frame structures. These buildings have seen many years of hard service and the cost of the up-keep makes it advisable to plan for a better building as soon as it is possible to do so.

3. Administration Building. One of the long time needs of the institution has been a centrally located administrative office building. At present most of the administrative offices are located in the Sanitarium, occupying space that is greatly needed by the medical staff. The addition of an administration building will put together all the executive offices of the College, Sanitarium, and Hospital in one building and so make

partment is greatly overcrowded and very inadequately equipped.

6. Diet Kitchen. The Sanitarium and Hospital meals are now being prepared at the College cafeteria kitchen. This is expensive, very inconvenient and, at times, results in delays in getting meals to patients promptly and in the best condition. We need a diet kitchen for the Sanitarium and Hospital, located in the Sanitarium and Hospital group of buildings.

7. Farm Buildings. Some of the buildings used by the farm have been in use since the school started in 1904. Many of them have been repaired and patched many times. This is expensive and inefficient. It is planned to add:

A milking barn and silo	\$30,000
Feeding barn	20,000
Grainery building	5,000
Implement building	2,000



Artist's view of proposed Psychiatric Building. Estimated cost, \$60,000.

available the space that is needed by the medical staff.

4. Industrial Arts Building. One of the strongest departments in Madison College is the Industrial Education Department. A modern building, adequately equipped, is a prime need of the institution. At present, classrooms and work shops for this department are scattered about the campus. Also, most of them were built when the school was small. Many of them are old and badly in need of repair.

5. Physiotherapy Building. The Physiotherapy Department is using quarters which were built and equipped when the Sanitarium started its growth over thirty years ago. With our present 165-bed capacity, the Physiotherapy De-

Other improvements scheduled are:	
Remodeling of Gotzian Home	\$30,000
(To be used as a men's dormitory)	
Central heating	50,000
Sewage disposal plant	40,000
Campus roads	15,000
Laboratory and X-ray addition ..	10,000
Surgery and central supply remodeling and building	5,000
Nursing arts remodeling and building	3,000
Occupational therapy remodeling and building	2,000
For general equipment for new buildings	135,000

All estimates on the cost of building and improvements are based on the use of student labor throughout all phases of

the program, making a saving of at least fifty per cent. The work will be under the direction of faculty members.

This is an ambitious program, but is necessary if we are to carry on our program of giving young people a practical

education that will fit them to meet life's problems effectively. To put it over will require the help and cooperation of all the institution's personnel and its loyal friends. Under the blessing of God we believe it can be accomplished.

THE MADISON PROGRAM

Madison College was founded upon the principle that education means "the harmonious development of the physical, the mental, and the spiritual powers."

Popular education is confined largely to the mental development of young people. Madison College believes that this is an essential factor in education, but only one of the essentials. It is during school days that young people are forming their ideals in life. These ideals are developed from the environment and the things about which they are thinking. Therefore, it seems essential that the highest ideals ever given to man, those of the great Master Teacher, should be held before our youth during this period.

Dr. A. C. Marts, President of Bucknell University, says: "We make a tragic mistake when we put our trust in education as such to save the world. Today in Europe there are thousands of Ph.D.'s who are dedicating their learning in devising new ways to butcher men and women and children, and to destroy the very temple of democratic civilization. Modern cruel warfare is the result of modern education."

Another essential phase of education that has been neglected is the training of young people for the practical duties of life. In this highly industrial age we have come to the place in our American economy where the ordinary, classical type of education cannot suffice to prepare the great mass of our youth to meet the situation they must face in making a living. There is an increasing demand for more and better industrial and vocational training in our colleges and secondary schools.

William Mathes Lewis, President of Lafayette College, says: "American education has never faced a greater challenge than at the present moment. The greatest loss entailed in a war, next to that of splendid young manhood, is to the intellectual and spiritual life of the world. We must quickly come out of our academic and social bomb proofs

and face the battle. Civilization will not be preserved by those who refuse to realize that they live in a changing world. To reach the new frontiers in education we must give the youth a broader outlook upon vocations."

After all, the great majority of our youth, regardless of whether or not they have a college education, will ultimately find themselves working at some vocation to make a living. This is apparent from the very fact that that is the kind of work which must be done if our nation is to survive. Then why should not our schools face the facts and prepare our young people to meet the situation?

Madison College was established to demonstrate the dignity of labor. It endeavors to show that building a house, or repairing an automobile, or raising a vegetable garden, or preparing a good meal, are as honorable and dignified as to conjugate a Latin verb, or to work out a problem in mathematics. To this end a program of practical education has been arranged in which work and study go hand in hand. Here students work, as well as study, under the direction of teachers who believe in the dignity of labor and who are not afraid to don overalls and work with their students on the job while teaching them the practical side of such industrial arts as the building and mechanical trades and agriculture. Even the busy sanitarium doctors have demonstrated their belief in this program by giving many hours of labor in the construction of faculty homes.

Every student, before graduating from Madison College, is obliged to take some vocational courses; and the majority have mastered some trade by which, if necessary, they can earn a living. Many who have gone out from Madison to establish institutions of similar nature have been able to lead out in their own building programs, manage their farms, and build up their work with the help of their students, as has been done at Madison.

The Madison Survey

VOL. XXXII, No. 8

MADISON COLLEGE, TENNESSEE

APRIL 15, 1950

A CHILD OF MADISON

AS A PARENT rejoices in the achievements of his children, so Madison College feels a pardonable pride and satisfaction in the good work being done by the smaller institutions, known as units, that have been built up by its students.

A short time ago Professor E. C. Waller visited Madison and told the story of Pisgah Institute, a unit that was launched in the early days of Madison, as reported in a recent SURVEY.

More recently, another unit was brought to our notice in a chapel talk by Professor William Sandborn. Mr. Sandborn heads the Division of Industrial Education at Madison College and is a teacher of construction and allied subjects. He was glad for the opportunity to visit the Little Creek unit near Knoxville, Tennessee. Upon his return he reported to the students and faculty that he had just taken a five-day course in self-supporting work. He said it was one of the most enjoyable and profitable experiences he ever had.

In the first place he was himself a student at Madison when most of the teachers now at Little Creek were also students here. He worked along with some of them in the construction of our college buildings. While he was at Little Creek he worked with them on the floors of the new wing to their sanitarium. He told an interesting story of those floors. The Little Creek folk wanted terrazzo floors. We understand this means adding chipped marble to the top layer of cement and then grinding and polishing it down to a smooth, lustrous finish.

They have a little motto at Little Creek: "If it can be done, why can't we do it?" But, having no knowledge or experience or tools for this kind of work, they considered side-stepping for once their practice of doing everything themselves, and hiring an expert. The contractor quoted a price of \$5,000 for the job. That was

prohibitive. Perhaps they could do it themselves! They were assured that this would not be possible. In the first place, the machine itself would cost \$1,000, and they still would not know how to do the work.

But, having met and overcome many other difficulties, Leland Straw, head of the institution, and his co-workers were not altogether discouraged. A neighbor who had often helped them in difficult situations was consulted. This man has his own machine shop in which he does many kinds of metal work. He has become much interested in Little Creek because of the practical training the boys and girls receive there. He listened to their story, did some investigating and figuring, and told them he would make a machine for them and show them how to use it. The machine he made cost them only \$150, and with it the men and boys of Little Creek have made their own beautiful terrazzo floors.

Mr. Sandborn believes the knowledge he gained in helping with these floors will be valuable to Madison in their future building work. He was also interested in the metal stairway and door frames made by one of the students, who is now a junior faculty member, and in the beautiful plywood doors that have been made for the sanitarium by one of the workers. Similar doors were also made for the homes recently constructed. This has meant a great saving in expense.

Mr. Sandborn said he liked the home-like atmosphere of the place and was impressed with the interest shown by students in their work. He liked the simple, wholesome food, mostly home grown, and especially the hundred per cent whole wheat bread made by the girls in the school kitchen. The flour is ground on a small mill from wheat grown on the farm. It is planned for each girl, and some of

the boys, to have a turn at the baking of this bread.

During the summer, fruits and vegetables are canned, frozen, or stored for use during the winter, so that the actual cash outlay for food averages only about six cents per meal for each person. There are nearly one hundred persons to be fed.

Before leaving Little Creek, Mr. Sandborn sat down with Mr. Straw and asked a lot of questions. The answers brought out some interesting facts. Nine years ago Professor and Mrs. Leland Straw left the Music Department at Madison College to found the Little Creek unit. The farm of one hundred eighty-seven acres was leased from the Layman's Foundation. There was a dwelling house and an old, very large barn. At the present time there are ten dwellings and several other buildings, including the sanitarium and a dormitory for girls. The barn has been repaired and painted.

They now have seventeen full-time workers, five junior faculty members, forty-two high school students, and thirteen grade-school pupils. They care for eight to ten patients, but will be able to increase this number as rooms in the new wing are made available. There will also be a surgery, a kitchen, and X-ray and physiotherapy departments. Dr. Bayard Goodge is now in charge of the medical work and is building up a clinic practice as well as the regular sanitarium and hospital work.

Music has a large place in the social and cultural life at Little Creek. From the beginning of the institution every student has had opportunity, without extra expense, to study voice, piano, or instruments. This year they have a band of thirty-four instruments, and a small orchestra.

On the farm Mr. Jones and Mr. Roger Goodge are carrying on a long-range, soil-improvement program. By subsoiling, liming, cover-cropping, and rotation of crops they are reclaiming some waste land and developing year-round pastures. They keep about eighteen farm animals, mostly milk cows. All the men and farm boys have been thrilled with the recent addition of a new, Model A, John Deere tractor to the farm equipment. This was a gift from a Knoxville friend, who has also given much help in other lines, especially in their soil-improvement program.

This year, and also last, the staff of workers at Little Creek was enlarged, but not in the usual way. Instead of bringing in new full-time workers, they retained a number of their graduates as junior fac-

ulty members. These young people attend faculty meetings and bear heavy responsibilities in various lines. One young man, for instance, has been dean of boys for these two years, doing very acceptable work. He also assists in the teaching and is a foreman in construction work. He gives treatments in the sanitarium, teaches a Bible class regularly in a neighboring Sunday school, and, Mr. Sandborn says, he makes griddle cakes in the school kitchen for the students on Sunday mornings.

Another young man, besides assisting in teaching, is the truck driver and purchasing agent. He assists Mr. Straw with the bookkeeping and maintains and operates the water system. Still another young man, and the young ladies also, are bearing similar responsibilities in teaching, sanitarium management, and other lines, under the direction of regular staff members. It is believed this experience will be invaluable to them should they decide to go further into self-supporting work, which they desire to do.

These young people, and others who are industrious and capable, have been able to work out their entire school expenses during the years at Little Creek. This means working thirty hours a week during the school year and full time during the summer months. Others pay more or less cash according to circumstances, but all earn a large part of their way by their labor.

In closing this story, which is growing too long, we will give some extracts from a letter written to Mr. Roger Goodge by the donor of the new tractor, a friend who is not a Seventh-day Adventist.

"How lovely of you to send me the signature of the ten agricultural students! I treasure them.

"By their labor under Mr. Jones and you, the tractor should be of real service. Used ignorantly, we all know, mechanization is not an unmixed blessing. Deeply cultivated land must always have a cover crop to keep it from washing away, and man must feel that his part is still important and is not to be supplanted by machinery . . . You are training youth to be willing to do their part in the miracle of production of food and in the wise and reverent use of the God-given land.

"I feel I do very, very little in sending the money. It is only one factor. I hope the young people you are training for agricultural life may not feel dependent upon any special amount of money or special sort of equipment in planning their own future. . . I only hope, by helping you, you may bring up your land more

quickly. Later, the quality of the soil, the health of all—meadow, animals, pupils, and staff—we hope will show the benefit of your policies, and your wonderfully raised food will help in healing the sick. . . .

“The last MADISON SURVEY gives such an inspiring vision of missionary work, teaching people to be self-supporting through agriculture. The training I read

about at Madison will enable those who go out from there to maintain themselves and teach the community to which they go to do the same. It seems to me people so over-estimate what money can do. Unless wisely used, it can make those it is spent on more dependent and helpless. The Adventist ideal of training for independence, usefulness, and service is so timely and needed.”

The Roving Reporter

MADISON'S PRECEDENTS IN EDUCATIONAL METHODS

THOSE who are acquainted with Madison and its rural units know that they represent a distinct type of education. They are alike in having a rural location with emphasis on agriculture, food production, and food preparation. They associate closely the school with its preparing-for-life program, and a medical institution which ministers in two ways, by caring for the sick and by educating in preventive measures. These schools furnish equipment in the way of industries in which all students participate, thus making possible self-maintenance for students and for the institution.

Many SURVEY readers have participated in this program and can testify to its advantages. It will be interesting to you, as it has been to me, to meet a similar type of educational center, operating nearly fourteen hundred years ago, and that these schools were instrumental in spreading the gospel to the British Isles and various countries of Western Europe.

Numbers in the text refer to pages in the book, *Truth Triumphant*, by Dr. B. G. Wilkinson, which is of easy access, and in which you will find the historical sources upon which the facts are based.

Those who are operating self-supporting rural mission centers, and Madison students and faculty, will better understand why Madison was early advised that many, many schools of the Madison order should be established, and that this type of education will prepare us to meet conditions that must be faced by those who play a part in closing events of earth's history.

THE GOSPEL TO IRELAND

Patrick, accredited with giving the gospel to Ireland near the close of the fifth century A.D., was a profound Bible student who appealed to the Scriptures as the sole authority for founding the Irish Christian Church. Therefore, in his schools, the study of the Scriptures was made the basis of instruction.

As a bulwark for his churches, and as training centers in which Christian workers were educated, Patrick founded a number of schools. History says that these training centers, which in time grew into colleges and universities, were all Bible schools.⁸³ “Wherever he went, new churches sprang up, and to strengthen them he also founded schools.”⁸⁹

Students of the schools of Patrick, filled with the spirit of these institutions, went as self-supporting missionaries, duplicating the educational system of Patrick in many lands. Among these illustrious students, history describes the work of Columba, who brought Scotland to Christ; Aidan, who won pagan England to the gospel; and Columbanus who, with his successors, brought Christianity to Germany, France, Switzerland, and Italy.⁸³ These men also founded renowned Bible-training centers for the Christian believers.

Fortunately, we are given a glimpse of the methods used in these Bible training centers.

Columba, an Irishman of noble birth and a graduate of one of the schools of Patrick, built a church at Derry in North Ireland, where later he planted a school.¹⁰² He is credited, says the historian, of founding some three hundred churches, one-third of which were church schools.¹⁰³

While in his early thirties, in company with two hundred associates, he located on the island of Iona, off the coast of Scotland, where he established a training institute, which in time “attained the highest reputation for the pursuit of Biblical study and science.”¹⁰⁴ These institutes were not established in wealth. Rather, “pioneering in all its aspects was the story of Iona. Dwellings had to be built, crops had to be planted. Apparently no effort was made for pomp and ostentation. These simple-hearted missionaries allowed no

entanglements either in politics or worldly affairs to hinder them from obeying the heavenly vision."

Columba built up in Iona "a glorious center of evangelization which has made the island famous for all time." As a leader, he himself lived in a rude shelter of pioneer construction; and the humble abodes of his energetic and learned co-workers proves that, in their hearts, they had brought into subjection the restless spirit of the age.¹⁰⁴

For the school, "much ground was required to support the Iona mission. Many acres of land, with orchards and meadows, were maintained by the students and faculty, who combined manual labor with study. A considerable portion of the day was spent in gathering and winnowing the grain, feeding the lambs and the calves, working in the gardens, in the bake house, and in mechanical pursuits. These duties were alternated with classes of instruction by learned teachers, and also by spending hours in prayer and singing psalms. . . . It can be likened to the schools of the prophets of the Old Testament."¹⁰⁵

THE GOSPEL TO ENGLAND THROUGH SCHOOLS

Aidan, a second student in the school of Patrick, is described as a man of prayer who exhibited great tenderness in his labors for the sinner and in his effort to relieve the poor and afflicted. He, too, was a founder of church schools and training colleges. "Taking Iona as a model, Aidan did for England through his Northumbrian College what Columba had done for Scotland. Fields were used to give work to support the students as well as to furnish food for faculty and pupils. . . . Farming and other trades were taught. To the girls instruction was given suitable to their later life."¹⁷⁴

CHURCH SCHOOLS IN WESTERN EUROPE

Columbanus, the third Christian teacher mentioned in a former paragraph as a product of the training schools of Patrick and Columba, was devoted to the study of the Scriptures. Sacred song charmed him, and with the zeal of the early apostles, he devoted his life to the establishment of educational centers patterned after those of Columba, through which he carried

primitive Christianity to France, Germany, Switzerland, and Italy.

PATTERNS FOR MODERN SCHOOLS

The limits of the SURVEY forbid going further into details concerning these early training centers for Christian workers. We must conclude that the plans of the Lord for the education of His people are the same throughout the ages.

Abraham laid the foundation for the Hebrew nation in an industrial school near Hebron in the hill country of what was later Judea. His students tilled the land, harvested the crops of fields, orchards, and vineyards, and tended the stock, at the same time developing their minds and nourishing their souls for mission work in other parts of the country and on beyond. That was a pattern school.

Centuries later, Samuel established the Schools of the Prophets after the same plan, "to serve as a barrier against the widespread corruption, to provide for the mental and spiritual welfare of the youth, and to promote the prosperity of the nation." "Students in these schools sustained themselves by their own labor in tilling the soil or in some mechanical employment." "Many of the teachers supported themselves by manual labor." *Education*, pp. 46, 47.

Following the day of Pentecost, the disciples of Jesus scattered to the ends of the then-known world. Some went west as far as the Atlantic. It was in the British Isles that some settled and established schools, training centers, as we have seen, using the Schools of the Prophets as their pattern. The students from these schools went everywhere as self-supporting missionaries, dispelling the darkness of heathenism.

Our schools today have been directed to follow this same pattern in the preparation of lay workers who will have a telling part to play in the last days of this world's history. "While there are different degrees of development, and different manifestations of His power to meet the wants of men in the different ages, God's work in all times is the same. 'With Him is no variableness, neither shadow of turning.'" *Education*, p. 50.

M. Bessie DeGraw

The Madison Survey

VOL. XXXII, No. 9

MADISON COLLEGE, TENNESSEE

MAY 1, 1950

COMMUNITY MEETING AT MADISON COLLEGE

AFTER hovering just around the corner for a long while, springtime has finally arrived in this section. Warm weather in February caused some of the early bulbs and shrubs to venture into blooming too soon and they got frosted. Now the campus is beautiful with flowers and blooming shrubs and trees. Thanks to the efforts of Dr. Floyd Bralliar through many years, there is an extensive arboretum on the campus of the College and Sanitarium.

Thanks to our faithful campus gardener, Mr. Richard Walker, giant pansies are blooming in their sheltered beds by the Administration Building; the shrubbery has been pruned, and new trees and shrubs planted here and there. Also a rose garden containing nearly one hundred fifty sturdy, healthy looking plants has been started near the Sanitarium for the pleasure of the Sanitarium family and guests.

In spite of the unseasonable cold and a great deal of rain, much has been accomplished on the farm and in the gardens. Pruning of orchards and vineyards, repairing and conditioning of machinery, new fencing, repairing and painting of buildings, putting the greenhouses in readiness—such jobs, besides the daily routine work in the dairy, the barns, and the wood lot—have kept many hands busy regardless of the weather. Now that the farm and garden work has really begun, it is sometimes difficult to find help enough to keep up with the many tasks.

At the March Community Meeting the Agricultural Division gave a most interesting report of what is going on in its various departments. Mr. Blair, as chairman, introduced the foremen of the different departments.

Mr. Wheeler reported on the fruit situation. The department aims to supply as far as possible the needs of the cafeteria and campus homes for fresh fruits in season. There is usually some surplus for canning and freezing, and apples for

storing. There are about fifty acres in fruit, including apples, peaches, plums, grapes, and strawberries. While the late freezing weather no doubt has caused some loss, still there are prospects for at least a partial crop.

The college poultryman, Mr. Miles Coon, displayed his usual enthusiasm for his flock. In this second year, the department has prospered as it did last year and shows a good gain. Fresh eggs were supplied all through the winter to the cafeteria and sanitarium kitchen and to the college store. Two years ago the old, unused poultry houses were torn down and rebuilt into seven neat, modern units having a capacity of about one hundred fifty layers each. A number of yard shelters for growing pullets were also constructed, all the building work being done by students. The yards are kept green with forage crops. The present capacity is one thousand hens, but it is hoped to enlarge this by two or three new units.

Mr. Medford stated that he and his helpers enjoy their job of supplying the institution and community with good, clean dairy products. This year a cheese vat has been installed and they are now supplying weekly one hundred fifty pounds of a very fine grade of cottage cheese. Buttermilk and some fruit beverages are also bottled besides the daily fresh milk. Butter fat content of the milk is kept above the local requirements for bottled milk and the price has been kept slightly lower than in local stores. A number of improvements have been made in the bottling plant to add to the convenience and sanitation. The plant is inspected regularly by the Nashville Health Department. The dairy has made a good financial gain thus far this school year.

Naturally this good report from the dairy would not have been possible without the close cooperation and help of the general Farm Department. Mr. Blair told about the new feeding plan which

is designed to improve the health of the herd and especially to prevent Bang's disease. A new feeding ration is now available which contains certain minerals and trace elements that have been found to be effective against this disease. The young heifer calves are also vaccinated. These measures, together with the improved pastures, should make for a healthy herd and for more and better milk.

The old dairy barn has been painted and renovated and made as sanitary as possible until a new milking barn can be provided. A loafing shelter for bad weather is also to be added to the dairy setup.

Mr. Eusey, who is directing the soil-building program, stated that the thirty acres of fescue and ladino pasture that was seeded last fall is in excellent condition and will be ready for use during the late summer when other pastures are gone. They plan to add twenty-five or more acres of grass and clover each year to provide an abundance of year-round pasture. The Multiflora Rose fence that was planted last fall is also growing well. This is designed to provide permanent fencing and shelter for wild life, as well as to add a touch of beauty to the landscape.

