

# The Madison Survey

VOL. XXXIII, No. 11

MADISON COLLEGE, TENNESSEE

JANUARY, 1952

## THE YEAR AHEAD

Another year has come to its end and the pages of history record the trying times through which the world has passed during 1951. The problems which have been with us have not been left behind, they are still very evident. We have stood

upon the threshold of another global conflict, but, thank God, the angels still hold the winds of strife and retard them so God's final work of preparing a people for the coming of Jesus may not be hindered.

In the spiritual realm we have seen the power of God moving upon the hearts of individuals. The church of

God moves on to new conquests in spite of "iron curtains" and threats to our civil and religious liberties.

We live in a very topsy-turvy world. A world of sorrows and frustrations; a world of violence and death, a world of pleasure and frivolity; a world of lower-

ing standards of morality and denial of God; a world that still challenges every Christian to do more for his fellow men, and for his God.

What will we do with the new year? The days are already speeding by. When

you read this article, the first month will almost have passed into history.

God calls upon us to do our best, our very best, in helping to finish the work of the gospel. Will we heed His call? Will we seek to do more? Will our consecration be more complete, our sinfulness less?

May the Lord guide each of us as we face up

to the challenge of this new year, and may His Holy Spirit be our counselor and guide through the days ahead. May rich blessings be yours throughout the year.

WESLEY AMUNDSEN, *President*

### To the New Year

One song for thee, New Year,  
One universal prayer;  
Teach us—all other teaching far above—  
To hide dark hate beneath the wings of love;  
To slay all hatred, strife,  
And live the larger life!  
To bind the wounds that bleed;  
To lift the fallen, lead the blind  
As only love can lead—  
To live for all mankind!

Teach us, New Year, to be  
Free men among the free;  
Our only master duty, with no God  
Save one—our Maker—monarchs of the sod!  
Teach us with all its might,  
Its darkness and its light,  
Its heartbeat tremulous,  
Its grief, its gloom,  
Its beauty and its bloom—  
God made the world for us!

—JAMES WHITCOMB RILEY



## ORGANIZATION OR DISINTEGRATION

God has one church in the world, and to it He has committed the task of carrying the saving gospel to all the world preparatory to the second advent of Christ and the setting up of His kingdom of glory.

Organization of God's church on earth is based on divine principles; "System and order are manifest in all the works of God throughout the universe." *Testimonies to Ministers*, p. 26.

"Angels work harmoniously. Perfect order characterizes all their movements." *Ibid.*, p. 28.

"Order is the law of heaven, and it should be the law of God's people on the earth." *Ibid.*, p. 26.

We should also keep in mind the thought that, "Christ is the head of the body, the church" (Col. 1:18); and "there are diversities of gifts, but the same spirit. And there are differences of administrations, but the same Lord." "For the body is one, and hath many members, and all the members of that one body, being many, are one body: so also is Christ." "Now ye are the body of Christ, and members in particular. And God hath set some in the church, first apostles, secondly prophets, thirdly teachers, after that miracles, then gifts of healing, helps, governments, diversities of tongues." *1 Cor. 12:4, 5, 12, 27, 28.*

God is not the author of confusion or disorganization. The body being made up of many members is to operate as a whole. The hand cannot say to the foot, I have no need of you, nor can the eye say to the ear, I have no need of you. Every part of the body has its function to perform and so should it be with the body of Christ,—His Church.

The age in which we live is fraught with grave dangers to the church. Just as disease afflicts the human body making necessary the removal of certain organs, so in the spiritual body of the church sin has caused evils to develop which hinder the proper functioning of the body. Strife and variance are on every hand. And the spirit of rebellion is in the very air we breathe. Men seek for the predominance and office, in an endeavor to be the greatest.

"Some have advanced the thought that as we near the close of time, every child of God will act independently of any religious organization. But I have been instructed by the Lord that in this work there is to be no such thing as every man's being independent. The stars of heaven are all under law, each influencing the other to do the will of God, yielding

their common obedience to the law that controls their action. And in order that the Lord's work may advance healthfully and solidly, His people must draw together." *Testimonies to Ministers*, p. 489.