Speaking for the Garden Department, Mr. Barham stated that they plan to supply the institution and the College store with a large variety of fresh, home-grown vegetables. This is not a new aim, but it has not always been fully accomplished. The cafeteria provides meals for about five hundred people, and this takes a lot

of vegetables. It also takes a lot of hard work, often against odds of weather and pests, to keep a good supply throughout the summer.

The garden acreage has been increased to eighteen and one-half acres, part of which is in the river bottom where it can be irrigated more easily. The increased acreage will allow for a four-year rotation in which no vegetable need be planted year after year on the same ground and will make it possible to use both summer and winter cover crops. Soil tests are being made in the different plots, and minerals will be added as indicated.

A rototiller, a weeder, and a cultivator have been added to the garden equipment. Horse power is used largely in the gardens, but Mr. Barham hopes they will be able to have a garden tractor some time so they can do night work in emergencies and during the hottest weather.

A new and interesting sideline has been added in the Agricultural Division. An apiary of eighteen colonies has been started. There will be some good forage for the bees on the College farm this spring, and arrangements have been made to move them later to sections where there is good pasture and where their work will be of value to the farmers. The prospects in this new line are "sweet," to say the least.

A vote of appreciation was given these hard-working men for the good work they are doing. It is work in which every member of the institution has a real interest.

AN INTERESTING CLASS PERIOD

A short time ago, J. G. Rimmer, Professor of Chemistry at Madison College, announced a special subject to be discussed in one of his classes. The subject was the conservation of soil and water and its relation to the health and prosperity of our people and our country. A number of interested people met with the class to share in this very interesting and enlightening study. Mr. Bozeman, of the county Soil and Water Conservation Service, was the speaker. Supplementing Mr. Bozeman's talk, a film was shown which pictured the causes and results of erosion, and measures that are being employed to prevent it and to restore land that has been ruined for farming.

Soil erosion, Mr. Bozeman stated, is eating out the very heart of man by robbing our soil of its natural fertility. Erosion can be cut down, he said, and the soil improved if people act in time and in concert. This was strikingly demonstrated by a group of people in a certain county

of Illinois with the help of the Sears Roebuck Foundation, as shown in the film mentioned above. It is also shown on a smaller scale, he stated, on thirty acres of our college farm which had already lost from seventy-five to one hundred per cent of its top soil. Through careful preparation of the land by contour plowing, liming and fertilizing, and seeding, last fall, there is now a splendid stand of fescue-ladino pasture. There has been no erosion during all the hard rains of the winter, except in portions of one field that was not seeded early enough to get a good start.

An interesting graph was shown illustrating the approximate number of square miles of the earth's surface that are covered with land, as compared with the larger areas of water. Of the estimated fifty-eight million square miles of land, less than ten million are tillable. In our own country less than one million square miles can be cultivated at all.

But the actual number of acres we have, according to Mr. Bozeman, is not so important as the depth of the soil, especially the topsoil. The average depth of our American topsoil in the early days is said to have been nine inches. The average today is only six inches; but it is entirely gone from millions of acres of once-fertile land. It is estimated that during the last one hundred fifty years we have lost one-third of our precious topsoil. At this rate, in another one hundred years there would not be enough fertile land left to supply food for our people and their livestock.

To our forefathers, the fertility of the new land to which they had come no doubt seemed inexhaustible. They probably did not realize that cutting off the timber and continuous heavy cropping of the land would result in soil depletion and erosion. Anyway there was plenty of new land to have for the taking. Succeeding generations have followed their example until today thoughtful men are beginning to fear that, unless we do something drastic about it right away, our beautiful land may one day rival northern China for its barren wastes.

What started the great Providence Cave in Stewart County, Georgia, where hundreds of acres of the finest land in the state have been washed away in this great gully? It is said to have started from water off a barn roof. That barn, if now suspended above the gully, would be two hundred feet in the air. Prompt measures would no doubt have saved the land and the many homes that have been engulfed there during the last fifty years.

And what has caused the great dust bowl in our mid-western states? Simply the acts of uninformed or careless men—too much plowing for too much wheat, and overgrazing by too many cattle and

sheep. It is estimated that in time of floods that are common in the great Mississippi basin, forty acres of topsoil goes down the river every minute. And still many people continue to cut down trees, even off from steep slopes, and plow great expanses of land, thus exposing the soil to the ravages of the elements.

Mr. Bozeman mentioned another result of our modern methods of farming that is causing much uneasiness, and that is the influence on the health of our people and animals. It is well known that the fertility of the soil is reflected in the quality and feeding value of the crops grown thereon. Many feeders of cattle and hogs are refusing to buy corn from sections that are known to be low in fertility, because such grain does not give good returns in feeding and is too expensive in the end. Wheat grown in some sections is known to be too low in protein content to make good bread or good feed for stock. Such facts are being publicized more and more and present a challenge to our schools and to all thinking people.

Mr. Bozeman gave this bit of logic for the class to consider. "Good health depends on good nutrition. Good nutrition depends on good crops. Good crops depend on good soil." It would seem that one of the best ways to tackle this problem would be to educate the rising generation in a love and reverence for the soil, and how to protect its fertility. Schools located on a farm and making agriculture a fundamental part of their program have an unusual opportunity to do a lasting service to the country by teaching the boys and girls better methods of farming and gardening, and how to protect and maintain the fertility of the soil.

FRIENDS OF THE LAND

Friends of the Land is a non-profit, non-partisan organization dedicated to the conservation of soil, rain, and man. Through its official organ, a quarterly magazine called *The Land*, it endeavors to acquaint people with their responsibility for the wise use of our natural resources for the permanent good of all. It also publishes a supplement to *The Land*, called *The Land News*, which is in the nature of a field report of the activities of the society.

The March issue of *The Land News* contains an article on school gardening, by Paul R. Young, under whose leadership the school gardening program of the public schools of Cleveland, Ohio, has won national recognition. Mr. Young is recognized as the outstanding school gar-

dening consultant in the United States. The following quotations on the value of school gardens are taken from this article.

"Activity and work experience, now recognized as fundamental in learning, can be provided through gardening more readily and inexpensively than almost any other way. The educational value of gardening, as a means and motivation for learning in almost the whole range of school subjects, is outstanding. . . . Youngsters who undertake a properly planned and supervised school garden project are engaged in a real life activity that brings them into contact with almost the whole range of school subjects. In a perfectly natural way, their gardening calls on or contributes to the other fields

of teaching and learning, tending to integrate the learning process and make it effective.

"The *what, why, and when* of gardening make it an experiment in and a laboratory of *science*. Color, symmetry, design, in the garden and in the products of gardening, tie in to *art*, as an expression and as an inspiration. Costs, measurements, areas, quantities, yields, all associate a gardening project inevitably with *arithmetic*. Gardening experience enriches the resources of the pupil in the expressive phases of *language arts*, such as composition and letter writing, while motivating practice in the tool skills of *reading and spelling*.

"The social sciences are inextricably interwoven with the practice and the results of gardening, individually and socially. Seeds from California, bulbs from Holland, shrubs from Ohio, roots from New Jersey; homes and communities made attractive through gardening; property values enhanced; thoughtless vandalism reduced as youngsters with their own gardens become conscious of the rights and privileges of ownership and invested effort; good citizenship in practice through gardening; all illustrate this tie-up.

"The very foundations of *health*, as taught in the schools, are found in gardening. Fresh air, exercise, sunshine, and food rich in minerals, vitamins, and fiber for roughage, are part and parcel of the activity. Similarly tied in with gardening as an activity and experience, is the development of character. Contact with the soil and growing plants has long been recognized as a developer of patience, perseverance, modesty, and reverence. Combined with group activity in a school-sponsored program, gardening adds responsibility, honesty, cooperation, punctuality, and consideration for others, to this list of personal virtues. As a character builder, gardening holds its own with the long-heralded athletics, and is available to the teacher and school where the latter are out of the question.

"The teaching of conservation of soil,

water, plants and people is a modern obligation of the schools. . . . Gardening involves direct experience with soil and water in its relations to the needs of man, and is certainly basic conservation education. Every city boy and girl should know what it means in labor, responsibility, and care, to make the soil produce, and to enjoy, as do their country cousins, the joys and beauty that may likewise be brought from that soil. . . .

"Gardening is a part of the 'American way of life' today, and belongs in our schools. It contributes to individual and social needs. It motivates and provides a means for much teaching in many basic fields of learning. It is an activity that holds a natural interest for all boys and girls. It is recreation, and at the same time, full-scale production. It can be included in any school program at little expense."

Friends of the Land, through its National Garden Institute Division, has undertaken a program of direct service to the teachers and youth leaders of the country. A monthly "School Gardening," prepared by Mr. Young, will be sent free to those who are interested in this work. The Gardening contains a teacher's outline of a lesson in gardening, coinciding with the season, and a page or more of suggestions, lay-out plans, and other material helpful to the teacher.

The purpose of this free service, as stated in *The Land News*, is to give boys and girls "a better preparation for life and citizenship, to create a love for beautiful things, to foster a joy in the care and propagation of plants, to build and maintain better habits of health, to improve mental health, to give a better understanding of the world food problems, to teach conservation—vitaly important to the strength and prosperity of the nation." Requests for this material and service should be directed to National Garden Institute, 1368 N. High Street, Columbus 1, Ohio.

REUNION OF MADISONITES IS ANNOUNCED

Just arrived as the *Survey* goes to press is a letter from James M. Whitlock, class of '41, who is taking his second year in medicine at the College of Medical Evangelists. He announces a reunion of former Madison College students for the purpose of encouraging those in that part of the country to take a more active interest in the promotion of self-supporting missionary activities.

The reunion will be held at the Southern California Conference camp at Cedar Falls, California, May 12 and 13. We hope that all who can will attend, and that we will receive a good report of the meeting.

Lawrence B. Hewitt, M.D., Pres.

Madison College Alumni Assn.

Published semimonthly by Madison College, formerly Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute. Entered as second-class matter February 8, 1939, at the post office at Madison College, Tennessee, under the act of August 24, 1912.

The Madison Survey

VOL. XXXII, No. 10

MADISON COLLEGE, TENNESSEE

MAY 15, 1950

MADISON MUSIC DEPARTMENT

How does a definite program of music fit into a school program in which students work part or all of their way through school? How can music fit the ideal of practical education?

These are not apparent or easy questions to answer. Many students say, "When you're working your way through school, you're foolish to waste time and money with music."

It is obvious that if music is to be good, much time must be spent in preparation—so much that students sacrifice many other privileges to work with the various music organizations. Also, for private lessons, there is a fee assessed—no more than actual tuition charges for hours credit in any class, but still and all it is an extra expense outside the student's normal curriculum.

The answer to the foregoing questions will not be found immediately, but only as we see the results of that music in the lives of students.

It is our firm belief that any phase of music should be pursued primarily for its advantages in winning souls, though we would not minimize its contribution in the fields of inspiration and recreation. How often the message of a song, efficiently accompanied, has been the means of inspiring some person to give his heart to God!

It is our desire to inspire the pious student to realize how high the goal is that he may have before him. Heavenly courts resound with music—how wonderful that we may have a taste of it here on this saddened earth!

All piano students are given opportunity to take part in the many school and church services. They must learn to follow a director and a soloist, being able to sense immediately the soloist's slightest deviations.

A pianist must be alert physically and mentally. He is a leader and a follower combined. Through his fingers may flow

a melody that soothes, cheers, and lightens the soul of man.

Voice students are taught from the standpoint of knowing true tone quality, how to produce it, and how to recognize it in other voices. Voice clinics for correction and encouragement are a required part of the program. Each voice student puts in an hour's laboratory work each week in choir work besides regular practice.

Students are encouraged to absorb, as much as possible with the viewpoint of becoming leaders in music in the home churches. Much of the music in our small churches, from which great numbers of students come, is notoriously poor and repels the average ear. Young people with vision and a comprehensive knowledge can work with other young people to make music a living, absorbing recreation for our restless youth.

Our choir work stresses true tone quality and voice blending plus invaluable training in self-discipline and cooperation. The students and leader work as a complete unit to produce something not only technically well done, but with a spiritual insight of service to fellowmen. A choir that is devoted to Christian principles and service can do many times more good than just a technically proficient choir.

Here at Madison we have two choirs: the church choir, which is a volunteer organization, and the Madison College choir. The two choirs, this spring quarter, are making nine public appearances in surrounding churches and in bordering states. A tour will be taken into North Carolina, with three appearances on the way.

There is a fine spirit of cooperation among the students in the choir. We had no choir robes and were faced with the task of raising a sum of five hundred dollars to secure them. The company we dealt with gave us a special bargain offer,

(Continued on page 4)

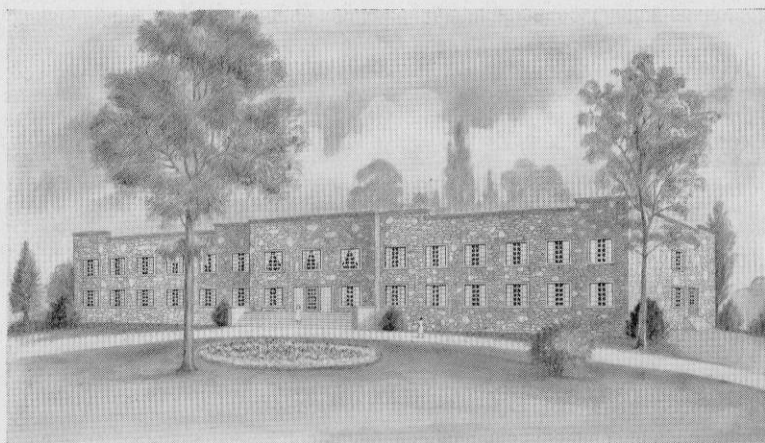
PROPOSED DORMITORY FOR NURSES

One of the first objectives in the present building and improvement program at Madison College is to get the nurses' dormitory up and ready for use. There is a two-fold purpose in planning for this building: First, the nurses need larger quarters so that all can be housed in the same building. They should be located closer to the Sanitarium and Hospital than at present. Second, the building plans call for the enlarging of Gotzian Home, now used for nurses, and making it the men's dormitory.

The young men are now quartered in small, one-story frame structures that have long out-lived their usefulness. The cost of upkeep of these buildings is an unjustified expense in money and labor. It takes courage to live in them at any time, but especially so when it is rainy weather. With an ambitious program of building and improvement before us, we need better housing for our young men. A more substantial and attractive dormitory will lift morale as well as greatly improve the campus appearance.

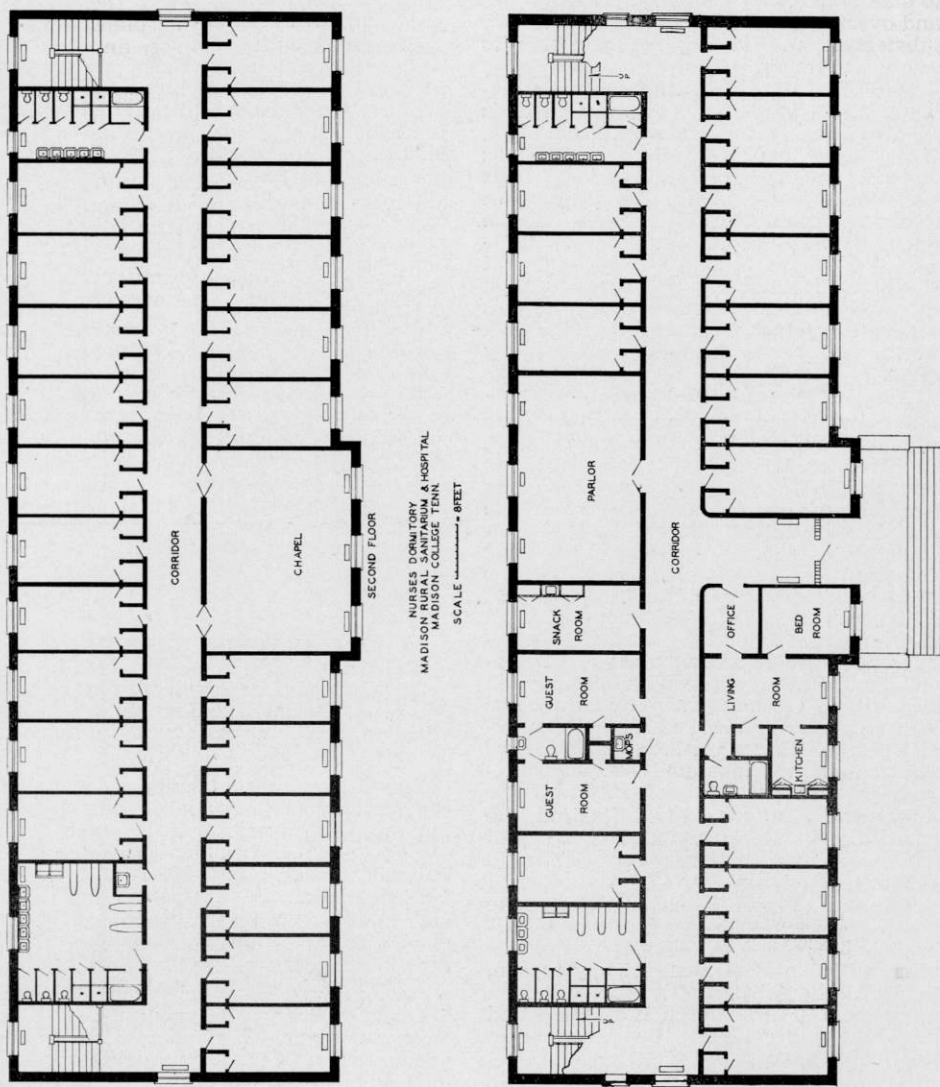
On the opposite page appear floor plans of the nurses' dormitory with approximate costs of the various units and rooms. The overall cost will be around \$80,000.

We are grateful for the gifts that are being received for this work. Checks and donations should be mailed to the Rural Educational Association, Madison College, Tennessee. The accompanying letter should state if the donation is to be earmarked for the nurses' dormitory or to be used for some other part of the building program.



Artist's view of proposed Nurses' Building. Estimated cost, \$80,000.

Floor Plans—1st and 2nd Floors—Nurses Dormitory



and the students went to work. By soliciting donations and selling tickets to a choir program they raised almost every cent needed to pay for the robes.

We had no choir risers, almost a necessity for public appearances. They would cost approximately three hundred dollars ready made. The carpentry students in our choir confidently drew a diagram and raised money for the material with which to make them. By working between times and overtime, these boys have built a very substantial and lasting set of risers to use on our tours.

Madison College is fortunate in possessing a fine Hammond organ, which adds an attractive feature to our music work. While used primarily in the religious services and on special occasions, it is also available for use in the training of students who desire to take organ lessons. The instructor, Professor James G. Rimmer, is a veteran teacher of chemistry at Madison. Besides his many and varied accomplishments in other lines, he has been an organist from his youth, and a teacher of organ technique for many years.

Plans for the Future

We are pleased to announce that there will be an addition to our music staff. Mr. Harold Mitzelfelt, whose talent is well known in many of our institutions and conferences, comes to us from the state of Washington. He will be chairman of the department and director of the band and instrument work. He has a Master's degree in music from the University of Washington, and has studied under some of the outstanding teachers in this country. He has had many years of experience in band and orchestra work in both academy and college. His band work has been outstanding, and we confidently expect to have as good a band as it is possible to have in connection with our work-study program.

With the addition of Mr. Mitzelfelt, the department is going into full swing with a program that is most practical from a student's standpoint.

A fine arts major in music is one of the most discouraging things that can be offered to a student who hopes to make a living with his music. If, for any reason, such a student does not go forward in a music career, he is often not well fitted in other lines to face the demands of practical life.

It is our endeavor to train students to appreciate and to teach music, but also

to do other practical things. Madison has turned out graduates who are recognized as accomplished musicians, and who have also demonstrated their ability in many practical lines. Some have gone out and built and developed an institution where every bit of the construction and other work has been done with their own hands and those of their students and co-workers. We believe that with our present music faculty, who believe in the work program, such results can be repeated.

Beginning with the coming school year, we are offering a combined work-music program in which one can learn how to perform the practical duties of life, and at the same time be prepared to teach and lead music in the rural units, the academies, or the community churches. This will not include specializing, but will cover all phases of music, such as piano, voice, chorus, band and band instruments, and basic courses in harmony, music diction, and ear-training.

Is this music program a practical thing? We believe the answer is apparent. The nervous energy expended and the time taken is a recreation and an emotional outlet. If it did nothing else but give a healthful period of relaxation and pleasure it would be worth while. We do not stop there, however. We strive to build leaders in music as well as fine characters and mature young people. The greatest satisfaction and reward in our teaching work is the development we see in our students as we work with them through the school year.—*Department of Music.*

CAMPUS NEWS

The College church was pleased to have Dr. E. A. Sutherland, founder of the institution, as their speaker at the morning service, April 29.

The College music faculty—Mrs. Robert Ostrander, voice; Miss Sarah Ann Goodge, piano; and Professor J. G. Rimmer, organ—entertained the students and workers Saturday night, April 29, in a very delightful recital. Each performed as soloist and in duets with each other in a varied program that brought enthusiastic applause.

Dr. Ambrose L. Suhrie from Southern Missionary College, is spending a few days on our campus. His talks to the young people have been very interesting and inspiring. We appreciate his friendly spirit and interest in our work.

The Madison Survey

VOL. XXXII, No. 11

MADISON COLLEGE, TENNESSEE

JUNE 1, 1950

MADISON CHOIR VISITS UNITS

[EDITOR'S NOTE.—We believe our readers will enjoy this on-the-ground report of a trip by the College choir, written by one of the chaperons. The story begins at 6:45 Friday morning, May 5.]

We are now on the campus and the cars are getting in line, each one with a chaperone-driver and five choir members. They are bringing out the food from the cafeteria, for we plan to stop for a picnic dinner in the foothills of the Cumberland. Just look at the food! Great cans and boxes and pans! But there will be forty of us to eat it.

Now we are in line behind the lead car, which is driven by Mr. Miles Coon. With bowed heads we earnestly ask God's blessing on the trip, that we might be an inspiration to those who see and hear us. Just beyond Crossville we stop in a quiet spot under the trees to eat our lunch. Such delicious food! Such enormous appetites! But we mustn't tarry long, for Little Creek is expecting us at two o'clock, and their time is earlier than ours. So we hasten on, enjoying the cooler air of the higher altitude.

Here we are at Little Creek, in its delightful setting among the pines. Almost at the edge of the campus the students greet us with identification cards; and, farther up the hill, with refreshing, cooling water. Beyond the chapel we hear the tuning of instruments, and hasten our steps in that direction. The band is welcoming us with a brief concert. And what a concert! Young children in the grades, academy students, and faculty, all playing harmoniously and beautifully, under the direction of Professor Leland Straw. We regret that the lack of time makes the concert shorter than was planned.

Mrs. Goodge is speaking now, saying she hopes we are as happy to be here as they are to have us. Indeed, we are! We take a brief tour of the campus and marvel that ten years ago there was no Little Creek. Truly, what wonders God hath

wrought in this place! A sturdy, two-story building holds the chapel, the studio apartment of Professor and Mrs. Straw, a shower room, and kitchenette. The upstairs is used for dormitory rooms for the girls.

Scattered about the campus (I should say grouped, for there is an enviable neatness about the place) are the laundry, clean and neat, and closed now until Sunday morning; the mechanical arts shop, where a car of 1916 vintage holds the attention of the boys who are mechanically minded; the boys' quarters, which are temporarily in war-surplus buildings, but showing evidence of neatness and loving care; the school kitchen and dining room, which there is not time now to inspect. But we do catch the aroma of Mrs. Zollinger's fresh-baked whole-wheat bread. They raise the wheat, grind it, and make their own bread. We are soon to find out how good it is.

Now the sanitarium and hospital, my own true love, is beckoning us. Not content to just tour it with the students, I send an S. O. S. for Dr. Bayard Goodge, the medical director. He shows pardonable pride in my deep enthusiasm for the place, and graciously conducts me all through it, carefully explaining everything, while in my thoughts I am looking far ahead to the day when I hope, God willing, to have my own little unit like this. The new \$37,500 wing is well along in construction. There are twenty-two rooms, eight of which are designed for surgical and obstetrical patients. The others are reserved for medical patients; for here, as in all of Madison's unit-children, it is felt that much is to be gained healthwise from the rural environment, health diets, and the treatments for which our denomination is noted.

There is a small, but perfectly equipped laboratory and X-ray department. The operating room is temporarily used for a woodworking shop where the students are making much of the furniture for the

rooms. Wide doors to each patient room are equipped with a hydraulic-type, spring door closer, covered with a hammered brass design. These springs were designed and made by Bob Zollinger, a graduate who has had all of his training at Little Creek. Thirteen dollars were saved on each door by the making of these door closers. The doors, themselves, were made on the place at a saving of from twenty-five to thirty dollars each. They are beautiful plywood doors that would cost forty dollars each on the market. The physician's and nurses' offices are in the new wing, opening directly off the ambulance drive. A two-way calling system is in each room, so the patient may talk direct with the nursing office. This, in a tiny rural hospital! The surgery is air-conditioned throughout. Radiant heat through concealed copper coils is another feature of the operating room, and all electric cords are under the flooring, minimizing tripping. I marvel at the tiny size and orderliness of the diet kitchen, which will eventually be enlarged.

Roger Goodge is calling us for the farm tour. I should go; but I must make a few notes for my diary, so decline with grace and regrets.

Back from the farm tour, we gather in the chapel for some interesting pictures by Brother Zollinger. These were natural, unposed films of the campus activities. I think I have never seen such teamwork from a group. The most interesting part was the pouring of the concrete for the new sanitarium. This had to be brought up to the roof, and took approximately fifty tons. It was taken up in wheelbarrows, at the rate of four barrows per minute. The "horse-power" was provided by husky and healthy students and men, tugging at the end of a rope. On the roof, smoothing the concrete as it was poured, were the younger students and lady faculty members.

Next, we find ourselves in the studio of Professor and Mrs. Straw, where two grand pianos are set at an angle to give the best tonal qualities. They rendered "Blue Danube" and "Donkey Serenade" in a manner befitting concert pianists. These same hands, so supple, so graceful, so sure of themselves, we had seen but a few short moments ago in the films, tugging at a huge hemp rope, smeared with concrete, helping in the various chores of the institution.

The dinner bell peals forth, and we are delighted with the prospects of another outdoor meal. And what a meal! Huge, whole-wheat sandwiches which would have shamed Dagwood. Great bowls of ripe tomatoes, onions, olives. A hot dish and a crisp cole slaw. Tall glasses of green punch. We stare at the cakes.

They look too beautiful to eat—feathery angel food. And are they passing the drinks again? Oh, no. Those large pitchers hold warm caramel sauce for the wedges of cake.

At sunset vespers, Mr. Coon tries to say to them what is in the hearts of all of us—that we would hold as a sweet memory throughout life, their charming hospitality and courtesy to us.

Vespers over, we hasten to our rooms for the final getting ready. A short drive to the church which, though small, has wonderful acoustics, and is filled to overflowing with neighbors. The young voices have never been better, and God seems very near to us tonight.

Back at the home of Brother and Sister Jones, where I am to sleep, I am glad for a moment to chat with them about the good record their son and his wife are making at Madison.

Next morning we are up at five-thirty. Another short walk about the campus, drinking in all its beauty, for it is my first visit here. Assembling in the dining hall, we notice the gay-topped tables, and over our breakfast enjoy hearing Mr. Zollinger tell how he obtained them for "almost a song," as they were factory rejects. The boys added metal pipe legs, sanded and painted, and they are the loveliest tables imaginable. Here comes our tray now; and again the home-baked whole-wheat rolls, warm, and dripping with that delicious caramel syrup. There is fresh fruit also, and toast, cereal, and bottles of cool, good milk.

To the chapel for early morning worship and instructions for reaching our destination, an attempt to thank our dear friends for their hospitality, and we are again on the road, headed for Pisgah.

After a short drive across to Gatlinburg, we stop to drink in the beauty of the Great Smoky Mountains. But we cannot loiter today, for there are two programs to be given. Every mile through the Smokies seems more beautiful than the last. I have two Texas students in my car, and they exclaim with delight and awe at the grandeur and majesty of the Smokies. (It seems that Tennessee may have something that Texas doesn't have, after all.) But I am partial to North Carolina, for my husband comes from "them thar hills." At New Found Gap we stop for the view, at an elevation of over 5,000 feet; and there in the Rockefeller natural amphitheater, the choir assembles to sing several numbers of their program. A large crowd is present and many of them wonder what this is all about. I am glad to have some tracts to pass out, along with a word of explanation regarding the choir.

Higher into the Smokies now, and here, beside a pretty waterfall, we stop for Sabbath School. The lesson study on "Stewardship in the Home" is led by President Straw. I think of that first home in the Garden of Eden as we sit there among the beautiful wild flowers and lofty trees, with the drowsy humming of bees, and the tinkling waterfall.

On again towards Pisgah, where we are scheduled for a two-o'clock program. We are greeted by a large and friendly crowd as we assemble for the performance. After this, we tour the campus very briefly, for it is Sabbath and nothing but necessary work is being done. We agree that the sanitarium is well kept; we marvel at the neat grounds and roads; and again we are impressed with the deep love of the students for Pisgah and Madison. Some of our Madison graduates are going to Pisgah, and some of their students are coming to Madison. That is the way and the plan of the unit work. Sometime, I hope I can spend more time at Pisgah and be able to give the really good report that it deserves. But we have to be on our way, for the choir is to sing tonight at Fletcher.

Enthusiasm runs high as we near Fletcher; for our leader, Mrs. Ostrander, is a Fletcher girl, and my husband was a Fletcher boy. Some of the College students in the choir were Fletcher students, also. Last year, when my family visited there, our sons were shown the same "Big House" where their father studied more than forty years ago, under Elders Spalding and Brownsberger. He showed them the room and the porch where Elder Spalding had him and another boy stand outside in the cold for some time, for giggling. How history repeats itself.

And so there is a joyous reunion at Fletcher; but it is late, and there is no time to see the campus tonight. Food is ready, and we troop into the immaculate little dining room. Let me say to the everlasting praise of Mrs. Jasperson, that she never has meals without spotless white tablecloths, a fresh bouquet, and each student scrubbed and shining. We are assigned to our rooms to prepare for the evening program. It is my privilege to have a warm welcome in the home of Mr. and Mrs. Lewis, former Madison faculty members, who send greetings to the Röckes, Dr. Dittes, Miss DeGraw, and many others.

The beautiful chapel is full to overflowing, many people having come again after hearing the program at Pisgah this afternoon. I have a tiny feeling that some came to see if "Pat" Templeton could really direct a choir—"Pat" Templeton, their little tomboy academy girl. And I

have a huge feeling they went away firmly convinced that Patricia Templeton-Ostrander can direct a choir—perfectly.

Cool, cool mountain air. Bright, starlight night. I hate to go to sleep and miss this mountain beauty. But I must have, for there is the breakfast bell. With bodies refreshed and appetites whetted by the fresh mountain air, we again meet in the dining room. Here is more of that wonderful "unit" bread, and fresh strawberries, and Jersey cream, and other good food for which the Fletcher school is well known. Mrs. Smith, their veteran cook and matron, is a much-loved member of the Fletcher family. We exclaim over the home-churned butter pats that are provided for our bread.

And now the tour is starting. First, through the sanitarium, the neatest and most homelike little place, with its lawn and beautiful fountain; a sunken garden done from an old wagon road; and natural settings of rocks for the many flowers and shrubs. Then through the laundry, the store, the printshop; and above the chapel, into the music studio, the library and classrooms. Mrs. Jasperson gives us a brief history of Fletcher, saying that over forty years ago Elder A. W. Spalding came around the road here in his journeyings and was overjoyed at the natural beauty of the place. Mrs. E. G. White agreed with him that it was a perfect setting for a unit and prevailed upon Asheville friends to purchase the property. Soon a school was begun. Mrs. Jasperson was a Madison student at that time, and volunteered to go to Fletcher when President E. A. Sutherland asked for leaders.

Mr. Hodges is impatiently waiting to show us his pride and joy—that herd of registered Jerseys; so we file down to the dairy barn, which is scrubbed and shining, and free from flies and odors; and then out into the pastures. For the first time in my life I could wish I were a cow! Lush pastures, with clover almost knee-deep. Tall mountains, with purpling foothills. It is very early, but the cows are so full of clover that most of them are lying down in the sun. The proud mother of twin heifer calves comes in for a goodly share of petting and posing for snapshots. Soil conservation has wrought wonders here. From a bare, washed-out hillock, capable of bearing only a few stalks of anemic corn, the pastures have been worked and planted until they are truly a beautiful sight.

It must be getting late, for the sun is warm, and that doesn't happen often at Asheville; so we reluctantly return to the campus to pack for our final lap of the journey. Mrs. Ostrander, remembering

that we had forgotten to bring the main part of our Sunday lunch, is a bit worried and wonders if we could buy something here. Imagine our surprise and delight when "Ma Smitty" and her group of cafeteria workers present us with boxes and boxes of delicious sandwiches, homemade cookies, and fruit. We could only give her a big hug, too overcome with emotion to even say "thank you" properly.

Now we are heading back over the Smokies, back into Tennessee, back to Madison and our loved ones, more deter-

mined than ever to hurry our training, that we may help to start more of these worthy units throughout the Southland.

As I think of the wonderful men and women who have sacrificed so much in material comforts while pioneering the way in these unit schools—the Jaspersons and Lowders, the Wallers, the Straws and Goodges and Joneses, and others whose names I do not know—I am confident that they will be able to answer "Here" to the searching question found in Jeremiah 13: 20.

—LUCILE PATTERSON

MADISON STUDENTS' IMPRESSION OF THE UNITS

The Madison choir members returned from their trip to the self-supporting units with very enthusiastic reports of their experience. Just hearing about these institutions may be very interesting, but "seeing is believing." Now they have something very definite in mind when the self-supporting work is mentioned. We pass on to our readers a few statements from some of them.

"I have been a student of Madison College for only a few months. I had heard of the units, but had no clear idea of what their work is. I was desirous of learning more about it, and our choir trip provided the opportunity. The visit to Little Creek, Pisgah, and Fletcher gave me a clear-cut picture of this great work.

"I was expecting to see something rather run-down around the edges, and was surprised when entering the grounds of Little Creek to find them well kept and neat. This was true of the other places also. I was amazed at the professional work done on all of the buildings, especially the sanitarium. It is no amateur work that was done by those students, but a job to satisfy the most critical and experienced eye.

"The spirit and attitude of the students in the units impressed me greatly. It was so different from that of most high school youth. These students take real pride in their school and their work.

"In the units the students are getting an education that seems to me to be a real preparation for life. I think most of us who went were inspired with the idea of starting like institutions after we finish school. I, for one, am sold on the unit work, and hope that some day soon I can help start one with some of the other fellows that were on this trip."

—LOUIS DICKMAN.

"Our recent choir trip to three of the units here in the South was a great in-

spiration to each one of the members. I think the greatest benefit we got from the trip was to see something of how the self-supporting units are run, and the many wonderful projects that can be, and are being carried on in each one. The good, wholesome meals received at each place were in themselves a point in favor of this self-supporting program.

"Each of the three places we visited has a sanitarium. This gives an excellent opportunity for students to get experience in caring for the sick, and thus to be of greater service to mankind. The spirit of sacrifice, cooperation, and working together that is seen in these schools is very inspiring. A very thrilling part of the trip was the drive through the beautiful Smoky Mountains. Surely only a wonderful God in heaven could have made anything so beautiful and majestic."

—MARTHA MCKEE

"When the choir first talked about the trip to the units, I expected to have a grand time. Before we left it was impressed upon us that the purpose of the choir was only for the glory of the Lord and to give His message—not for personal show-off, or to advertise Madison. This gave me something to think about, and made me appreciate what I saw in a different light.

"The units were really wonderful. The food was the best I ever expect to find in an institution. It was plain, but tasted wonderful. But the main thing, besides seeing the unit work and being so impressed by it, was the deep spiritual blessing the choir received from the trip. We sang better because the Lord was with us and blessed us.

"This experience really opened our eyes to what can be accomplished for the Lord in this self-supporting program with His help."

—BILLY MACK READ

The Madison Survey

VOL. XXXII, No. 10

MADISON COLLEGE, TENNESSEE

JUNE 15, 1950

FACULTY HOME BUILDING PROGRAM

IT HAS been some time since there has been anything in the SURVEY regarding the faculty home-building program.

This is a plan whereby the institution has undertaken to raise funds at a low rate of interest, or no interest at all, which can be re-loaned to faculty members for the erection of homes for themselves. Thus, for the price of rent, or even less, the teacher in about ten years is owner of his own home. This, in turn, enables him to live comfortably on a lower wage.

We wish to express our thanks and appreciation to those who have assisted in this good work to date. Accompanying this article is a photograph of one house that has been made possible by this fund. Three others are in process of construction. The work is done largely by the owners themselves with volunteer help from other faculty members and workers,

or students, and some of it as laboratory work by the construction classes. What is hired is student labor at student rate of pay, not exceeding sixty cents an hour.

There are other teachers desirous of sharing in this program as soon as further funds are available. We are sure all will agree that this is a worthy project. It enables the self-sacrificing teacher to provide a suitable home for his family, and at the same time returns to the lender a fair amount of interest at least equal to, or above, that allowed by a bank.

To many people the construction of this first home has meant much more than simply building another house on the campus. It has been an object lesson in faith and cooperation, and its progress has been watched with great interest. A number of teachers, doctors, and other workers, including the president of the



institution, have given many hours of labor to help it along. Classes in construction have gained valuable experience in actual building—block laying, flooring, roofing, plumbing, wiring, and painting. Brother Byers, perhaps, has learned more than any of them, because much of the responsibility has rested upon him as the owner. Not having had previous experience in building, he has been a willing student, anxious to learn.

Brother Byers is the college registrar and teacher of mathematics. But almost any day he can be seen before or after school hours, working on the house, with

the little children playing about in the freedom afforded there; while mother, a nurse, works in the hospital. The little boys and their sister speak proudly of this new home-to-be as "the farm." To their eager eyes the ample play space, the tall trees, and the garden in the rear no doubt do look as spacious as a farm compared to the small cottage and restricted area in which they are now living.

To the institution family it will be a happy day when the Byers family can move into their dream-come-true home. Thanks to all who have helped!

A VISIT TO SELF-SUPPORTING INSTITUTIONS IN THE SOUTH

During a six weeks' absence from headquarters office at Washington, D. C., Dr. E. A. Sutherland, president of the Layman Foundation and secretary of the Commission on Rural Living, visited fifteen self-supporting institutions and groups in the Southern Union Conference, attending their annual board and constituency meetings and counseling in the solution of problems. We quote from his report to the *News Letter*, which is the official organ of the Seventh-day Adventist Association of Self-Supporting Institutions.

"His first appointment took him to Calhoun, Georgia, on the 27th of February for a meeting with the members of the Calhoun church and workers of Hurlbutt Farm and Scott Sanitarium, located at Reeves, Georgia.

"On the 6th of March he attended a committee meeting which was appointed by the boards of the Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute, which is the holding corporation of the Madison College property, and the Rural Educational Association, the operating corporation of this property, to consider terms for a new lease between the two corporations. On the 7th of March he attended a special meeting of the Rural Educational Association Board at Madison called by Chairman V. G. Anderson.

"On the 16th of March, Dr. Sutherland, with Messrs. Rocke and Holland, Dr. Frances Dittes, and Miss Fellemende, motored to Pine Forest Academy and Sanitarium and Hospital, near Chunky, Mississippi. This institution is just off Highway No. 80, and a few miles from Meridian. That afternoon they had a counsel over local matters with the young folk who are operating this institution. They have a well-equipped sanitarium and hospital, the patients of which are being looked after by Dr. E. C. Frank, a graduate of the College of Medical

Evangelists, who is taking his residency in a Meridian hospital. Adolph Johnson is principal of the academy.

"On March 19 Dr. Sutherland and others from Madison attended the annual meeting of the Bethel Sanitarium at Evansville, Indiana. Elder Wayne Messengill, pastor of the Evansville church, is chairman of the board, and he and his church members are deeply interested in this new institution in their midst. This board meeting opened the way for a week-end country-living institute, with Dr. Sutherland as leader. This was the first institute of this kind to be held in Indiana.

"On the 22nd of March Dr. Sutherland and several others who accompanied him attended the annual meeting of the Lawrencebury Sanitarium and Hospital, which is operated by John Guier and his associates in Tennessee. As Lawrence County is now building a hospital, our institution is preparing to turn its activities more fully to the sanitarium type of patients.

"The forenoon of the 23rd was spent with Pine Hill Sanitarium on Highway 11, just outside Birmingham, Alabama. This small institution has been operated for years by Mr. and Mrs. Archie Page. They have built from their earnings a church and school building combined, and support a church-school teacher. Pastor C. F. Graves of the Birmingham church is a member of the board and is keenly interested in medical missionary work.

"On the return trip from Birmingham the group met with Neil Martin at the El Reposo Sanitarium, located a few miles from Florence, Alabama. A new sanitarium is in process of building at an attractive location in the hills, where Brother Martin and his two sons are building several cottages for the family and others associated with the institution. Mr. Lanaville of Northern Michigan, mak-

er of tile and terrazzo flooring, has recently connected with the enterprise and his mechanical skill is adding a source of income. Organic gardening has enthusiastic representatives in this group.

"March 26 was the date of the Chestnut Hill Farm School and Rest Cottage unit meeting. This is one of the oldest groups of rural self-supporting institutions in the Southern Union. Very early in the history of Madison, Mr. and Mrs. Walen and their two children, and George Wallace and his wife and two children, laid the foundation for a work on the Highland Rim. This unit has the good will of local physicians and the medical assistance of two College of Medical Evangelist graduates: Drs. Reuben Johnson and Albert Dittes, who operate the medical clinic at Portland, Tennessee, and also the Fountain Head Sanitarium.

"March 29 was the date set for the annual meeting of the Asheville Agricultural School and Mountain Sanitarium and Hospital at Fletcher, North Carolina. This is the largest self-supporting rural unit in the South, second in size only to its parent, Madison College, and Madison Rural Sanitarium and Hospital.

"About equally distant from Asheville, but in another direction, is the Pisgah Institute and Sanitarium (post office, Candler, N. C.), of which Professor E. C. Waller is general manager. Pisgah is but little younger than Fletcher. Dr. Louis

Waller, a son born and educated on their campus, a graduate of the College of Medical Evangelists, is now associated with two other physicians in operating a clinic in Asheville, while he is medical superintendent of Pisgah Sanitarium and Hospital.

"Glen Alpine Sanitarium at Morganton, North Carolina, operated by H. C. Howe and company, was also visited. This twenty-bed institution is doing a good work and is a force in its community.

"On the way home, the Madison group stopped for dinner and consultation with the Little Creek School and Sanitarium and Hospital group at Concord, Tennessee. This is the well-advertised center which this year faced the floods of the TVA lakes near Knoxville. Here Leland Straw, his wife, and Roger Goodge, are the principal teachers. This is one of the best developed educational, medical, and spiritually coordinated institutions in the group of self-supporting units of the South. Leland Straw is principal of the outstanding twelve-grade school. Dr. Bayard Goodge, a graduate of the College of Medical Evangelists, is superintendent of this growing medical institution a few miles from Knoxville.

"Dr. Sutherland felt refreshed and happy after seeing these, his children in the faith of self-supporting mission workers, to whom and for whom the second half of his long life has been devoted."