Failure to follow God's counsel in the matter of organization will mean disintegration of whatever work we may be attempting to do, even though that work may apparently be in connection with the church. There are "disorderly elements" in the church today, ever seeking to control the work of God in some form or other. These "elements" are dangerous and are the cause of so much dissension and trouble in the body.

"How Satan would rejoice if he could succeed in his efforts to get in among this people, and disorganize the work at a time when thorough organization is essential, and will be the greatest power to keep out spurious uprisings, and to refute claims not endorsed by the word of God! We want to hold the lines evenly, that there shall be no breaking down of the system of organization and order that has been built up by wise, careful labor. License must not be given to disorderly elements that desire to control the work at this time." *Ibid.*

God has determined that there be an ordained priesthood, or ministry, in his church as well as an unordained lay ministry. The latter not to supersede the former. Christ ordained the twelve to be apostles. They are the first named among the gifts set in the church under the direction of Christ and the Holy Spirit.

Back in Israel's time, while the children of Israel were journeying in the Wilderness, several rebellions took place, some of which centered upon the man Moses. You will recall that this man Moses had sought to escape the responsibilities of leadership, but under the persuasion of God he finally consented to be the visible leader of the mighty hosts of Israel.

At one time when rebellion broke out in which both Miriam and Aaron had a part, God said: "Hear now my words: if there be a prophet among you, I Jehovah will make myself known unto him in a vision, I will speak to him in a dream. My servant Moses is not so; he is faithful in all my house: . . . wherefore then were ye not afraid to speak against my servant, against Moses?" *Numbers 12:6-8 A.R.V.*

You will notice that the rebellious ones had not simply spoken against an individual but it was "against my servant, against Moses." God had chosen Moses for the task of leadership, and God stood by His servant against the murmurers. To speak,



or act, in a derogatory manner against God's chosen servants is offensive to God. Even though the frail human instrument may make mistakes, nevertheless he is still God's anointed. David would not lift his finger, nor allow his soldiers to do so, against Saul during the trying days of persecution. He said of Saul, "he is God's anointed."

In the early days of the history of Madison, conference workers and the brethren who were developing the self-supporting institution plan were apparently in harmony. P. T. Magan wrote in 1908, referring to the purchase of the farm in 1904: "We at once began to plan to organize our school on a basis that would give us freedom to carry on the plan of education that we desired to see developed, and *at the same time would safeguard the institution to our denomination. After much counsel with Elders W. C. White, G. I. Butler, S. N. Haskell, and others, we decided upon a satisfactory plan of organization, and incorporated under the 'General Welfare Act' of the State of Tennessee.*" Leaflet "*Nashville Agricultural and Normal Institute,*" pp. 9, 10.

In the year 1909 the General Conference passed the following recommendation.

"Whereas, The Southland of the United States and the mission fields offer many opportunities for self-supporting school work; and—

"Whereas, Not a few of our people are planning to undertake this line of work; and,—

"Whereas, A close friendly relationship should exist between the organized work of the denomination and these self-supporting schools; therefore,—

"We recommend,—

"1. That the educational departments of our organized work, where these schools are located, provide for their representation in the conference educational department.

"2. That the educational departments assist in the selection of those who shall be encouraged to enter this line of work.

"3. That indorsement be given to those selected who need financial assistance, that those from whom funds are solicited may know whom to assist.

"4. That the organized work assist in locating said schools, and advise in the expenditure of funds secured from our people.

"5. That the closest bonds of sympathy and co-operation be maintained between these self-supporting schools and our organized work.

"6. That the educational departments be encouraged to so co-operate with these self-supporting schools that the utmost possible help may be rendered, and the best results accomplished.

"We further recommend, That our stronger conferences search out and encourage suitable persons to undertake this self-supporting work, and the workers thus selected be encouraged to pursue a course of instruction at the Nashville Agricultural and Normal Institute. (Madison College) General Conference Bulletin, 1909, pp. 372, 373." Quoted from leaflet, "Words of Encouragement to Self-supporting Workers," pp. 37, 38.

This recommendation is indicative of the close relationship that was to exist between the self-supporting work and the regular denominational work. There was to be no schism. The conferences were to give counsel and to assist in finding suitable persons to be trained at Madison.