C. M. E. CHAPTER ENJOYS OUTING

At the Convention of Self-Supporting Workers held at Madison College last fall, the Mid-South Chapter of the College of Medical Evangelists Alumni Association was formed. This chapter includes the graduates now in practice in Kentucky, Tennessee, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, and Arkansas. At this meeting it was planned that the chapter should have two meetings each year—the one in the spring being in the nature of a social outing. The fall meeting, to be held at Convention time, will be a scientific meeting.

The spring get-together was held May 12-14 in Falls Creek Park, in the Cumberland Mountains. The following persons were present: Dr. and Mrs. J. C. Gant and family, Dr. and Mrs. James Schuler and family, Dr. and Mrs. Gilbert Johnson and family, Dr. and Mrs. Cyrus Kendall and family, Dr. and Mrs. David Johnson and family, Dr. and Mrs. John Zumwalt, Dr. Robert Rittenhouse, Professor James Ziegler, Wilfred Stuyvesant, and Ramona Seath, all from Madison College; Dr. and Mrs. Lester Littell, from Lebanon, Ten-

nessee; Dr. and Mrs. Alan Harmer, from Wildwood, Georgia; Dr. and Mrs. Albert Dittes and family, from Portland, Tennessee; Dr. and Mrs. Julius Dietrich, from McMinnville, Tennessee; Dr. and Mrs. Bayard Goodge, from Concord, Tennessee; Dr. and Mrs. Byron Steele and family, from Fairmont, Georgia; Elder and Mrs. Charles Wittschiebe, from Colledale, Tennessee; and Miss Mary Hunter Moore, from Nashville, Tennessee.

Much of the success and pleasure of the outing was due to the careful planning of the officers of the chapter, Dr. Gant, Dr. Goodge, and Dr. Wesley Osborne. The weather was delightful, and nature at her best. Under the capable leadership of Mrs. Gant, there was plenty of good, appetizing food at the well-planned meals. The following description of this refreshing occasion was written by one of the group.

"On Friday, most of the group were found wending their way to the park. At this time of the year the drive was most beautiful. As some commented, it was just like driving through one vast

park. Tennessee has the natural beauty and scenery, we are all agreed. Among the things to be long remembered were the breath-taking scenes of the various falls at Falls Creek Park, the colorful azalias and bird's foot violets in bloom, and the cheery song notes of the many birds. I must mention particularly the whip-poor-will, which burst forth in loud song about three o'clock in the morning, and continued entertaining for almost an hour.

"Many interesting things had been planned for us by the committee. The nature lovers in the group—Professor Ziegler, Wilfred Stuyvesant, and Mary Hunter—led us into nature's treasure house, giving instructive knowledge as to how to identify the birds, the flowers, the trees, the rocks. Miss Hunter's rock collection proved fascinating as she threw her fluorescent light upon it. The soft glow of various colors emanating from rocks which otherwise appeared colorless was amazing indeed.

"Our communion with God in the great out-of-doors proved a great spiritual blessing. Elder Wittschiebe's help in this line was much appreciated.

"We are anticipating another comradeship together next year in one of the beautiful scenic parks of Tennessee."

NEWS AND COMMENTS FROM THE PUBLIC RELATIONS DEPARTMENT

Recently one of the college students made a donation of \$5.00 to the building and improvement program. Knowing that students have a difficult time as they earn their way through school, it gave me great pleasure to know that there are those who are willing and happy to sacrifice to help along the plans for building up and improving Madison College. God's blessings on the young man, and may success attend him.

Contributions are coming in in amounts from \$1.00 and up. For this we are very thankful. Any gift, large or small, will be gratefully received. A short time ago a brochure was mailed to a friend of the institution without the usual request for a donation. We were most happily surprised and greatly pleased to receive a check for \$1,000 toward the erection of the proposed psychiatric building. We thank this dear friend and wish her health, joy, and prosperity.

In this connection, we would like to suggest that those who wish to apply their

CAMPUS NEWS

Elder H. S. Premier stopped for a week-end visit at Madison College on his way to California to attend the coming General Conference session at San Francisco. His inspiring sermon at the morning service May 20, was much appreciated by the college church.

Elder and Mrs. Frank Wells, of Colledge, Tennessee, spent a recent week-end with campus friends. Elder Wells is field representative of Southern Missionary College.

Mrs. Colby Dunscombe, with her daughters and her mother, Mrs. C. E. Kimlin, and Miss Florence Hansen of Mayagues, Puerto Rico, recently spent a short time with friends at Madison College. The Dunscombes have spent many years in medical missionary work in this island field. They, too, were on their way to California to visit relatives and attend the General Conference.

The elementary school and junior academy picnic was held in beautiful Shelby Park in Nashville, May 31. This is an annual event that is much enjoyed by our campus children and their parents.

donation on one particular project make it known at the time they make the contribution. It is difficult to change our records after a donation is received and recorded; but if there are no instructions, the money is placed in the general building and improvement program to be used on the first project undertaken.

A while back it was necessary to make a visit to Washington. Washington is a busy city and one where it is difficult to get appointments with top-level officials of various departments of the government. It was a pleasure to meet the Honorable Estes Kefauver, United States Senator for Tennessee, who seemed genuinely interested in our mission, with the result that we were graciously and courteously received with unexpected promptness at all places where it was necessary for us to call. Our sincerest thanks to Senator Kefauver and his young aide, Mr. James Deakon.

—WILLIAM PATTERSON

Published semimonthly by Madison College, formerly Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute. Entered as second-class matter February 8, 1939, at the post office at Madison College, Tennessee, under the act of August 24, 1912.

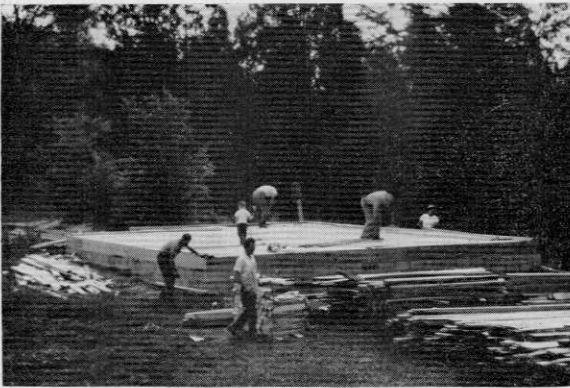
The Madison Survey

VOL. XXXII, No. 13

MADISON COLLEGE, TENNESSEE

JULY 1, 1950

A DAY'S WORK AND A NEW HOME



Before

The house before the day's work began.

The house after the day's work was finished.



After

Many a morning this spring, campus dwellers have been awakened at five o'clock to the sound of hammers being lustily plied in the construction of faculty homes in one direction or another. In the past issue of the SURVEY you saw a picture of one house that was nearing completion. This time you see two pictures of another house, one taken before, and the other after. Before and after what?

Since early spring the Pecks have been pecking away alone, or nearly so, in getting their home started. And we say Pecks advisedly; for little Mrs. Peck has worked right alongside her stalwart husband in digging and pouring the footings and laying the blocks for the foundation. She mixed mortar and carried blocks and mortar while Mr. Peck laid the foundation walls strong and true. At last the joists were strung and the sub-floor laid.

Naturally this aroused considerable admiration and sympathy; and Dr. Gant, chairman of the building and improvement program, who is also superintendent of the sanitarium and hospital, organized a "bee" to give the Pecks a boost. Tuesday, May 2, was the date set. Plans were well laid and the materials on the ground. Early Tuesday morning a good crew was on hand and soon they were busily working under the supervision of Professor Sandborn and Mr. Gorich. During the forenoon the crew consisted of from fifteen to twenty, and in the afternoon from ten to twenty-five, some working all day and others less. Among these were three or four doctors, including Dr. Gant and the surgeon, Dr. Schuler. The business manager and assistant manager, the president of the institution, other faculty members, workers, and students were there to do their bit.

Some studding had been cut in preparation, and soon the walls and partitions were going up. Openings for doors and windows were cut out and made ready for the frames. A neat and sturdy set of risers for the stairs was sawed out by Mr. Gorich, and before long there was a stairway instead of a ladder reaching to the second floor. By noon the studding was up, the partitions in, and the sheeting applied.

When we drove in for a look about six o'clock that evening, there were seventeen cars parked along the roadside or in

the yard. Eighteen men were on the roof, nine on each side, nailing down roof boards as fast as three or four boys on the ground could carry and pass them up. It was really thrilling to see that roof materialize. They never stopped until dark, and by that time a good start had been made in laying the shingles. The pictures give an idea of what was accomplished in that one day.

It was a lovely day, and the men seemed to enjoy this experience of helping a brother teacher. A good hot meal was served the men at noon by Mrs. Peck; and at night the Boys' Club served supper. Gallons of fruit drink and cold water were constantly on hand during the heat of the day.

This house of Mr. Peck's is 28 by 35 feet and has four rooms and bath on the ground floor, with a little two-room apartment upstairs for Mrs. Peck's mother.

The necessity for economy in building led Mr. Peck to go down into Alabama where there are many sawmills and lumber companies, and there he was able to purchase studding for \$27.50 a thousand plus \$12.00 for hauling, and sheeting for \$32.50 plus \$12.00. This is a saving of nearly half what it would have cost locally.

The Pecks have now moved in, seventeen days from the date of the "bee," and will finish the inside walls and floors, etc., as they have time and means at their disposal. Mr. Peck is head of the Engineering Department of the institution and teacher of practical physics and mechanics. Mrs. Peck is head of the Commercial Department, and both have carried a full teaching load. Still, with the help of our Faculty Home Building Fund and the volunteer work that has been generously given, they have been able, without hiring help, to build themselves this lovely little home.

We should mention also the Brooks family, who have just moved into the basement of their new house, which they are building at their own expense. The upper part of the building is well along.

Thus, little by little, the housing situation is being eased and some of our workers made more comfortable. Aren't you glad you helped? Again we say, "Thank you!" Other teachers here are anxious to build homes of like nature.

COLLEGE NATURE CLUB OUTING

Thirty-five students and teachers spent the week end of May 20 at Tennessee's famed Fall Creek State Park. The group was sponsored by the College Nature

Club, and was under the direction of J. E. Zeigler, Professor of Biology.

Highlight of the trip was the descent into the canyon of Fall Creek, where the

plunge of 260 feet makes the fall there the highest east of the Mississippi. This is but one of the falls in the Park, located in the Cumberland Mountains.

A cable provided for the steep cliff was the main means of climbing down into the gorge, but other routes were taken by various parties. An unscheduled turn almost resulted in one group being stranded for the night in a branching canyon, but fortunately this wrong turn led them directly to the camp site at Cane Creek Falls.

Chief among the attractions was the dense growth of an immense variety of plant life, resulting from the constant moist environment of spray-filled atmosphere in the water-courses. This, amid the giant hemlocks and rhododendrons, produced a sight of unusual beauty.

The group left the College early on Friday morning, amid much material for the trip, and arrived at the park, thirty-five

miles from McMinnville, about noon. A hearty meal, prepared in the open, set the note for succeeding feasts, made especially appetizing by the surroundings.

The hike into the canyon followed, and Sabbath morning saw regular services held under the trees. Other hikes were scheduled for the afternoon, and much of interest was observed by the group. No collecting is permitted in the park; and this, no doubt, accounts for the lady's slippers and other choice specimens seen about the camp. Trails of various animals, including deer, gave the hikes an attraction not found at the College.

Sunday meant the return trip, but not before a ride to the lookout fire tower. Breakfast was the last meal, and the journey back seemed all too soon. After all, what can compare with a camp under the trees and stars, with a roaring waterfall for background music?

—RICHARD RIMMER.

The Roving Reporter

CHESTNUT HILL FARM SCHOOL AND SANITARIUM

OPERATING in the rural districts of the southeast section of the United States are two score, or more, institutions that are dealing first hand with a portion of the nation's "human resources," the boys and girls who in time will make United States citizens with a religious foundation that forecasts a spiritual as well as an educational and financial contribution to the nation.

To Madison in its early days came two families from the Northwest—H. M. Walen, his wife and two children, and George Wallace with his wife and two children. After a period of study at Madison the two families purchased a farm on the Highland Rim, some forty miles north of Nashville. There they established a school for the children of the community. The grove of chestnut trees gave name to the institution, Chestnut Hill Farm School, its post office, Portland, Tennessee. With the years, a cottage sanitarium has been added to the original school project.

At the annual meeting of the constituents and board of trustees of Chestnut Hill School and Sanitarium, held in April, Mrs. Susan Ard, chairman of the board, gave an inspirational report of the 1949 activities of the institution, extracts from which I am passing on to you because this little educational and medical center, operating as a self-supporting unit of the Madison College Extension Program, is an illustration of what may be done by many lay members of the church.

The Cottage Sanitarium

Our average patronage was thirteen, patients coming from Gallatin, Portland, the community, Nashville, Hartsville, and Westmoreland, Tennessee, and two from Kentucky. Dr. William Swatek and his wife were with us the first half of the year while he was an intern in Nashville General Hospital. Their cooperation, counsel, and assistance were greatly appreciated. Drs. Reuben Johnson and Albert Dittes of the Portland Medical Clinic are our standbys. The local physicians and the State Health Department officers have complimented us for the care given the patients.

Chestnut Hill Farm School

During 1949 our student group numbered fourteen. Miss Yvonne Rumley did good work with the seventh and eighth grades, carrying the classwork on the block plan and completing a definite group of subjects each three months. Their vocational project was a flower garden which provided flowers for the dining room and the sanitarium and school rooms. The children raised canaries, love birds, and tropical fish, making the school room an attractive place for the family and visitors alike. Miss Rumley is also the music teacher, and each student has opportunity to learn piano and some other musical instrument without charge.

Two-thirds of our students are in high-

school, classes conducted on the one-study plan. In the fall quarter of '49 we gave a class in home nursing to the entire group to prepare them for the many duties they would have to perform in the sanitarium. This saved an immense amount of individual instruction. This class, conducted by Mrs. Banta, Miss Simmons, and Mrs. Ard, has proved to be well worth the effort. We have class once a week, conducted by Mrs. Banta in missionary endeavor. The students learn how to meet people, how to give simple Bible studies, and how to strengthen their own Christian experience.

Our older boys are interested in a class in practical home arts, conducted by William Shafer. If the electric range gives trouble, the boys, under the direction of their teacher, make the repair. The washer, the refrigerator, the electric irons, the lights, the drain pipes to the septic tank, roof leaks—these are some of the projects handled by the class and from which the institution has reaped the advantage.

The week end of Mother's Day is the high time of the year. Last year among the visitors was one mother from Chicago, and one from New Orleans, indicating the range of territory from which we draw students. Students realize that their greatest happiness comes from doing for others. The celebration is a real bond between parents and the school. We were pleased this year to have several fathers with us. Our program this year was enhanced by the gift of an electric organ, now used in our worship periods and Sabbath services.

We thank the Kentucky-Tennessee Conference for providing for each student's room a copy of *The Youth's Instructor* and the *Review and Herald*. We also had a gift from the conference Rural School Fund, which made possible a new porch on the schoolhouse.

In 1947 four of the girls spent the summer quarter at Wildwood, Georgia. Two of them remained there to complete the three-year medical-evangelistic nurses' training given at Wildwood and Takoma Hospital at Greeneville, Tennessee. In 1948 another girl entered this training, and in 1949 two others. We are thankful for the spirit of sacrificial service for humanity these girls are getting in this training.

The Chestnut Hill Farm

The farm yield this year was 100 bushels of wheat, 150 of oats, 100 of corn, 50

of barley, and 10 tons of alfalfa and orchard grass hay. Mr. Ard and his boys had both an early and late garden. We had an abundance of greens the entire year. We have 8 milch cows and 10 heifers and calves. Our school and sanitarium family, averaging 35 to 40 persons, has had an abundance of dairy products. We had all the strawberries we could eat and canned and froze the surplus. In the five frozen food lockers we rented we put 400 pounds of strawberries, 225 pounds of Boysenberries, 112 pounds of English peas besides other fruits and vegetables. We canned an abundance of applesauce, blackberries, pears, tomatoes, string beans, and so forth.

One item that interests us is the fact that the strawberries that we fertilized from the compost pile began bearing two weeks earlier than others, were larger, and lasted longer than the non-composted berries.

Our Urgent Needs

The 1936 model Plymouth coupe we purchased in 1941 has done everything a car can be called upon to do in a rural community enterprise. It makes trips by day and night, for the sick and the well. A part of its missionary program during the war was to carry sick and injured to Nashville hospitals. That car is said to be loaded when it has six persons in the trunk and four on the front seat. In that way it has taken us to camp meetings, to youths' rallies, to Sabbath school and conference meetings, and on Harvest Ingathering campaigns. It has been repaired and repaired until car doctors say it is useless to expect further service. WE MUST have another car.

The second need is a shop where Mr. Shafer and his boys can work.

The county has paved the highway from the farm to Gallatin, a blessing indeed to us. There has been donated to us large tile with which to widen the pike at the entrance to the school property, and one hundred tons of crushed rock to put on our road. We plan to put up considerable new fencing this year. Buildings need painting, and the schoolhouse porch is to be built.

These are a few of the things we anticipate getting and doing in the near future. For the blessings of the past year we are devoutly thankful, and our anticipation is keen for the watchcare of the Lord as we face the duties of the present.

—M. BESSIE DEGRAW.

The Madison Survey

VOL. XXXII, No. 14

MADISON COLLEGE, TENNESSEE

JULY 15, 1950

PLANS FOR MADISON COLLEGE

W. E. Straw

MADISON COLLEGE has now come to the end of the first nine months of the 1949-50 school year. It has had one of the largest enrollments in the history of the institution, and the largest increase over the previous year of any of our colleges in the United States. Everything has been filled to capacity, and it looks as though we will not have room for all the applicants who desire to come in for next year. Practically every mail brings more applications or inquiries.

This institution was established over forty-five years ago by a group of educators who believed that education is to prepare people to meet the practical duties of life. They were pioneers starting on a program away from the old classical idea so long in vogue. Old traditions, prejudices, and practices are hard to overcome. This is just as true in education as in any other field. For years it was urged that

one must have a knowledge of Latin to be a physician. Now, very few pre-medical schools teach it, and the doctors seem to be doing just as well without it as they once did with it. So it is in many other fields. Education is becoming more liberalized. As Dr. John Dale Russell recently said, "We have learned that no one subject is of more value than any other to fit one for college work." Then we ask, "Why spend time on subjects that will never be used in practical life to the neglect of subjects that can and should be used?" For instance, every person will need to know something of business and the keeping of accounts. Then why should not schools urge students to take those subjects rather than mathematics that will seldom, if ever, be used? Every person needs to know something of the structure and functions of the human body. Then

A Cappella Choir





Mrs. Robert Ostrander



Miss Sarah Anne Goodge

why not require all to take some subjects along those lines?

Madison College, having been established on such a practical program, naturally emphasizes the subjects that students are most likely to use when school days are over. That is why agriculture, building trades, auto mechanics, accounting, economics, nursing, dietetics, etc., are urged, rather than the classics.

Often we get letters asking if Madison College's grades are accepted in other schools. I quote a letter recently received from the Dean of Admissions in the University of Tennessee, from which other colleges get their evaluation of credits. In this letter he wrote as follows:

"Dear President Straw:

"This is to state that the University of Tennessee gives full credit for all courses

offered at Madison College on the college level. Since Madison College is not a member of the Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools, we give tentative credit for one quarter. After the student has done successful work with us for a quarter, the work then becomes a full and permanent part of the student's record here."

(Signed) R. F. THOMASON
Dean of Admissions

We are glad to report that several new teachers are joining our staff next year. Mr. Felix Lorenz, Sr., who lacks only one quarter of receiving his B.D. degree from the Seminary, will be chairman of our Bible Department. He is a practical man, having had several years experience in construction work, and having taught Bible at Southwestern Junior College be-

H. E. Mitzelfelt



Sylvia Mitzelfelt



fore he went to the Seminary two years ago.

Mr. Warren Oakes, who is getting his master's degree at George Peabody College, will be dean of men. Mr. M. J. Ackerman, who has his master's degree in education from the University of Nebraska, will head our Education Department. His many years' experience in education work in our conferences gives him a good background for this work. Miss Elizabeth Cowdrick, who has a master's degree in English, and was teacher of English for years at Union College, Lincoln, Nebraska, will head our English Department. Mr. Joel Everett, a graduate of Madison College, will assist in teaching in the Construction Department. Mr. H. E. Mitzelfelt is joining our staff as chairman of the Music Department.

The Music Department at Madison College

From time to time we get inquiries regarding certain departments of the College. Some have asked about our Music Department. A short time ago we gave a

report of some of the activities of this Department, and trips of the a cappella choir. The voice and choral work has been greatly strengthened this year under the direction of Mrs. Robert Ostrander, a graduate of the University of New Mexico.

The band and instrumental section will be much improved the coming year. We feel fortunate in securing the services of Harold E. Mitzelfelt for this work. He has a master's degree in music from the University of Washington and has taken further work under some of the best musicians in this country. He has shown special talent in organizing and training bands in high schools, academies, and colleges. Mrs. Mitzelfelt is also an accomplished musician, having majored in music in college and having taught piano for years in our schools. Although we do not offer a major in fine arts, we do offer a major in music education which is designed to teach students to appreciate and enjoy the best in music, and also to enable them to teach it in the units or secondary schools.

MADISON COLLEGE AT CAMP MEETING

OUR people at Madison College appreciate having the yearly camp meeting so near. Many of us are able to get away for a few days, or at least for the evening and Sabbath meetings. The camp site is the campus of Highland Academy and Fountain Head Sanitarium, about thirty-two miles distant from the College.

For the Madison hour on the last Friday morning, a symposium of sanitarium, college, and church workers was arranged, each speaker giving a short, lively report. A beautiful song by Mrs. Ostrander, teacher of voice at the College, and one by a quartette of college boys added to the inspiration of the meeting.

The first speaker, Dean Tucker, stated he was having an entirely new kind of experience this year. For many years of his life he has traveled up and down many states in search of young people who could be persuaded to attend college. But here so many write asking to come that we do not know what to do with all of the applications. Our students this year are from thirty-two states and five or six other countries. He gave the figures, in some instances, as twenty-five from Texas, twenty-three from California, eleven from Kentucky, thirty (outside of Madison) from Tennessee, etc. Quite a number come from Puerto Rico, Hawaii, China, Japan, and England.

Miss Ritchie, the Bible worker in the Sanitarium and Hospital, finds in the institution a real mission field. Daily vesper services are conducted for the many pa-

tients constantly in our midst, and a special Sabbath school on Sabbath. Good literature, including Bibles donated by the Gideon Society, is provided for each patient's room. Singing bands go the rounds of the buildings each Sabbath afternoon, singing gospel songs. A correspondence band keeps in touch with patients after they return to their homes. The chaplain, Elder R. E. Stewart, and Miss Ritchie are constantly at the service of the patients. The Missionary Volunteer Society has been a great help in these activities. Many patients express appreciation for these efforts. One, who has not walked for twenty years, joins in this work of bringing cheer to others by going about in his wheel chair from room to room.

Elder Glen Coon, pastor of the Madison churches, spoke of the good influence of the institution in the community, of the doctors who pray with and for their patients, and of the groups of young people who pay friendly visits to many homes to give help and cheer. He mentioned one woman who was thus contacted. She was very ill and had paid much money in doctor bills. The young people took Dr. Schuler with them for a friendly call, and he did what he could for the sick woman. Then they had prayer with her. She got well soon, and of course now praises our good Christian doctor.

Dr. Julian Gant, superintendent of the Sanitarium and Hospital, spoke of the many opportunities afforded those who

care for the sick to minister also to their spiritual needs. The power of God manifested in the daily lives of nurses and all who minister has an influence for good that really tells. If Christ is enthroned in our own heart, we unconsciously draw others to Him. Madison exists to train people for this kind of service.

Mr. Ogden Aaby, credit manager of the Sanitarium and Hospital, stated that last year twelve thousand patients passed through the Admitting Office. These and many of their relatives and friends came under the influence of the institution. Patients are served by doctors, nurses, technicians, the chaplain, the Bible worker, and students. Even the credit manager, Mr. Aaby stated, has opportunity to give helpful service. He read statements from many letters written by patients to express their gratitude for the kindly care and consideration given them.

Dr. James Schuler, the surgeon of the institution, recognizes the importance of skillfully performing surgical procedures, but in an enthusiastic talk he stressed the importance of trusting in Divine power when humanity has done its best. He recalled an experience of a patient who came to the Sanitarium following a severe accident of a ruptured spleen. The proper surgical procedures were followed, the spleen being removed and also a large amount of blood from the abdominal cavity. Later in the day, however, the nurses noticed that the patient was losing ground. The doctors were notified to stop the meeting which they were holding, and all came to the bedside of the patient. A careful check was made, pooling their resources. They did everything they knew, but nothing was effective. They called the family and suggested prayer as the only hope. This family had never prayed, but desired to unite with the doctors in their prayers. The Great Physician was humbly appealed to for healing. The next morning the patient was nearly normal, and the following day he was able to eat, and continued to do well. This is only one of a number of experiences in which divine intervention was the turning point for critically ill patients.

Dr. Schuler also spoke in behalf of other departments of the institution. He recited a number of miraculous recoveries from the use of insulin and electric shock treatments. This is a method which has been questioned by some of our people, but the outstanding results testify to its benefits. People who otherwise would spend their lives behind bars in a confused state of

mind were returned to their homes and families with restored health and happiness. Their gratitude is touching. One young man was brought out to the Sanitarium so nearly dead that the attendants wondered if it was worth while to take him out of the ambulance. The doctors were called, and it was evident that shock treatment was the only hope. Not only was his life saved, but he is now well and working in a sanitarium.

The son of a drunkard came out to express his appreciation for what had been done for his father. Since the treatment, he gave up drinking and is well and taking care of his farm.

A little girl with ruptured appendix was found on a kitchen floor with the dogs while the adult members of the family were all drunk in another part of the house. She was cared for, and later the mother brought the father to the hospital, begging them to do something for him. Both have given up drinking and tobacco, and the family is happy.

A man who was depressed and morose tried to commit suicide. The treatment restored him to normal. Now he is happy and going to church.

The doctor read statements from other patients, telling of their appreciation of the hydrotherapy treatments and good care they had received in the Sanitarium, and of the kind nurses and good supervisors.

Miss Geraldine Hamilton, a first-year nurse, spoke with feeling of what being a nurse means to her—an opportunity for service. She has enjoyed many uplifting experiences with patients. After praying one night with a very sick little old lady, the patient with tears said, "Thank you so much. I'd like to know your God."

President Straw completed the report with a few words regarding the esteem in which the institution is held for miles around. In the Ingathering work it seemed that nearly every person called upon knew something of Madison, either directly or through neighbors and friends who had been there as patients.

He also mentioned the work being done by graduates of Madison in the units and conferences. The faculty members, doctors, and nurses working in these smaller institutions as Fletcher, Pisgah, Pine Forest, El Reposo, Little Creek, Chestnut Hill, etc., are practically all former Madison students. The purpose and mission of Madison College and Sanitarium is to prepare people for such work and to help carry the gospel to all the world.

The Madison Survey

VOL. XXXII, No. 15

MADISON COLLEGE, TENNESSEE

AUGUST 1, 1950

CONVENTION OF SELF-SUPPORTING INSTITUTIONS IN SAN FRANCISCO

FOR MANY years Seventh-Day Adventists have believed and taught that the time was coming when they could no longer live and work in the large cities because of demoralizing influences and industrial strife. Conditions have become alarmingly worse, as we all know. Realizing that the time had come when we should do more than just preach about it, the General Conference of 1946 appointed the Commission on Rural Living to help educate our people to the necessity of leaving the cities and bringing up their children in rural surroundings.

Shortly after this, the Association of Self-Supporting Institutions was organized as another step in this important movement. These two organizations met this year in joint session in San Francisco, July 5 and 6. The Association began with twenty-seven charter members. Counting the new members just added at this convention, it now has a total membership of seventy. Representatives of twenty or more of these institutions were in attendance at the meeting to give short, comprehensive reports of their work.

These self-supporting institutions are no longer confined largely to the South and East. Many new groups have sprung up in the West and Northwest, and interests are developing rapidly in all parts of the country, and in some foreign lands. Dr. Y. D. Henriksen, from Skodsborg, Denmark, brought greetings and a good report from the more than seventy self-supporting groups in Scandinavia who are carrying on a very effective medical missionary work in those countries. Dr. P. A. Webber and Mr. and Mrs. Yamamoto represented the self-supporting interests in Japan.

The convention was well attended by a very enthusiastic group, which included officers of the two organizations, many conference workers, representatives of a number of the rural units in the South

and of various other institutions throughout the land. Others came as visitors. The medical work was well represented, with Dr. Wayne McFarland and Dr. T. R. Flaiz, of the General Conference, giving valuable contributions to the program.

Challenging papers were read by W. E. Straw, chairman of the convention; Dr. E. A. Sutherland, president of the Commission on Rural Living; Elder Carlyle B. Haynes, associate president of the Commission; Elder G. W. Chambers, secretary of the rural living work in the North Pacific Union Conference; and Dr. Vollmer, who read a paper prepared by Dr. W. W. Ruble on the "Need of Vocational Education."

Special Features

THERE were other special features. Professor E. E. Cossentine, in a devotional study, asked again the question so long ago addressed to Elijah by the God of heaven, "What doest thou here?" He emphasized the thought that to be an Adventist is to live for God with the one purpose of helping to give the message of salvation to mankind. This purpose must be constantly and clearly kept in mind. Making a living should be a secondary consideration.

With illustrations of things he had seen and heard in Poland and other countries since the war, he impressed the fact that the same, possibly worse, could happen here in America in another war. There, the people who lived in the great cities died by hundreds of thousands in the bombings and from starvation. Those living in rural areas escaped much of this terror and suffering. We should learn a lesson from this. Many of our people are not now farmers, but all must face the fact that the day is coming when they may suffer hunger and distress unless they live in the country and know how to raise their food.

We must work the cities, it is true. But let us do it from rural bases where there is greater safety for our children and where the economic strife and pressure are not so great.

ANOTHER devotional study was given by Dr. T. R. Flaiz, secretary of the General Conference Medical Department. Dr. Flaiz drew a striking contrast between the plan of God for man, and that instituted by the enemy. In God's plan, man was to disperse and fill the earth with garden homes. Satan led men to congregate in cities and devote their energies to self-glorification and pleasure. The cities became centers of false worship and rebellion against God.

And so it has always been. Our modern cities are centers of atheism, godlessness, and crime. Their influence is demoralizing. Not only that, they are targets for destruction in time of war. This was terribly demonstrated in the last great war; and now we know that our cities will be targets of more terrible forces than were then used. Leaving out the atom bomb, bacterial warfare is now possible that could poison our water systems, our pastures, and food sources. Disease germs have been developed to such a degree of virulence and violence that entire cities could be quickly depopulated. These germs are in storage in laboratories; and the cities will be targets.

Dr. Flaiz told of two localities in India, where he was a missionary, that illustrate the advantages of country life. One large city there is a plague-infested spot. During the plague season each year, all who can possibly do so flee from the city and camp on the plains until the danger is past. Thousands who cannot escape die of plague. In a delta area is another community of people who live on small plots of irrigated land where they grow their rice, vegetables, and fruits, and draw fish from the canals. These people live in comfort and do not have the plague. We have a church in that community, and from that church our best eight native workers have come, one of whom is now the conference president.

ELDER Arthur White read a very delightful paper on Mrs. Ellen White's personal interest in rural living. From her writings and her diaries he pieced together a story of her life from her childhood home on a farm in Maine to her last home, "Elmshaven," in St. Helena, California. She was always interested in the garden and farm crops and the farm animals, taking an active part in the work whenever possible. This interesting story will doubtless be printed in booklet form and made available to all.

THE last evening of the convention was devoted to a symposium on soil, food, and health, conducted by Dr. C. C. Landis, with Dr. Falkner, Mrs. Edyth Cottrell, and Mr. Herbert White contributing. The film, "The Other Side of the Fence," was also shown. This last session proved to be a very inspiring and interesting part of the convention program.

From Here and There

SOME interesting and helpful suggestions were brought out in the reports and discussions. Dr. Wayne McFarland, secretary-treasurer of the Association of Self-Supporting Institutions, spoke of the regional meetings that have been held in the West and Northwest in cooperation with Elder G. W. Chambers and other rural living secretaries in those conferences. Such meetings have also been held in Chicago and in the East where much interest is shown in this movement.

At Pacific Union College a summer school is held for city folk who desire instruction in methods of planting and raising food crops. This example, it was reported, is being followed by LaSierra College and some of the academies.

In Scandinavia, the Skodsborg Sanitarium trains medical missionary workers, called physical therapists. These go out and carry on treatment room work and also act as Christian missionaries. They are able to send many patients to the Sanitarium and thus help to keep up a good patronage, and the Sanitarium in turn refers many patients to these smaller institutions for treatment. Thus one helps the other, and each endeavors to keep in mind their goal of giving spiritual as well as physical help to their patients.

A new booklet, "From City to Country Living," has been prepared to help in this rural movement work. Other literature is in preparation, and it is hoped that the present "News Letter" of the Association will soon be enlarged to a journal or periodical devoted to the interests of this work.

Throughout the convention, the point was stressed that there should be no hysteria, or mass movement out of the cities; but that each family should look to God for guidance in this important step and not leave their present home and business without making careful preparations. Elder Haynes stated that the great majority of those who have already made this move have been successful in adjusting themselves to the change.

In each Union Conference in this country and in twenty of the local conferences

there is a secretary for the rural living program who is prepared to give counsel and encouragement to those desiring to change from city to country. Church members may avail themselves of this help by contacting their conference office.

Emphasis was given to the importance of keeping foremost in mind the purpose and aim that should dominate all our plans and work. Our motives must not be selfish. We have a duty to the people living in the cities as well as to our own families. They need the gospel and the health message that we have been commissioned to give them. We still have this responsibility. But we are admonished that this work should be done from rural outposts where workers and their

families can live in a safer, healthier atmosphere than the city affords, and where they can support themselves without entanglement in the strife between capital and labor.

It was recommended that institutes should be held in many places, giving short, intensive courses along practical lines such as agriculture, poultry raising, and many other things that a man can do without having to join a union.

It was hoped also that all of our schools will endeavor to include more of the vocational courses in their programs so that our young people will be better prepared to cope with the situation they will meet on leaving school.

Reported by Mrs. W. E. Straw.

"GO YE ALSO INTO THE VINEYARD"

W. E. STRAW

IN GIVING the opening address of the convention in San Francisco, W. E. Straw, president of the Association of Self-Supporting Institutions, extended welcome to all who were present, and expressed appreciation of the faithfulness of those who remained behind to carry on the work at home. His address was a call to train the lay people of the church and devise ways of putting them to work in the Lord's vineyard. The following excerpts are taken from his paper.

It is unfortunate that people sometimes get the idea that our self-supporting efforts are antagonistic to the regular organized work. It is too bad that occasions have arisen to give men that impression; and we should do everything in our power to subdue and obliterate such feelings. We are all engaged in the same work, striving for the same end—that is, to finish the work of God in the earth so that we can all go home. God forbid that we should become so absorbed in ways and means of extending the work that we should allow feelings to arise between us that may keep us out of the kingdom for which we are all striving.

We are told that "the work of God in the 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." Vol. IX, p. 116. This calls for a united work by all. Each is to have a part. The lay people are not to work independently, but to unite their efforts with the regular organized workers. This, I believe, is the great need today.

The last words on record that Jesus spoke to His disciples, were, "Go ye into all the world and preach the gospel to every creature." That was the burden of His heart as He stood there with His disciples, knowing that if this were not done, His sacrifice on the cross would be of no avail to a world that knew nothing of it. This was the great burden of Jesus, and it should be ours today. And that is the great issue before the church as we come to this meeting.

Notice the comments on this passage by the servant of the Lord. "In view of this command, can we educate our sons and daughters for a life of respectable conventionality, a life professedly Christian, but lacking His self-sacrifice, a life on which the verdict of Him who is truth must be, 'I know you not'?" Thousands are doing this. They think to secure for their children the benefits of the gospel, while they deny its spirit. But this cannot be. Those who reject the privilege of fellowship with Christ in service, reject the only training that imparts a fitness for participation with Him in His glory."—*Education*, p. 264.

I quote further, "Let no one suppose that they can live a life of selfishness, and then, having served their own interests, enter into the joy of their Lord. In the joy of unselfish love they could not participate. They would not be fitted for the heavenly courts. The voice of angels and the music of their harps would not satisfy them." *Christ's Object Lessons*, p. 364.

Our people should get the burden of an unfinished task upon their hearts, not,

"Will the conference give me a job?" God has given us a job, and this we cannot shift to someone else. Let us find out what that is and get busy; and while we work, let us remember the words of Jesus, "Lo, I am with you always, even unto the end of the world."

"Those who have the oversight of the church should devise ways and means by which an opportunity may be given to every member of the church to act some part in God's work." Vol. IX, 116. That is not talking about giving money. That is talking about work—active participation in it. And further, "The burden of the work has been left largely with those who are laboring under salary. But this is not as it should be. The great missionary field is open to all, and the lay members of our churches must understand that no one is exempt from labor in the Master's vineyard." *Review and Herald*, Oct. 22, 1914. No one is to be exempt. All have a part to act.

We are told that "if families would locate in dark places of the earth, places where the people are enshrouded in spiritual gloom and let the light of Christ's life shine out through them, a great work might be accomplished." Vol. VI, p. 442. "There are many families who could be a great blessing if they would take their belongings and settle in some town or country location where the standard of truth has never been raised. Many should move to regions beyond and become just what Christ said that those who believed on Him should be." MMS, 1894. And further, "We have come to a time when every member of the church should take hold of medical missionary work." "Neither is it His (God's) purpose that medical missionary workers shall spend a long term of years in college before they enter the field." *Loma Linda Messages*, Sept. 21, 1903.

The burden of these messages is that all of our members should be set to work. They were not to spend years in preparing for it, but were to go out as simple men and women to work for the Lord. It seems clear that we have not followed the instruction of the Lord. We have geared our schools to prepare directly for conference employ, and have not sufficient funds to carry out that program. Now

we have reached a crisis. What shall we do? Do as we were instructed to do years ago—prepare every church member for some kind of active missionary work. Send them into the highways and byways of earth to prepare the people for the great and momentous issues now facing the world.

That, Brethren, to me means that now is the time to push the self-supporting work and train men and women for this great task. That is the work Madison College was established to do, and it is a work in which all of our self-supporting units and other institutions can engage. It is true we cannot train qualified physicians at Madison, but we can train people to go out in a simple way and give the health reform message, and treat the sick, and show them how to regain their health. We can encourage people to go into the dark and isolated spots to set up a standard there and hold up the banner of truth. That, to me, is the crying need today.

In 1909, Mrs. E. G. White wrote these words: "In the work being done at the training school for home and foreign missionary teachers in Madison, Tennessee, and the small schools established by teachers who have gone forth from Madison, we have an illustration of a way in which the message should be carried." *An Appeal for the Madison School*, p. 3.

From the very beginning the Madison plan was to train the laity for self-supporting work. A faithful carrying out of this program would, I believe, be one means of relieving the situation in which we find ourselves today. We all know the work will never be finished by ordinary human efforts. If it is done, it will be because God intervenes and works in a supernatural and mighty way. We are told that, "when we have entire wholehearted consecration to the service of Christ, God will recognize the fact by an outpouring of His Spirit without measure; but this will not be while the largest portion of the church are not laborers together with God." *Review and Herald*, July 21, 1896. Consequently, it seems to me, the great need today is to provide ways and means to get the lay people to work, and that the organization recognize need of encouraging and fostering that phase of the work.

The Madison Survey

VOL. XXXII, No. 16

MADISON COLLEGE, TENNESSEE

AUGUST 15, 1950

GENERAL CONFERENCE SESSION IN SAN FRANCISCO

THE World Conference of Seventh-Day Adventists held in San Francisco, from which we have just returned, was a great occasion for the Adventist people, and a very important one in the history of the denomination. Delegates and representatives were there from practically every land—from every conference and mission field, from the colleges and training schools, the publishing houses, medical institutions, and every department of the world-wide organization of the church—from the very ends of the earth.

About eight hundred delegates in all were officially seated, two-thirds of these representing work outside of America. The daily, general attendance held up well from beginning to end. On week-ends there were an estimated 21,000 to 23,000 people present. The great Civic Auditorium was filled to the very top of the galleries and every corner where extra chairs could be placed. Thousands more met in an overflow meeting in the Fox Theater across the street. Five thousand young people met in a near-by opera house and overflowed into the lobbies and park. Younger children were cared for in smaller halls in the Auditorium building. Many people could not find seats. Those who did can never forget what they saw and heard on those occasions.

Just to be present and see that great army of Christian workers, to feel one's self a part of the great world-wide movement they represented, and to experience the thrill of Christian brotherhood with men from practically "every kindred, and tongue, and people, and

nation," is something to be treasured in memory. We felt it a very special privilege to be there.

We cannot begin to describe the great variety of the programs given daily. It seemed to us that those who planned and directed the work of the conference made an all-out effort to give as much information, inspiration, and enjoyment as possible.

There was a great deal of beautiful music in which much of the best musical talent in the denomination participated.

The immense hall rang with delightful organ melodies, and with the songs of Zion as sung by the congregation, the various choirs, the King's Heralds, the Temple Trio, and other organizations and ensembles.

The business sessions were characterized by a spirit of harmony and Christian unity. The early morning devotional studies and the week-end preaching services by leaders in the denomination were spiritual feasts and an earnest call to deeper consecration and devotion to the cause that brought that great company of believers together. All seemed conscious of the urgency of the need for divine guidance. There was a manifest spirit of humility and intercession throughout the conference. There seemed to be a realization of the fact that the task before the church is one that can never be accomplished in human strength and wisdom, and a deep desire for the power and leading of the Holy Spirit.

A very colorful touch was provided by the foreign delegates and missionaries

(Continued on page 2)

"Behold, these shall come from far: and, lo, these from the north and from the west; and these from the land of Sinim." Isaiah 49: 12.

General Conference Session

(Continued from page 1)

from other lands as they appeared in native costume to report on the progress of the work they represented. Many national and native workers were present as delegates from many lands. There were no tedious, statistic-laden reports. The story of our mission work was told from day to day and from evening to evening in pageantry and parade that held the interest and attention of the people to the very last. There were statistics, yes, but they were dramatized and exciting.

The European delegations gave a thrilling account of the growth and rehabilitation of the work in the various nations reporting. Amid the hardships and aftermath of the war there has been a great revival of missionary zeal, and memberships have doubled, and even trebled in some instances. Everywhere are people eager to receive the hope and comfort of the gospel of Christ and His coming kingdom. The work seems to be gaining impetus in every quarter. These people from Europe and other lands that suffered so much from the war seemed very happy for the opportunity to publicly express the appreciation of their people for the food and clothing received from the United States and other countries.

The reports from the China Division created some surprise. Knowing of the conditions in that troubled land and that foreign missionaries have had to be evacuated, one was hardly prepared to hear of the encouraging situation that exists in our mission work there. The field is well organized and manned with competent, experienced nationals. The newly-elected president of the China Division is a national. Five or six Chinese doctors, a superintendent of nurses, and several ministers were among the dele-

gation from that division. They tell us that their many sanitariums and hospitals are flourishing, the training schools functioning, and the evangelistic and literature work going steadily forward.