Mrs. Ellen G. White was often called upon for counsel which she gave freely. Her great burden was for unity in the work of God. There was to be no division between clergy and laity. The work was ever to be one and no division, or disunity, was to be permitted to come in among the workers. Her counsel led her to write that,

"If men will not move in concert in the great and grand work for this time, there will be confusion. It is not a good sign when men refuse to unite with their brethren, and prefer to act alone. . . . On the other hand, the leaders among God's people are to guard against the danger of condemning the methods of individual workers who are led by the Lord to do a special work that but few are fitted to do. Let brethren in responsibility be slow to criticize the movements that are not in perfect harmony with their methods of labor. . . . God can and will use those who have not a thorough education in the schools of men." General Conference Bulletin, May, 1909, pp. 105, 225.

Let us keep the circle intact, holding up the hands of one another in all lines of Christian endeavor. Let us seek to follow the Bible plan as set forth in the following scripture:

"They help everyone his neighbor; and everyone saith to his brother, Be of good courage. So the carpenter encourageth the goldsmith, and he that smootheneth with the hammer, him that smiteth the anvil, saying of the soldering, It is good; and he fasteneth it with nails, that it should not be moved." *Isa. 41:6, 7 A.R.V.*



## STUDENT-TEACHER ASSOCIATION

### Campaigns for Student Housing

The need for better and more commodious student housing on the Madison College Campus has been apparent for some time. At present the young men are housed in at least five different areas, some of which are entirely inadequate. Nursing students have just about outgrown their quarters, and so consideration must be given to this situation.

The present plans are for the erection of an addition to the present girls' dormitory to be used for housing the nurses in training, and then add a wing to the present nurses' home and convert this building into a dormitory for the young men.

The students are enthusiastic over the

plan and have set themselves, together with faculty members and other workers, to raise \$10,000.00 toward the \$125,000.00 that will be needed for this project.

As this issue of the SURVEY goes to press some three hundred persons will be writing letters to SURVEY readers, inviting you to contribute to this fund. Naturally we trust that our readers will be as liberal as possible in order that we may commence building operation as soon as funds are available.

Many thanks for your favors and may the Lord bless you in basket and in store.

WESLEY AMUNDSEN, *President*

## PROGRESS AT MADISON

In connection with the Constituency Meeting of the Rural Educational Association (now the Nashville Agricultural and Normal Institute), held on December 1 and 2, 1951, a series of interesting reports of progress covering the past 5 or 6 years were presented by leaders of the principal divisions of the institution.

While we recognize that material growth alone is not necessarily a sign of God's blessing, yet the fact that, despite apparent insurmountable difficulties, there has been a very definite progress both in church activities and in the material development of Madison which has impressed many with the fact that God does have His hand over His work.

During the years 1946 to 1949 the membership of the Madison College church increased to the extent that the chapel facilities were taxed beyond capacity. This condition, together with the fact that a portion of the membership lived off the campus, developed the idea of "swarming" as do the bees when the hive becomes too crowded. In the closing months of 1949 a new church was organized two miles from Madison College, known as the Boulevard Seventh-day Adventist church, to which a large number of members were transferred from the parent church. For the purposes of yearly comparison the report given below includes the combined records of both churches for 1950 and 1951.

Year End	Church Membership	Tithes and Offerings
1946.....	445	\$57,000.00
1947.....	500	62,000.00
1948.....	574	74,000.00
1949.....	750	80,000.00
1950.....	850	84,000.00
1951.....	865	92,000.00

Truly we are thankful that, in connection with the particular type of work fostered by Madison, we have been able, with the Lord's blessing, to add 420 members during the past five years and to pass on to the Lord's treasury \$449,000.00 in tithes and offerings.

Other records of growth and missionary effort are indicated by the following figures:

### Student Enrollment (Year Ending September)

1946 .....	116
1947 .....	137
1948 .....	280
1949 .....	319
1950 .....	363
1951 .....	399

It has been the happy privilege of Madison to make it possible for this large number of students to obtain a Christian education. One of the outstanding features of the institution is its ability to provide opportunity through its industries, medical work and otherwise, for this group of students to pay a large share of their expenses by labor.