On the afternoon of the first Sabbath of the Conference all the foreign delegations were presented in the colorful garb of their native lands. In a striking panorama of missions they passed, single file, across the stage, pausing briefly for each group to be interviewed. One or two would be called forward to answer questions or tell, often through an interpreter, some experience or story.

Stalwart, dark-skinned islanders in all the paint and regalia of tribal war, bearing spears, stone battle axes and other implements of the days of their savagery, stood and told in the oratory of their native tongues, the story of their conversion to Christianity and their gratitude for what the missionaries have done for their people. How different they appeared as we met them later in the neat, simple attire they now wear as ministers, their eyes shining with the light and hope of the gospel of Christ. We heard the beat of tom toms and native drums, the weird and plaintive music of islanders and Indians and peasants, and familiar gospel songs in native and foreign tongues.

It took nearly two hours for this colorful pageant to pass across the rostrum. The impression it left on the memory will remain as one of the great experiences of a life time. Do missions pay? This is a question often asked the foreign missionary. Surely no one who saw and heard the many evidences of the fruits of our foreign mission program presented at this conference will ever doubt that mission work pays large dividends, or regret one dollar he has given to send the heralds of the Advent cause to the far ends of the earth.

E. STRAW

NEWS DIRECT FROM JAPAN

MENTION has been made in former numbers of the SURVEY of the starting of a self-supporting missionary project in Japan. Word has been received from men who have been working on the farm site in preparation for the opening of this new center. Mr. Takaoka, formerly a professor in the Imperial University Agricultural College, who became an Adventist following the war, wrote last March to Dr. P. A. Webber:

"I thank you heartily for the \$200, the receipt of which was a great event

in the history of our organization. I reported it by telephone and otherwise to the directors.

"For two or three months we had carried on the clearing of the land at Akagi at the sacrifice of our own home duties. The receipt of the money and the boxes of clothing you sent made our company realize for the first time the interest and help of our brethren and sisters in America. The clothing was distributed where it was much needed and the money went to pay expenses we had incurred in clearing the land.

“When I visited Akagi the most difficult work of clearing the land of hundreds of large pine stumps was about completed; and this Spring there is being planted potatoes, beans, upland rice, and other vegetables. We purchased one hundred trees—chestnut, plums, and persimmons, paying much lower than the market price by special arrangement of a professor in the Agricultural University. We expect soon to plant a vineyard and apples and other fruit trees.

“On my trip to Akagi I also visited Kasukawa-mura again where land has been offered our corporation, the Nippon Kensei Kyokai (meaning, Japan New Life Association) by the people of the village. Before going I had met a member of the house of representatives in Tokyo, and discussed with him our plans. We were taken about in the prefectural car by leaders of the village and prefectural officials, and we held a meeting with the people of the community, describing our project, called the New Rural Culture, or New Country Life Movement of Japan.

“The effort of the Madison College alumni to raise funds for our Akagi hospital has filled us with renewed courage.”

A second letter, written May 20, 1950, by Mr. Kawasaki, farm manager of the Akagi project, gives added information.

“When I first saw this place, the bamboo grass covered everything. The three acres cleared and planted are a heart-warming sight. The potatoes and upland rice are growing well. The young fruit trees look fine, and in a few years we should have an abundance of fruit.

“I brought a horse from my home some one hundred twenty-five miles distant. We have fifty Angora rabbits, and we are laying plans to start a dairy; but money is scarce. That is the reason we are looking to our friends in America for help. Even with a horse, travel is slow. One of our pressing needs is an automobile.

“A large number of young people look forward to attending our school when we are ready to receive them. We should press forward with this work as rapidly as possible. For the past two months our workers have had no salary, and it is still too early to have any benefit from the harvest. We are doing our best to have a fine garden by the time you reach here. When you write, tell us what kind of flower bulbs we can raise to export.”

MADISONITES MEET IN SAN FRANCISCO

AT the close of one of the General Conference evening meetings seventy-five or more former and present workers and students of Madison College met for a little get-together. President Emeritus E. A. Sutherland and President W. E. Straw led out with brief remarks, and opportunity was given each person in turn to tell a few things about themselves. They told who they are, when they were at Madison, where they

now are and what they are doing. Some very interesting things, and some amusing, were recalled of earlier days.

It was a very enthusiastic and appreciative group. All had something good to say for their days at Madison College, and all expressed interest in its future. A few were there to represent the very early days of the institution, and quite a number of our present staff.

FACTS CONCERNING MADISON COLLEGE

THE following information in regard to the work at Madison will answer some of the questions that are frequently asked in letters received at the Dean's office.

The fall term begins September 18. The general courses as advertised in our calendar are as follows:

I. ARTS AND SCIENCES

- A. Accounting, Business Administration, and Secretarial Practice
- B. Art and Music
- C. Education and Psychology
- D. English and Languages

- E. Natural Sciences and Mathematics
- F. Religious Education, Social Science, and Lay Evangelism

II. AGRICULTURE

- A. Agricultural Education
- B. Agronomy
- C. Animal Husbandry

III. HEALTH, NURSING, AND MEDICAL TECHNOLOGY

- A. Medical Technology
- B. Health
- C. Nursing

IV. NUTRITION AND HOUSEHOLD ARTS

- A. Nutrition
- B. Household Arts Education
- C. Homemaking

V. INDUSTRIAL ARTS EDUCATION

- A. Industrial Arts Education
- B. Building Trades
- C. Mechanical Trades

The course in Attendant Nursing runs through twelve months, beginning with the opening of the fall quarter. It is valuable for mature people who are unable to take the full three-year course. It is open to those who have not completed high school work. Students are paid for their work while in training.

The wages paid at Madison College to earnest, faithful students ranges from twenty-five to fifty cents per hour. School expenses per month are estimated as follows:

Tuition (12-hour load)	\$21.00
Room (two in a room)	8.00
Board	25.00
Laundry	2.00
Laboratory Fees	2.00
Total	\$58.00

Madison College is approved for veterans' training.

Some who have already finished college have found it profitable to attend Madison. Some come for the course in attendant nursing, some for vocational training—to learn some trade or profession, or to take laboratory or technician courses.

Adequate housing is one of Madison's great needs. A growing interest in Madison makes this more apparent. A number of expandable trailers are available for veterans. Some rooms and apartments, both on and off the campus, are available. The school endeavors to provide housing for all accepted students. Those who are willing to endure some crowding or inconvenience for a time usually find satisfactory living quarters.

G.I. trailers rent for \$16.50 per month. The cost of rooms and apartments varies, but is usually reasonable.

A course for medical cadets will be offered this fall and run through the fall and winter quarters.

NEWS

The father of one of our Chinese students, Dr. James Loh, came to America to attend the General Conference and has recently been on the campus for a brief visit with his son.

Dr. and Mrs. Gilbert Johnson, who spent their vacation in the West and attended the General Conference session in San Francisco, have returned to resume their duties at the Sanitarium and school.

The campus family and other friends were happy to welcome Dr. Roy Bowes and family back from their trip to the west coast. All but the baby, we are told, suffered minor injuries in an automobile accident and were hospitalized for a short time in Loma Linda, California.

IMPORTANT NOTICE! Medical Cadet Training

BECAUSE of the sudden turn of world affairs, it seems necessary to institute, immediately, a Medical Cadet Program at Madison College.

A complete program of training will be offered, beginning September 18 and running through two quarters. THIS PROGRAM IS OPEN TO ALL YOUNG MEN OF SIXTEEN YEARS AND OLDER. Arrangements are being made to offer college credit for this training. Those taking the training will be given the opportunity of working a greater portion of their expenses in the College industries.

For further details, write to

WARREN OAKES
Dean of Men
Madison College, Tenn.

The Madison Survey

Vol. XXXII, No. 17

MADISON COLLEGE, TENNESSEE

SEPTEMBER 1, 1950

THE HEALTH WORK IN DENMARK AND NORWAY

In the beginning of the eighteen-nineties four sisters came from Battle Creek Sanitarium to Norway, where they started health work in a very humble way. They began with physical treatments. This was the beginning of the many privately owned and operated clinics, as they are called, mostly operated by husband and wife and in some cases with a few helpers.

In 1898 Skodsborg Sanitarium in Denmark was opened with a capacity of about twenty-five patients. Today it has two hundred sixty beds. In Norway we have a four-year-old sanitarium called Skogli. In Oslo and Copenhagen we have two good, strong clinics with about fifty helpers each. Kurbadet in Oslo has a capacity of about thirty beds for patients. But these health institutions are owned and operated by our denomination.

The physical therapists and masseurs and masseuses, mostly educated at Skodsborg Sanitarium, have, during a period of about fifty years, gone out to the different cities and towns in Norway and Denmark and started small clinics where physical treatments are given. In Denmark there are today over fifty and in Norway over twenty such privately owned, making a total of over seventy. In fact there are about ten more in each of these two countries, making a total of ninety clinics; but the owners of these twenty have, in the course of years, either left the people of God, or they have bought the clinic from a Seventh-day Adventist.

We are happy for all these clinics, because we have many times experienced how they, together with the denominationally owned clinics and sanitariums,

have helped in building up the cause of God. We have, during the course of years, been favored with a good reputation and standing in the minds of the public.

In order to help these more than seventy privately owned clinics and health homes, the West Nordic Union Conference has appointed an experienced physical therapist, educated at Skodsborg Sanitarium in Denmark, to act as a secretary to visit all these clinics and promote a good contact of good will between them and our denomination. He will visit the clinics and help them with advice in practical matters. The twenty clinics not owned by members of our church, but operated in harmony with our health principles, will also be visited. In that way we hope to bring them back into the church again in time.

All these clinics operated by our church members are a real asset to the Advent message. They are real missionary centers and witnesses for God. Through the blessing of God and the initiative of the medical superintendent, Dr. A. Andersen, of Skodsborg Sanitarium the Medical Association of Denmark and the State Health Bureau have given official authorization to our masseurs and masseuses and to our physical therapy course at Skodsborg Sanitarium. We believe in these institutions and hope that many more will be able to join the ranks of these clinics. May God bless them in their work, yes, bless every one of all the clinics, health houses, and sanitariums within our ranks.

—P. G. NELSON, President
West Nordic Union Conference

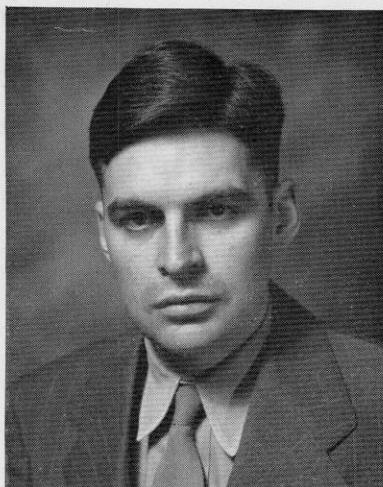
NEW RESIDENT DOCTORS JOIN SANITARIUM STAFF

Dr. Lester F. Littell, Jr., and Dr. Robert M. Andrews have joined the staff of the Madison Sanitarium and Hospital as resident physicians for this coming year.

Dr. Littell received much of his education at Madison College, having graduated from the academy in 1937 and from the nurses' training course in 1941. He was



Dr. Lester F. Littell, Jr.



Dr. Robert M. Andrews

married in 1942 to Miss Vivian Eithun, who was also a student of Madison College. Dr. Littell graduated from the College of Medical Evangelists in Loma Linda, California, in 1950. During the past year he has interned at Nashville General Hospital, while Mrs. Littell has most capably filled the position of office nurse for Dr. Roy Bowes at the Sanitarium. The Littells have two children—Margaret Ruth, age five, and Lester Faye III, age two.

Dr. Andrews, son of Dr. and Mrs. J. N. Andrews, was born in Chunking, China, and spent his childhood there. (His parents were in China from 1916 to 1932.)

He came to the United States at the age of fourteen and took his academic training at Southern Missionary College, later going to Washington Missionary College for his pre-medical training. He graduated from the College of Medical Evangelists at Loma Linda, California, in 1941, and interned at Sibley Hospital, Washington, D. C. Dr. Andrews spent three and one-half years in Europe with the United States Army during World War II, following this by a fifteen-months' residency in pathology at Loma Linda. For the past eight months he has been associated with Dr. B. P. Ingersoll in private practice at Adams, Wisconsin.

COLLEGE COMMUNITY MEETING

The August Community Meeting met in the College Cafeteria at 7:30 P.M. Monday, August 7. The topic to be discussed was "Foods," and those who had to do the talking thought that it would help to put everyone into a receptive mood for the subject if they had an active part in the program. So a delicious supper was served. The large buns for the sandwiches were made by the Madison Foods' bakery, also the cinnamon rolls and cookies; the filling for the sandwiches was furnished by Madison Foods. Soy Cheese for the stuffed tomato salad, and the Zoy-coff beverage were also products of the food factory. Escalloped potatoes, punch, and ice cream were other items on the menu. Mrs. Josephine Fralick and her

assistants prepared and served the meal, and were given a hearty vote of thanks by the large group present.

Short talks were given by Mrs. Fralick, Mr. Leslie Brooks, manager of Madison Foods, and Mr. Charles Franz, business manager of the institution. The latter called attention to the beautiful display of fresh vegetables grown in the college gardens.

Mr. Walter Siemsen gave a very instructive study regarding the challenge of the times in which we live demanding a progressive and optimistic attitude toward the problems and responsibilities of the institution. This was followed by a lively and enthusiastic discussion.

GET OUT OR GET IN LINE

(Editor's Note.—This little article bearing the above title is reprinted from a SURVEY of nearly twenty years ago. The advice seems equally appropriate today.)

No man who works with other men has failed to run across the grumble spirit, possibly has been guilty of the grumble spirit himself, so will appreciate Elbert Hubbard's advice as given in the following paragraphs:

"Not long ago I met a Yale student home on a vacation. I am sure he did not represent the true Yale spirit, for he was full of criticism and bitterness toward the institution. President Hadley came in for his share, and I was supplied items, facts, data with times and places for a 'peach of a roast.'

"Very soon I saw the trouble was not with Yale; the trouble was with the young man. He had mentally dwelt on some trivial slights until he had got so out of harmony with the institution that he had lost the power to derive any benefit from it. . . .

"If you are a student in a college, seize upon the good that is there. You get good by giving it. You gain by giving—so give sympathy and cheerful loyalty to the institution. Be proud of it. Stand by your teachers—they are doing the best they can. If the place is faulty, make it a better place by an example of cheerful doing your work every day the best you can. Mind your own business. . . .

"If you work for a man, in heaven's name work for him!

"If he pays you wages that supply your bread and butter, work for him—speak

well of him, think well of him, stand by him and stand by the institution he represents. I think if I worked for a man, I would work for him. I would not work for him a part of the time and the rest of the time work against him. I would give him undivided service or none.

"If you must vilify, condemn, and eternally disparage, why, resign your position, and when you are outside, condemn to your heart's content. But I pray you, so long as you are a part of an institution, do not condemn it. Not that you will injure the institution—not that—but when you disparage the concern of which you are a part, you disparage yourself.

"More than that, you are loosening the tendrils that hold you to the institution, and the first high wind that comes along, you will be uprooted and blown away in the blizzard's track—and you will probably never know why. . . .

"Everywhere you find those out-of-job fellows. Talk with them and you will find that they are full of railing, bitterness and condemnation. That was the trouble—through a spirit of faultfinding, they got themselves swung around so they blocked the channel, and had to be dynamited. They were out of harmony with the concern, and no longer being a help, they had to be removed. . . .

"When you say to the other employees that the Old Man is a curmudgeon, you reveal the fact that you are one; and when you tell that the policy of the institution is 'rotten,' you surely show that yours is.

"Let us mind our own business, and work for self by working for the good of all."

MUSICAL MISSIONARY WORK

On Saturday night, July 29, the Madison College Church Choir made a forty-mile journey to Hartsville, Tennessee, where a program of beautiful anthems was rendered, under the leadership of Mrs. Patricia Ostrander, for a large and very appreciative audience in the court house. As organist of the Madison College Church, and in the absence of the assistant organist, Miss Sarah Ann Goodge, who usually serves on such occasions, it was my privilege to accompany the choir on the fine, clear-toned Estey folding organ which we carried with us, as we did the risers for the choir to stand upon, which latter were set up in front of the large unoccupied chair of the judge and the council table.

It was interesting to watch as Brother A. H. Face, who has been giving health

talks in the same room rang the large bell on the roof by means of the thick rope which hung down through a hole in the courtroom ceiling, to summon more people to the already well-filled courtroom, and hear his introduction and the prayer which was offered for God's blessing on the program of the evening. It was also good to listen to the short spiritual readings given between the musical selections. Some of the musical selections rendered were "One Sweetly Solemn Thought" and "The Holy City," concluding with "The Lord Bless You and Keep You."

The program was well received by the more than 250 people present, and the choir was invited to return at some future time.

JAMES G. RIMMER

CAMPUS NEWS

Recent arrivals to join our staff at the food factory are Mr. and Mrs. Fred Kirkwood and their son, Merle. Mr. Kirkwood is a baker of many years' experience, and is no stranger to the Madison College campus, as he and his family spent seven years here working in the bakery. Before returning here, Mr. and Mrs. Kirkwood spent two years in Georgia.

Mr. and Mrs. Hart Halvorsen and their daughter, Mrs. Betty Collins, spent a week end visiting friends and relatives at Madison College. These friends are from Cedar Lake, Michigan.

Elder and Mrs. A. V. Edwards recently spent several days at Madison College visiting their son, Dean, while on furlough from their work in Africa. Elder and Mrs. Edwards have spent twenty-five years as missionaries in Africa, and plan to return to that country very soon. They have spent the past year in study in Washington, D. C.

Week-end guests in the W. S. Wilson home included Elder N. C. Wilson, president of the Australasian Division Conference; Elder Neil C. Wilson and his family from Egypt; and Mr. and Mrs. William Merrill, of Washington, D. C. Elder Neil Wilson is president of a conference mission in Egypt, and is a son of Elder N. C. Wilson, who was formerly president of the Madison College Board, and at one time was a member of the Madison College family. Both of these men spoke at the church hour, telling of interesting experiences in their respective fields.

Mr. and Mrs. A. K. Straw and their son, Kenneth Straw, and his family, of Wisconsin, were recent visitors of President W. E. Straw, who is a patient at the Sanitarium.

Dr. and Mrs. James D. Schuler and family left last Friday for a three-weeks' vacation and postgraduate work in Oregon.

Dr. Frances Dittes has returned to her home here, following an extended visit in the West. She was accompanied home by her sister, Mrs. Warwick Scott, of Phoenix, Arizona.

Elder and Mrs. Lundquist, and Professor and Mrs. Wilde, of Puerto Rico, visited our campus the latter part of last week.

The F. G. Holland family, who have all been members of our school family at Madison College have left for Georgia, where they will be connected with the Wildwood Sanitarium.

Mr. Harold Mitzelfelt has entered enthusiastically upon his duties as director of instrumental music, and has already organized the band and an orchestra. The orchestra is helping our Sabbath School music each week.

Mr. and Mrs. William Wilson are spending a month visiting Mr. Wilson's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Walter S. Wilson, and Mrs. Wilson's parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Blair. Mr. Wilson attended school here at Madison College, and then completed a theological course at Union College. He is now joining the ranks of self-supporting workers at Pine Forest Academy, Chunky, Mississippi.

Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Baldwin visited the campus last Friday, en route home from the General Conference. Mr. Baldwin is business manager of the Walker Memorial Sanitarium and Hospital at Avon Park, Florida.

On Sunday the Madison College Church Choir enjoyed an outing at Montgomery Bell Park. From reports of those who attended, everyone had a very enjoyable time.

The laboratory workers and their families enjoyed a picnic in Shelby Park Tuesday afternoon.

**The Annual Convention of
Southern Self-Supporting Workers
on the
Madison College Campus, Madison
College, Tenn.**

**Thursday Evening, October 19,
through Sunday, the 22nd**

A meeting of special interest to all rural unit groups and other self-supporting lay missionaries. For particulars, write

M. BESSIE DEGRAW, Convention
Secretary
Madison College, Tennessee

The Madison Survey

VOL. XXXII, No. 18

MADISON COLLEGE, TENNESSEE

SEPTEMBER 15, 1950

DRUILLARD LIBRARY

Vacation at Madison College is over; school days have once more begun; and Druillard Library, situated in the heart of the campus, again comes to life and speaks:

"Come on in, students; I like to be popular. Everyone is invited, for I slight no one. Enter my room of knowledge where-in is stored the food of wisdom.

"Books, row upon row, line my walls. Come to my catalog cabinet and choose your reading material. You can find books with ample information on any subject you desire. If you wish books of entertainment, you will find it easy to secure exactly what you want. The brilliant lights effectively illuminating my beautiful reading room will rest your eyes during your visit with me.

"Madison students, improve your minutes by visiting your friend—the library."

These words of welcome written by a student a few months after the completion and dedication of Druillard Library in 1936 apply equally to the hundreds of students who have enrolled in the classes this fall, to the many faculty members and workers who have their homes on the campus or in the vicinity, and to patients in the Sanitarium.

The library, like many other buildings on the campus, is the result of the combined efforts of students, faculty members, and friends of Madison College. Students and faculty members gave liberally of their time and talent in the construction work and in soliciting funds and contributions of books. Friends gave generously of their means. Chief among these contributors was Mrs. Nellie Druillard, for whom the library was named.

Happy, indeed, were the members of the library staff when "moving day" came

around—the day when over-crowded "living quarters" in Helen Funk Assembly Hall were exchanged for spacious, well-lighted rooms in a beautiful, stone-faced building, when wooden shelves extending to the ceiling and ladders to reach them were discarded for modern steel stacks, capable of housing thousands and thousands of books. Since that date, many valuable volumes have been added to the 18,000 listed in the accession books, making a total of approximately 25,000 volumes. More than two hundred magazines and periodicals arrive in the mail each month, in addition to many government and agricultural experiment station bulletins, and miscellaneous publications.

During the past year over eight hundred volumes have been accessioned. Among the contributions of books in past years, may be mentioned our Bonser collection, a gift from the wife of the late noted modern educator and author, Frederick Gordon Bonser; twenty volumes of the White House conference books on child health and protection, a gift from the White House; an autographed copy of the life of Helen Keller; a large number of bound volumes of the early issues of *Harper's Magazine*, *Century Magazine*, and *Scribner's Monthly*, not to mention many valuable reference books, books of travel, biographies, and books and magazines on many other subjects. Just recently, a book from the office of the governor of the state of Tennessee has been received.

We are glad, indeed, to see this material progress, much of which is due to the cooperation we have received in the securing of more adequate facilities with which to carry on.

—MARY K. GAFFORD, B.A., B.L.S.



Mary K. Gafford

The author of the poem, "To a Mischievous Schoolboy," is a native of Texas, a graduate of Mary Hardin-Baylor College at Belton, Texas, and a graduate of the Library School of George Peabody College, Nashville. She has been connected with Madison College as a teacher and librarian for a number of years. Miss

Gafford is author also of a number of other poems which have appeared from time to time in various magazines and in several anthologies. The poem in this issue of the SURVEY appeared in *National Poetry Anthology*, 1950.

To a Mischievous Schoolboy

(By his teacher)

You were not bad at all;
 You merely worried me.
 Beyond your cloak of restlessness
 I did not—could not see
 A spirit, which, if utilized,
 A force for good might be.

I scolded you; you hung
 Your boyish head in shame.
 The swift tears gathered in your eyes;
 You meekly took the blame
 Which from my lips impulsively
 In angry torrents came.

Harsh, cruel speech—I would
 I had it back again;
 For oh, the stinging words I sought
 Upon your soul to rain
 To punish you—they punished me;
 They gave me greater pain.
 —MARY K. GAFFORD

A PROFESSION

By K. C. KNIGHT, C.P.A.

Some months ago I wrote an article in the SURVEY, telling of Madison's plan for training professional accountants, including the preparatory work necessary pointing to the Certified Public Accountant (C. P. A.) certificate. Since that time, our plans at Madison College have taken more definite shape in establishing this training for Christian young people. We have graduated one young man with a major in business and several other students have successfully completed the "Pace Course in Accountancy and Business Administration." We hope the reader will enjoy the statements made by these students elsewhere in this paper.

The fall quarter will find these "Pace Course" graduates launching into a C. P. A. coaching course, with Mr. Ralph Davidson and the writer doing all we can to help them prepare for the C. P. A. examination to be given by the state.

In our new four-year program we have provided the winter quarter of the fourth year for field experience. We are convinced that successful practice in the field of public accounting depends largely on the ability of the student to apply his academic training to actual problems met in life, which are practically always dif-

ferent from the theoretical problems used in classwork. Therefore, work done under an experienced accountant in actual practice is a very important part of the student's training.

Again, let us not overlook our ultimate objective in giving this training, which is to prepare individuals for Christian service in this world, and to partake of the greater joy of service in the world to come.

For additional information, please address Mr. Floyd Byers, Registrar, Madison College, Tennessee.

Graduates of Business Course Express Appreciation

Accounting, to me, before I began its study, was something quite mysterious and not to be understood except by those who wore thick-lensed glasses and pored over figures, cloistering themselves to the point of being almost anti-social.

Feeling that I should know enough about accounting to keep my personal accounts, I chose this course as an elective for one quarter, never dreaming that it would become my major. To my surprise and with much misgiving, I found that

it was not only taking my time from my major, but it was becoming my major.

Yes, accounting is a great field, with many openings in denominational work and public accounting; and for anyone with an aptitude along this line, I would advocate their trying it by enrolling in a well-recognized course, such as Pace and Pace, as offered by Madison College.

—WORTH LOWDER

My purpose in coming to Madison was to take a course in X-ray technology. Finding the X-ray course would only provide for a few students each year and already had applications for two years in advance, I looked around for some other subjects to take until I could find an opening in the X-ray department. After due consideration, I decided to take a two-year course in business administration, which was taught by K. C. Knight, C. P. A., and Ralph Davidson. The text was written by Pace and Pace, consisting of accounting and law.

Two years have gone by, and I have completed the prescribed course given at Madison College. I am making accounting my life work. It is an open field in the Seventh-day Adventist denomination. The Pace and Pace course is a good course, very hard and requiring a lot of work, but on completion one has a thorough knowledge of accounting. The course prepares one for taking the C. P. A. examination. A C. P. A. is the ultimate goal of every student who took the course this past two years.

—DUANE HIGGINS

It was on the night of my Freshman registration that I made my decision to take the Pace Accounting Course—there wasn't any more time left to decide. And I chose that course then, because I didn't have a definite one in mind, and I did like mathematics. Besides, a business course is good in any vocation.

From the very beginning, I found the business course to be very interesting and thorough, and I enjoyed it much. Now, after completing it, I have definitely decided that accounting will be my life work.

The Pace Course in Accountancy and Business Administration, as offered at Madison, gives a very comprehensive training in preparing one for a life vocation, either as a public accountant or as a denominational worker.

I'm glad I chose to take the business course, and with the actual experience that I have received in the College Business Office and the personal interest of my teachers, I feel that I am well on my way toward my goal—a career as a Certified Public Accountant.

—WALLACE BLAIR

Commencement at Madison College

The campus at Madison College is always a busy place, but the week end of August 25-27, 1950, found an even greater stir of activity pervading the institution. It was Commencement time! Guests arrived to see relatives or friends take their part in the graduation exercises. Members of the graduating classes, a total of 78 persons, were greeting friends and relatives, and those who were leaving were busy packing their belongings as well.

There were eight graduating classes: the college seniors, the professional nurses, X-ray technicians, laboratory technicians, graduates of the Pace Course in Business Administration, secretarial graduates, attendant nurses, and the high school seniors.

Ferns, palms, potted plants, and beautiful flowers made a charming setting for the Commencement exercises. The address for the Conservation Service was given by Elder W. P. Lockwood, from Lexington, Kentucky. Elder R. H. Wentland, Home Missionary and Sabbath School Secretary of the Southern Union Conference, delivered the Baccalaureate sermon, while Elder Neal C. Wilson, President of the Egyptian Mission Field, gave the Commencement address.

SECRETARIES NEEDED!

GREETINGS! to all students who are now ready to enter college. If you have not already chosen your school, turn your eyes to Madison. Many have not yet chosen what they wish to study. The Secretarial Course, either two or four-year, invites you to study its curriculum.

The demand is great for good stenographers. Especially during the past few weeks, here on our campus, I have had calls for several office helpers, and I have had to turn them down.

Every student in our department has been employed in one of our campus offices: in the dean's office, registrar's office, labor department office, public relations' office, food factory offices, mimeograph department office, and in several of the doctors' offices.

This year we are adding switchboard training. We have a switchboard with 107 interdepartmental lines, and six trunk lines. This is the largest and busiest single operated board anywhere around Nashville. At the present we are training several new girls, and they are anxious to begin work.

We are also planning on Medical Dictation for the Advanced Shorthand students

this year. We have a great need for medical stenographic help, right here, as well as away.

We want and need consecrated young people to train. "When a worker is selected for an office, that office of itself does not bring to him capability that he did not have before. A high position does not give to the character Christian virtues." Vol. 9, p. 277.

We shall be happy to send you any further information, also a detailed curriculum of either of our courses. I hope you enjoy the following poem as I do.

What Makes An Office Go?

Sometimes I stop and think, "What makes an office go?"

It's not the polished desks, the files that stand arow,

It's not the sheets and forms that pass from hand to hand,

Nor yet the gadgets and machines—I understand

Full well it's not the THINGS that make a business grow.

An office is the men, the women, girls, and boys

Who find in work the satisfactions and the joys

That always flow from tasks that have a common end,

In which the minds and hands of many workers blend

In friendly sympathy that makes for equipoise.

An office is a way to earn a livelihood, But with an attitude of helpfulness it could

Become a way of cheery, human fellowships.

On days when tasks come thick and fast and someone slips,

It could display a kindly, friendly brotherhood.

What makes an office go? It's people—you and I.

And all the rest who work with us, who sell or buy.

For if we will it so, the office can become

A pleasant, sunny place resounding with the hum

Of cheerful work that makes the busy hours fly.

—CHARLES REIGNER

Mrs. Oline Peck
Secretarial Instructor

Madison College Needs Housing

Because of the many requests from people from almost every state in the Union—and many of these are young married couples—we are sorely in need of places for them to live. Many of our student rooms will have three occupants. We have requests now from about twenty married couples for housing which we are unable to provide. If there are those SURVEY readers who could furnish, either by gift, loan, or rental, a house trailer, we could use it to very good advantage. There may be those who would like to furnish the money for the construction of small housing units for these young married people. Those who are interested communicate with C. O. Franz, General Manager, Madison College and Madison Sanitarium-Hospital.

NOTICE

THE MEDICAL CADET TRAINING PROGRAM

will begin October 1, 1950, at one o'clock and will be given each Sunday afternoon and part of the evening for two quarters. Address all inquiries to

WARREN OAKES
Box 1862
Madison College, Tenn.

THE 41ST ANNUAL CONVENTION of

SOUTHERN SELF-SUPPORTING WORKERS

Thursday Evening, October 19,
through

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—M. BESSIE DEGRAW
Convention Secretary

The Madison Survey

VOL. XXXII, No. 19

MADISON COLLEGE, TENNESSEE

OCTOBER 1, 1950

MADISON COLLEGE and MADISON SANITARIUM and HOSPITAL ISSUE

THIS issue of the SURVEY is being used by the Madison College and Madison Sanitarium and Hospital to tell again the story of our institution, which is presently engaged in a program to raise \$800,000 for urgently needed buildings and improvements.

The Public Relations Department, in cooperation with the Music Department of the College, has worked out a unique and interesting program for appearances before many of the civic clubs of Tennessee. The first club to be visited is the Rotary Club of Nashville, which has been scheduled for October 3. It is planned to have a program of sweet music with a five to

seven-minute talk about Madison—its history, work, and objectives. The music will consist of duets by two Chinese young men singing in their native language, a quartet of young ladies from the Hawaiian Islands singing some of their Islands' haunting melodies, a trumpet trio, and a cello and piano duet. The program will close with the song "Aloha" by the entire group.

Copies of this issue of the SURVEY, with other information concerning Madison, will be given to persons interested in the great work being done at Madison by a large, fine group of unselfish men and women of Christian ideals.



Publicity Program Group

Madison College in Retrospect

In 1904 a small group of educators from Emmanuel Missionary College in Michigan came to Tennessee for the purpose of establishing an educational institution where students and others could secure a good education if they were willing to work for it.

In 1905 the state of Tennessee granted the group a charter as an eleemosynary institution under the General Welfare Act. The sight chosen for the school was a 400-acre farm on the Cumberland River near Madison, Tennessee, about ten miles out from the heart of Nashville.

The school was first known as the Nashville Agricultural and Normal Institute. It met the standards of the Tennessee Department of Education. The Madison Rural Sanitarium and Hospital began in a small cottage and has grown steadily to a well-known 165-bed patient capacity institution. Its nursing course is fully accredited and its courses in laboratory and technician's work meet the medical standards of the state.

As the institution's activities increased, the leaders decided in 1924 to form a second corporation, known as the Rural Educational Association. The Nashville Agricultural and Normal Institute leased all of its holdings to the Rural Educational Association, which has since operated the institution. It was about this time that the name of Madison College and Madison Sanitarium and Hospital became a fixed name for the institution.

Madison students have always been encouraged to go out and start similar institutions on the self-supporting basis. This extension work began in the very early years of the institution's history and is now represented by many other similar centers located in the southern part of the United States.

Many of Madison's students have taken

the medical course and returned to the South. Her nurses are in the rural institutions and rural units and other institutions. It also supplies teachers to rural schools, and many of its men and women are serving as missionaries in foreign lands.

A New Thing Under the Sun

There *are* new things, and here is one: a school that is self-supporting; a school that receives no aid from public or invested funds, and asks none; a school that young men and women may enter without money, finish standard courses of study under well-prepared teachers, gain practical experience for life and for making a living, and leave unhampered by debt; a school that has succeeded in making all instruction definite, attractive, inspiring, and practical; a school that has succeeded in dignifying manual labor and making it highly profitable both educationally and financially.

If you are interested in education or in the welfare of earnest, hardworking young men and women, you

will want to know about Madison.

Madison College is located on hills overlooking a great bend of the Cumberland River, ten miles above Nashville. The sweeping view across hills and valleys in all directions is inspiring. Still more inspiring, however, is the vision of those who founded the school and who, through forty-five years, have wrought unselfishly, persistently, and wisely for its development.

Here students, teachers, and directors, working together, constitute a self-supporting, democratic, educational community, the like of which I do not know—a fulfillment of the hopes and dreams of educators and philanthropists.

I have seen many schools of all grades in many countries, but none more interest-

Our building and improvement program is urgently needed. It will cost \$800,000. By the Lord's help and your help we will reach our goal. We are counting on you!

ing than this. Nowhere else have I seen so much accomplished with so little money. I know of no other place where so much can be accomplished by the investment of the small amount of money now needed by this school to provide the buildings and equipment necessary for a logical expansion of its work.

I commend it to your careful and prayerful consideration.

P. P. CLAXTON.

(Dr. P. P. Claxton was formerly United States Commissioner of Education under Presidents Taft, Wilson, and Harding. He is presently the president emeritus of Austin Peay State College in Clarksville, Tennessee.)

A Message from the President

Madison College has a commendable past, and its future growth is limited only by its lack of facilities. At present the College with its hospital and sanitarium is operating in greatly crowded quarters. Each year the faculty is obliged, with regret, to turn away many worthy students because of limited facilities.

The governing body of our institution, after thorough study, resolved to launch out upon a long-range expansion program, calling for an expenditure of \$800,000. This sum will provide a group of seven urgently needed buildings, along with some especially needed improvements and equipment.

Four of the buildings are for the use of the Madison Sanitarium and Hospital, which is operated by, and in connection with, the College; and three of the buildings are for improvement of the College facilities.

In the past friends of Madison have responded nobly and generously to our needs, for which we are most thankful. We are counting on them again to assist in putting over our present plan for growth and added service for the benefit and uplift of developing manhood.

W. E. STRAW.

Any donation to our program, large or small, will be greatly appreciated by the self-sacrificing men and women giving their lives to this worthy work.

A Message from the Medical Director

The community hospital unites its efforts with those of the church and school to minister to the spiritual, educational, and physical needs of the people.

For this service the Madison Sanitarium and Hospital is known and loved by an ever-expanding community, which now extends to all surrounding states and beyond.

The institution is preparing young men and young women to do a similar work in other communities of the Southland as well as elsewhere. With its well-trained staff, the institution offers a consulting service to its smaller sister institutions, enabling them to maintain a higher professional and ethical standard of service.

Many added facilities are now necessary for its expanding program. It must, therefore, look to its many friends to aid in adding these facilities so that these services can be continued and broadened.

JULIAN C. GANT, M.D.

Looking Forward

From the history of Madison College, one can

see that the record is one of development and growth. This is shown in the value of the buildings and land and in the increasing number of students taking advantage of the opportunity of earning their way as they secure their education. It is an education not only in book knowledge, but also in the use of the hands, which is gained in one or more of the various manual training courses.

Forty-six years of growth, with a rich heritage of young men and women trained to become useful citizens and Christians of high character and worth—this is the record of Madison College. The reputation of Madison College has spread throughout our entire country and into foreign lands. This year there were requests for admittance to the College from Africa, China, Japan, Korea, the islands of the Pacific, and most of the sections of

the world. Unfortunately, many must be turned down for lack of facilities.

The buildings and improvements decided upon as urgently needed will serve a two-fold purpose. They will provide for the ever-increasing opportunities in both the College and in the sanitarium and hospital, all quarters of which are overcrowded; and they will make available a broader training in industries and professional work.

The institution is counting on its many friends and other persons who are interested in providing opportunities for worthy young people to obtain an education and to broaden the area of service.

The Madison Program

Madison College was founded upon the principle that education means "the harmonious development of the physical, the mental, and the spiritual powers."

Popular education is confined largely to the mental development of young people. Madison College believes that this is an essential factor in education, but only one of the essentials. It is during school days that young people are forming their ideals in life. These ideals are developed from the environment and the things about which they are thinking. Therefore, it seems essential that the highest ideals ever given to man, those of the great Master Teacher, should be held before our youth during this period.

Madison College was established to demonstrate the dignity of labor. It endeavors to show that building a house, or repairing an automobile, or raising a vegetable garden, or preparing a good meal, are as honorable and dignified as to conjugate a Latin verb, or to work out a problem in mathematics. To this end a program of practical education has been arranged in which work and study go hand in hand. Here students work, as well as study, under the direction of teachers who believe in the dignity of labor and who are not afraid to don overalls and work with their students on the job while teaching them the practical side of such industrial arts as the building and mechanical trades and agriculture. Even the busy sanitarium doctors have demonstrated their belief in this program by giving many hours of labor in the construction of faculty homes.

Every student, before graduating from Madison College, is obliged to take some vocational courses; and the majority have mastered some trade by which, if necessary, they can earn a living. Many who have gone out from Madison to establish institutions of similar nature have been able to lead out in their own building programs, manage their farms, and build up their work with the help of their students, as has been done at Madison.

How Much Should I Give?

These two points should be considered: One—in a world of turmoil and uncertainty some of the best investments I can make are for the Christian education of young people, the leaders of tomorrow, on whom the nation depends to lead out in the years to come. Two—this is not charity. It is an investment for all time—in a material way by making available a well-planned and well-equipped institution, and in a Christian way by furnishing consecrated teachers who will continue to turn out well-trained youth of high moral and spiritual caliber.

All checks, gifts, and donations should be made payable to and directed to the Rural Educational Association, Attention: William E. Patterson.

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—M. BESSIE DEGRAW
Convention Secretary

The Madison Survey

VOL. XXXII, No. 21

MADISON COLLEGE, TENNESSEE

DECEMBER 1, 1950

MADISON COLLEGE AND MADISON SANITARIUM AND HOSPITAL WELCOMES NEW PRESIDENT



ELDER WESLEY AMUNDSEN

With the arrival of the new president of Madison College and Madison Sanitarium and Hospital comes naturally the introduction of such an individual to the readers of the SURVEY. In our interview with Elder Wesley Amundsen we find that he was born in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, and was reared in a Methodist home. At an early age, his family moved to northern Minnesota, up near Duluth.

He served in the United States army both during the time of the Mexican border incident, and also during World War I. Shortly after his discharge from the service, both he and his wife, the former Betty Katherine Sapin, accepted God's message for today and were baptized.

From this point it was but a step to one of our schools, which was followed by a

period of teaching church school in the cold northern climate of Minnesota. After some time in ministerial work they were sent to the mission fields, where Elder Amundsen served as mission station director for a time and later as secretary-treasurer of the Bolivian Mission.

Elder Amundsen has had considerable experience as pastor-evangelist also, both in the Spanish and the English fields of service. For some years he served as home missionary, Sabbath-school and missionary volunteer secretary in the Southwestern Union field. While president of the Texico Conference, he was called back into foreign mission service in the Inter-American Division as home missionary, Sabbath-school, and temperance secretary, and as a member of the Division Executive Committee. During the ten years spent in Inter-America, Elder Amundsen promoted a strong laymen's soul-winning program. He informs us that more than 1,200 lay preachers at present are engaged in self-supporting evangelism, and that not less than fifty per cent of the baptisms in that great field have come through the work of laymen.

If there is anything Elder Amundsen has upon his heart more than any other thing in connection with the closing work of the gospel, it is that of the training of laymen for their place in God's great program of soul-winning.

"I believe," said Elder Amundsen, "here at the Madison institution are to be found some of the greatest opportunities for the development of self-supporting soul-winning laymen, of any place that I have ever seen. Here are all the facilities—a college, the medical institution, the farm, and everything that is conducive to just this type of work. If we rightly use these facilities, God will honor our efforts and we shall see a great revival of the self-

supporting, soul-winning work in this part of the world field."

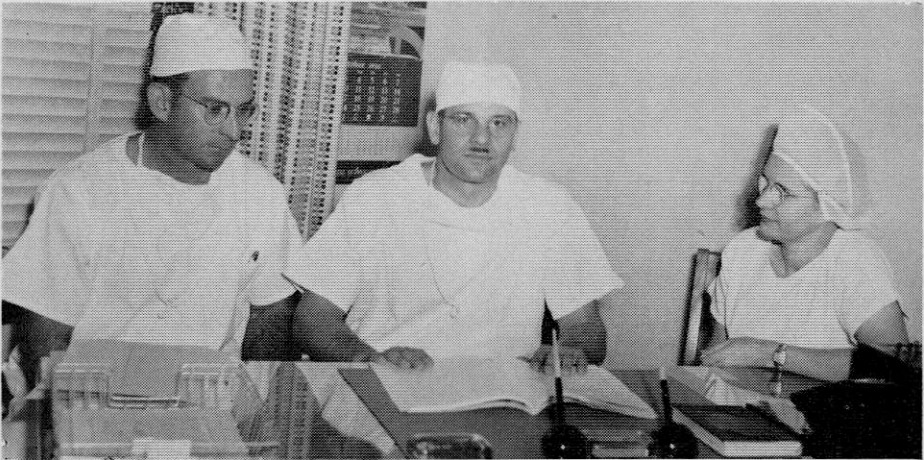
Present plans for the development of the latent talents found among students and others here have not been fully outlined as yet, but we feel that the future has great things in store for us.

At the time of the General Conference session at San Francisco, Elder Amundsen was elected one of the associate secretaries of the Home Missionary Department of the General Conference. Barely had he entered into his duties when, at

the recent Autumn Council, he was called to unite with the Madison group as president. The General Conference Committee reluctantly acceded to the request; and Elder and Mrs. Amundsen, following what they believe to be a call of God, consented to cast their lot with us.

We ask for your prayers for the work here in the Southland and for the work of this God-ordained institution and may the Spirit of the living God be the guiding influence in all that shall be planned for and accomplished.

MADISON SANITARIUM AND HOSPITAL ADDS OPERATING ROOM PERSONNEL



BERNARD V. BOWEN DR. JAMES D. SCHULER MRS. BESSIE WEIR

As in all its other departments, Madison Sanitarium and Hospital is advancing in its operating room work. According to Dr. James D. Schuler, Chief Surgeon, new techniques are being added constantly. Mr. Bernard V. Bowen, of the Charity Hospital at Shreveport, Louisiana, has joined our staff as chief anesthetist, replacing Miss Pauline Burk, who was recently married. Mr. Bowen was born at Madison, and spent his early school days here. He took his nurses' training at Paradise Valley Sanitarium in National City, California, and specialized in anesthesia at the Norwegian-American Hospital in Chicago. His wide experience in anesthesia makes available refined techniques which add greatly to the patients' comfort and safety. Mr. Bowen is also conducting a School of Anesthesia which is accredited by the American Association of Nurse Anesthetists. There will be an opening for two students February 1 and one student May 1, 1951. Only registered nurses are accepted for the course. Any-

one interested should contact Mr. Bowen, Box 1904, Madison College, Tennessee.

Mrs. Bessie Weir, a graduate of the Loma Linda School of Nursing, who was formerly supervisor in our surgical ward, has returned from a four-months' post-graduate course in Operating Room Technique and Management at the Graduate Hospital of the University of Pennsylvania. She has now assumed her position as operating room supervisor.

Miss Josephine Mattson, a graduate of Madison College School of Nursing, and anesthetist at Nashville General Hospital, is doing relief anesthesia; and William Schwab and Miss Alice Furber, both registered nurses, are assisting in the department. There are three anesthetists on call. This makes both major operating rooms and the minor operating room available for surgery at all times.

With the expanded facilities in the operating room, and more ably-trained assistants, fuller schedules and better service can be given to patients and surgeons.

News Items of Campus Activities

Madison College opened its doors for its 46th year on September 18. To date enrollments in the various divisions, curriculums, and courses are as follows: college, 226; nurses' training school, 65; attendant nursing, 17; laboratory technician, 33; X-ray, 9; academy, 73; church school, 80. Capacity limits enrollment. Every available space on our campus is taken, and in addition to this there are three students in a number of rooms in both Williams Hall and Gotzian Home, as well as in our various men's residences over the campus. Thirty-six states and eleven foreign countries are represented by students. Foreign countries represented are Canada, China, Colombia, Cuba, Haiti, Hawaii, Philippine Islands, Puerto Rico, South Africa, Switzerland, and the Turk Islands of British West Indies. It would be interesting to give the numbers from the various states and name the states, but space won't permit.

An excellent spirit pervades the entire campus. Students and teachers are working together to make this one of the best school years in the history of the institution.

In addition to the various organizations on our campus, such as our religious and educational organizations, we have an active Student Teacher Council that meets regularly each week, where together the interests of the institution are given consideration. Recently this council was given the responsibility of initiating a school paper for local campus distribution.

Under the direction of William E. Paterson, of the Public Relations Department, programs have been presented to a number of the civic clubs in the Nashville area. These programs, which have consisted of music and short speeches, have been favorably received.

On October 19-22 the self-supporting workers from throughout the field held their convention on the campus. It was very helpful to the people living on the campus to have these workers present for the week end. Their reports were an inspiration.

Madison has revived its Layman's League. For years it was known as the Junior Layman's League. It is now known as the Madison College Layman's League. The League is one of the most active campus organizations.

A recent letter from the former president, W. E. Straw, states that he believes Madison has the strongest faculty that it has had in recent years. A number of new teachers have joined the staff. Mr. and Mrs. Harold E. Mitzelfelt, from Au-

burn Academy, Auburn, Washington, and former head of the Music Department in Atlantic Union College, is in the Music Department. Professor Mitzelfelt heads the Department and is arousing new life and interest in it. This is particularly true in the re-organization of the Madison College band. Mr. Felix Lorenz comes from the Theological Seminary, Takoma Park, D. C., to head the Bible Department. Mrs. Lorenz is in charge of the college cafeteria. Mr. Warren Oakes, who finished his Master's Degree at George Peabody College, is dean of men. He is also in charge of the personnel work. Mr. Dallas Colvin, from Jefferson, Texas, heads the junior academy. With him is Mrs. Lila Marshall, from Red Bluff, California. Mrs. Mary L. Van Slyke from Berea Academy, Jefferson, Texas, has charge of the normal training school and heads the elementary teacher training department. The first three grades are taught by Mrs. J. L. Prunty, from Yucaipa, California. Miss Katherine Poulous, a graduate of St. Helena, with a B.S. in nurses' education from Pacific Union College, comes as the dean of Gotzian Home. She is also a member of the school of nursing staff. More recently, Elder Amundsen, one of the associate secretaries of the General Conference Home Missionary Department, and for many years with the Home Missionary and Sabbath School Departments of the Inter-American Division, is the new president.

We welcome all these new teachers.

A Call to Prayer

The Lord has clearly revealed through His prophets that just prior to the outpouring of the Holy Spirit in "latter rain" power, the church would be seeking the Lord in order to obtain purity of heart. So as to be in condition for this experience, the workers connected with all the services of Madison College and the Madison Sanitarium and Hospital, met together for the purpose of obtaining an "upper room" experience during the recent Week of Prayer period.

It was Jesus who said, "Seek ye first the kingdom of God and His righteousness," and it was this type of "seeking" that the group of believers did during the evening sessions they spent together in Bible study and prayer.

We were also reminded that the messenger of the Lord has stated that "a revival of true godliness among us is the greatest and most urgent of all our needs. To seek this should be our first work. . . a revival need be expected only in answer to prayer." Mrs. E. G. White, in *Review and Herald*, March 22, 1887.

Elder Wesley Amundsen presented to us, on the opening night, a positive message with a call to this type of an experience. Through the succeeding days not only were meetings conducted in the evenings, but special prayer groups, made up of workers in the various departments, met morning by morning to pray for the preparation of heart and life necessary for the reception of the Holy Spirit. We were happy to have such speakers as Elder G. A. Coon, Prof. J. A. Tucker, and Dr. J. C. Gant present vital counsel and admonition during these meetings. The prayers and testimonies of those in attendance indicated the Spirit of the Lord was indeed at work upon our hearts.

It is the time of the "latter rain," and God has told us in no uncertain terms to ask for the "rain in the time of the latter rain," and with the asking and the preparation of heart, God will supply the "rain." We have been told that we are to "pray that the mighty energies of the Holy Spirit, with all their quickening, recuperative and transforming powers, may fall like an electric shock on the palsy-stricken soul, causing every nerve to thrill with new life, restoring the whole man from his dead, earthly state to spiritual soundness." *Testimonies*, Volume 5, p. 267. And again: "This promised blessing (Holy Spirit) claimed by faith brings all other blessings in its train." *Desire of Ages*, p. 672. But the Holy Spirit will not come without earnest prayer, as testified by the following statement: "The descent of the Holy Spirit upon the church is looked forward to as in the future; but it is the privilege of the church to have it now. Seek for it, pray for it, believe for it. We must have it, and Heaven is waiting to bestow it."

May the Lord continue His work of grace upon our hearts so that we as workers here in this God-planted institution, may continue on to follow the Lord into that larger experience of self-surrender and the full reception of the Holy Spirit for the finishing of the work.

—WESLEY AMUNDSEN.

Needs for and Methods of Giving

Recently a request was received, asking how a bequest to Madison College or Madison Sanitarium and Hospital should be drawn. We welcome inquiries from friends and alumni of Madison College and of Madison Sanitarium and Hospital regarding benefactions, small or large,

and will gladly supply any information desired concerning the program and needs of our institution. Like practically all colleges, ours is not entirely supported by student fees. The institution lives within its means, means earned in the various industries, and from an income made by the Sanitarium and Hospital.

Buildings, major improvements, and general development depend upon the gifts of men and women of vision and discernment—those who are convinced that a most enduring investment can be made in the training of present and future citizens for services to God and man.

Bear in mind that a contribution for general or specific purposes is a most ideal gift, and that it is deductible from taxable income up to 15 per cent of net income.

Where there's a will, there's a way to provide for the establishment and maintenance of projects dear to a donor's heart. Many people plan to dispose of their estates in an orderly manner, with a view to preventing unnecessary shrinkage, but for one reason or another they defer the making of wills until it is too late. A large measure of satisfaction and peace of mind will come to the man or woman who has done the best he can in making provision for the future.

For the benefit of those who wish to leave funds or make wills in favor of Madison College and Madison Sanitarium and Hospital we suggest an unrestricted endowment bequest which can be made as follows:

"I give, bequeath, and devise to the Rural Educational Association, incorporated under the laws of the State of Tennessee and located in Davidson County, Tennessee the sum of dollars (\$.....)."
Post Office Address: Madison College, Tennessee.

If further information regarding gifts, annuity bonds, life estate pledges or life insurance bequests is desired, President Wesley Amundsen will gladly supply you with information needed.

Student Barber Wanted

There is an opening at Madison College for a barber who can pass the Tennessee Board. It should be possible to carry a 50 per cent shop time and up to twelve hours of college credit. If interested, write to:

C. O. Franz, General Manager, Madison College, Tennessee.

The Madison Survey

VOL. XXXII, No. 21

MADISON COLLEGE, TENNESSEE

DECEMBER 15, 1950

HOLDING FAST TO THE GUIDING PRINCIPLES

It is not essential that we repeat here statements which have often been printed in the SURVEY, regarding the founding and purpose of the Madison institution. No doubt our readers are well acquainted with all of this. However, we do feel that a word as to present and future plans might be in order.

With the call to take the office of president of Madison College and Sanitarium-Hospital institutions and their related industries, came also a sense of sacred responsibility in the discharge of the trust imposed upon me. That God divinely indicated that there should be institutions of this nature in the Southland, where self-supporting missionaries might be trained for home and foreign fields, is certain. The blueprint as to how the work should be done has also been handed down to us. We are to build upon the old foundation principles.

It is to be kept in mind, however, that we live and move and have our being in a rapidly changing world, a world filled with strife and variance, a world where two great forces are locked in the death struggle for supremacy. Times have changed since men and women came to the Neely Bend farm in Tennessee and worked the land with horse-drawn farm implements. We no longer use the smoky-chimney lamps with which to light up the classrooms or our homes. Ours is a highly scientific and technical age. Furthermore, it is decidedly a competitive age in which we find ourselves; and we must improve our opportunities and methods for service. In the words of Ernest R. Breech, executive vice-president of the Ford Motor Company, "This spirit—this underlying urge to improve—is a tremendously powerful force." In view of the demands of the hour, we must move forward. God leads no backward movements. We do not purpose to seek to improve upon the plan, for the guiding principles of this institution admit of no change.

There are, therefore, certain facts that we need to review as regards the training plans for self-supporting missionary workers.

1. It is basic that we obtain as students, men and women who have a definite purpose in coming here. It is not enough that students come because they can work their way through college. We must have individuals who have a clear vision of the work that they are to do in the future for God and humanity.

2. It is the purpose of this administration to do all that it is possible to do to assist such students to obtain the training essential for the fulfilling of their objectives.

3. We are not necessarily an industrial college as such, our objectives reach out beyond the immediate preparation of youth for a place in the industrial world. Madison College and its affiliates purpose to provide vocational training to their students in order that they may use this knowledge for their self-support while they are doing Christian missionary work, and helping to give to the world God's closing gospel message.

4. We purpose to train men and women, married or unmarried, in such lines as medical missionary evangelism. This training includes the continued development of lines of instruction already being provided. The plan of instruction as carried forward under the various Divisions of Arts and Sciences; Agriculture; Health, Nursing, and Medical Technology; Household Arts and Nutrition; and Industrial Education, are all to be integrated into this overall plan for the developing of self-supporting missionary workers.

5. We purpose to assist and encourage in the establishment of small sanitariums, preferably in rural areas; and in the same way help family groups to find their place on the soil where they can demonstrate the principles of true Christianity through their industry in the community. Others are to be guided in their plans for estab-

lishing rest homes for convalescents. And in this way the work of the gospel is to be spread throughout the world.

We believe that the field of service of the Madison project is much wider than many think. In these days when there are scores of youth who have completed their education in the liberal arts colleges but who find themselves without employment, we believe that a post-graduate work can be offered at Madison along the lines of medical missionary training, thus helping these individuals to find a place for their talents in doing self-supporting missionary work.

6. Furthermore, it is our purpose to work in cooperation with our brethren who may be engaged in other lines of Christian ministry and service, in every way possible. We do not stand aloof but desire that a spirit of true unity of purpose may mark our every advance and endeavor.

Says the messenger of the Lord:

"If ever the Lord has spoken by me, He speaks when I say that the workers engaged in educational lines, in ministerial lines, and in medical missionary lines must stand as a unit, all laboring under the supervision of God, one helping the other, each blessing each."

Special Testimonies, Series B, No. 8.

May we as one body in Christ do this very thing, every man standing in his lot. Thus a great work will be accomplished for God. We shall appreciate any suggestions, comments, or inquiries that our readers may desire to send in to us. Do pray for the work here at Madison.

WESLEY AMUNDSEN
President

COLLEGE WEEK OF PRAYER

The presence and blessings of God pervaded this campus during the Week of Prayer, October 27 to November 4, 1950. Elder L. M. Nelson, M. V. Secretary of the Southern Union, conducted this campaign for souls. There were two meetings during the daytime, one at seven in the morning, the other at one, to accommodate the students' work program. Then there was the evening meeting for all.

Elder Nelson's messages were frank, stirring appeals, entirely dispassionate; and the responses were deep-seated and genuine. The entire community feels the impact of this spiritual feast. Elder Teddric Mohr, local conference M. V. leader, worked with Elder Nelson, especially with the music and in the church school.

A baptismal class is being held Sabbath mornings, and it is hoped that these young people may be baptized before the holiday vacation.

SELECTIONS

We should never give sanction to sin by our words or our deeds, our silence or our presence.

—*Desire of Ages*, page 152.

There is no limit to the usefulness of one who, putting aside self, makes room for the working of the Holy Spirit upon his heart, and lives a life wholly consecrated to God.

—*The Ministry of Healing*, page 159.

Our words are winged messengers, witnesses for or against our Christ, vehicles for sharing our faith or means by which we deny our Lord.

—*Youth's Instructor*
November 7, 1950

REDUCE YOUR TAXES

Great tax savings can be effected through charitable contributions. Such contributions are encouraged by our government. Individuals may deduct gifts to organized charities up to 15% of their adjusted gross income with substantial tax savings up to 84.3%. Corporations may deduct gifts to organized charities up to 5% of their net taxable incomes with tax savings for most corporations of 42% for the year 1950 and 45% for the year 1951.

Table I illustrates tax savings and net percentage cost per gift by individuals in the different income brackets. Tax savings to individuals with incomes under \$5,000 range from 17.4% to 23.7% in 1950 and from 20% to 26% in 1951. (See Table I.)

Substantial tax savings can be made by corporations through gifts to charity. At the current normal and surtax rate of 42% for the year 1950 and 45% for the year 1951 (for corporations with an income of \$25,000 or over) the actual net cost of a gift is only 58c to 55c for each dollar donated. The net cost of varying amounts for gifts as made by corporations is shown in Table II.

TABLE I

Taxable Income Groups	Amount of Gift (15% Deductible Limit)*	Tax Savings*		Net Cost to Individual*	
		1950	1951	1950	1951
\$ 5,000	\$ 750	\$ 177.45	\$ 195.00	\$ 572.55	\$ 555.00
7,500	1,125	307.12	337.50	817.88	787.50
10,000	1,500	464.10	510.00	1,035.90	990.00
15,000	2,250	916.83	1,007.50	1,333.17	1,242.50
20,000	3,000	1,419.60	1,560.00	1,580.40	1,440.00
30,000	4,500	2,525.25	2,775.00	1,974.75	1,725.00
40,000	6,000	3,621.80	3,980.00	2,378.20	2,020.00
50,000	7,500	4,873.05	5,355.00	2,626.95	2,145.00
60,000	9,000	6,142.50	6,750.00	2,857.50	2,250.00
80,000	12,000	8,790.60	9,660.00	3,209.40	2,340.00
100,000	15,000	11,739.00	12,900.00	3,261.00	2,100.00
150,000	22,500	18,423.69	20,025.00	4,076.31	2,475.00
250,000	37,500	31,633.86	34,125.00	5,866.14	3,375.00

TABLE II

Amount of Gift	Tax Savings*		Net Cost to Corporation	
	1950	1951	1950	1951
\$ 5,000	\$ 2,100	\$ 2,250	\$ 2,900	\$ 2,750
10,000	4,200	4,500	5,800	5,500
25,000	10,500	11,250	14,500	13,750
50,000	21,000	22,500	29,000	27,500
100,000	42,000	45,000	58,000	55,000
250,000	105,000	112,500	145,000	137,500

*Saving will be substantially more in the event an excess profits tax act is enacted.

Additional tax savings through gifts of securities can be made by individuals who own securities in which unrealized profits exist by donating these securities instead of cash to charity. If the securities are donated, there is no tax to the individual on the unrealized profits. If the securities were sold and the profits realized, they would be taxed at a net rate of 25% if the securities had been held for more than six months. The following example shows how additional tax savings can be made by individuals: EXAMPLE (Based on 1950 rates):

Individual's taxable income	\$70,000
Gift to be made	\$10,000
Securities now worth	\$10,000
Original cost	6,000
Unrealized profit	\$ 4,000
25% tax saved on \$4,000 profit	\$ 1,000*
Tax savings through deductions for gift (at 70.98% of gift for income shown)	7,098
Total tax savings through donation of securities instead of cash	8,098
Net cost to individual of \$10,000 gift	\$ 1,902

*The greater the profit the greater the tax saving.

IMPORTANT—If an individual or corporation desires to make a gift of securities, the pledge card or letter should not specify a definite dollar amount but should merely show the number of shares and securities that he is donating. Stock certificates may be split to approximate the gift you wish to make.

NOTE—Material for this article was prepared by the American Hospital Association with the advice of Harris, Kerr and Forster, accountants and auditors, and is based on the tax laws as of the date of this publication, October, 1950.

NEEDS FOR AND METHODS OF GIVING

Recently a request was received asking how a bequest to Madison College or Madison Sanitarium and Hospital should be drawn. We welcome inquiries from friends and alumni of Madison College and of Madison Sanitarium and Hospital regarding benefactions, small or large, and will gladly supply any information desired

concerning the program and needs of our institution. Like practically all colleges, ours is not entirely supported by student fees. The institution lives within its means, means earned in the various industries, and from an income made by the Sanitarium and Hospital.

Buildings, major improvements, and general developments depend upon the gifts of men and women of vision and discernment—those who are convinced that a most enduring investment can be made in the training of present and future citizens for services to God and man.

Bear in mind that a contribution for general or specific purposes is a most ideal gift, and that it is deductible from taxable income up to 15% of net income.

Where there's a will, there's a way to provide for the establishment and maintenance of projects dear to a donor's heart. Many people plan to dispose of their estates in an orderly manner, with a view to preventing unnecessary shrinkage, but for one reason or another they defer the making of wills until it is too late. A large measure of satisfaction and peace of mind will come to the man or woman who has done the best he can in making provision for the future.

For the benefit of those who wish to leave funds or make wills in favor of Madison College and Madison Sanitarium and Hospital we suggest an unrestricted endowment bequest which can be made as follows:

"I give, bequeath, and devise to the Rural Educational Association, incorporated under the laws of the state of Tennessee and located in Davidson County, Tennessee the sum of _____ dollars (\$_____)."

Post Office Address: Madison College, Tennessee

If further information regarding gifts, annuity bonds, life estate pledges or life insurance bequests is desired, President Wesley Amundsen will gladly supply you with information needed.

WHY NOT KEEP MADISON IN MIND?

Elsewhere in this issue of the SURVEY appears an article entitled "Reduce Your Taxes." Madison College and Madison Sanitarium and Hospital, operated as the Rural Educational Association for educational, religious, and charitable purposes, come within the scope of organization defined as organized charity and are eligible for all the benefits the government allows with reference to gifts and donations.

In a letter of October 30, 1950 the Commissioner of the Bureau of Internal Revenue reaffirms a previous bureau ruling of January 28, 1938. We quote from the letter of October 30, 1950:

"It is the opinion of this office, based upon the evidence presented, that you are exempt from Federal income tax under the provisions of section 101(6) of the Internal Revenue Code and corresponding provisions of prior revenue acts, as it is shown that you are organized and operated exclusively for educational, religious and charitable purposes."

"Contributions made to you are deductible by the donors in computing their taxable net income in the manner and to the extent provided by section 23(o) and (q) of the Internal Revenue Code, and corresponding provisions of prior revenue acts."

"Bequests, legacies, devises or transfers, to or for your use are deductible in arriving at the value of the net estate of a decedent for estate tax purposes in the manner and to the extent provided by sections 812(d) and 861(a)(3) of the Code and corresponding provisions of prior revenue acts. Gifts of property to you are deductible in computing net gifts for gift tax purposes in the manner and to the extent provided in section 1004(a)(2)(B) and 1004(b)(2) and (3) of the Code and corresponding provisions of prior revenue acts.

"Bureau letter of January 28, 1938, holding you exempt from Federal income tax under the provisions of section 101(6) of the Revenue Act of 1936 and the corresponding provisions of prior revenue acts is hereby affirmed."

We hope that our readers and friends will keep the Madison College and Madison Sanitarium and Hospital Building and Improvement Program in mind as they consider contemplated donations, gifts, and contributions for worthy causes. A careful reading and study of the article, "Reduce Your Taxes," will disclose unusual advantages for making charitable contributions.

Published semimonthly by Madison College, formerly Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute. Entered as second-class matter February 8, 1939, at the post office at Madison College, Tennessee, under the act of August 24, 1912.



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