It may be of interest also to our readers to know that during the past five years the gross income of the entire institution has increased over 40% from \$1,152,000.00 in 1947 to \$1,635,000.00 in 1951.

The Medical Division of Madison College plays a large part in both the missionary work and the financial support of the work.

The number of sanitarium, hospital, and clinic patients passing through our doors has practically doubled during the past five years.

The following figures are taken from the annual reports:



Year End	Patients
1947 .....	8,307
1948 .....	9,600
1949 .....	13,700
1950 .....	14,600
1951 .....	16,416

What a field for missionary effort this group of patients presents through personal contacts by doctors and nurses, visits by the chaplain and Bible worker, daily vesper services, Sabbath School in the Sanitarium Parlor, presentation of literature to patients in their rooms, read-

ing racks in the lobbies, distribution of special series of leaflets to cars of visitors and many other methods, including the work of the singing band which visits each section of the Sanitarium every Sabbath afternoon.

Truly the opportunities for service are legion and Madison's group of workers and students are blessed in that they are connected with a missionary institution where they are being trained in the field of self-supporting missionary effort.

CHARLES O. FRANZ

## FINANCING THE WORK OF SELF-SUPPORTING INSTITUTIONS

The term "self-supporting institutions" has come in for much discussion through the years, and possibly more so in these days when the plan of integration of this type of institution with denominational effort has been developed.

It is to be noted that God's plan for financing His work is based upon four major methods of financing: (1) The tithe of the increase, (2) free-will offerings, (3) solicitation of funds from non-church members, and (4) institutional and individual industry, or effort, which provides either labor or means to carry on the work of the church. We understand that God's plan for a church-supported ministry makes provision for those who minister at the altar to be partakers of the altar. The tithe is to be used for the support of the ministry who dedicate all of their time to the work of God and are to be tithe-supported.

Free-will offerings are of a multiple type, and they are generally used for work in mission lands, for the building of churches and institutions, and the support of church school teachers, and for such other expenditures as are not to be paid for from the tithe.

The solicitation of funds from non-church members for the prosecution of the work of God is in harmony with Scripture. We have as an example the man, Nehemiah. You will recall that he was able to obtain from the king large sums of money and materials for the rebuilding of Jerusalem.

Self-help, or self-support, whereby the individual Christian worker or institution, supports itself by its own labor and at the same time conducts a soul-winning program for God, is exemplified in the experience of Paul and his work as tentmaker in connection with Aquila and Priscilla of Corinth. However, Paul was not entirely self-supporting for, although he wrought with his hands to support himself while with the Corinthian brethren,

he did accept wages from other churches, as he himself testified: "I robbed other churches, taking wages of them that I might minister unto you; and when I was present with you and was in want, I was not a burden to any men, for the brethren when they came from Macedonia, supplied the measure of my want; and in everything I kept myself from being burdensome unto you, and so I will keep myself." 2 Cor. 11:8, 9 A.R.V.

In the early history of Madison College, with the plan of self-support in view, the initial funds with which to purchase land and equipment were evidently provided by four persons.

"In the fall of 1904, Elder and Mrs. Haskell deeded the property over to the new corporation. The entire investment of the incorporators, . . . was a little over \$15,000.

"This amount was invested by four of the founders of the enterprise without interest, and without security." Leaflet—*"The Nashville Agricultural and Normal Institute."* 1908.

Mrs. N. H. Druillard, who was treasurer of the Madison institution from the time of its inception until the time of her death, stated in her report of November 30, 1907, that, "The entire cost of the plant, including improvements, was \$13,374.25.

"For this amount of money the founders became personally responsible. No money from donations from the people was used to pay these items. The entire amount was made up by ourselves, either from our own private funds or from money which we borrowed and for which we became personally responsible." *Id.*, p. 51.

The point which we call attention to is that three types of funds are mentioned in this report, "money from donations," "private funds," and "money which we borrowed."

In the case of Madison certain funds were no doubt available from unnamed sources for the development of the plant.



Referring to the report of 1907, the following statement reveals this fact:

"Besides the above there are some other moneys which have been used in the plant. This money is neither loan nor donation. It may be given, or it may be called for."

In the leaflet, "The Madison School," Series B, No. 11, are to be found several statements relative to financing the Madison institution.

"There are men of means in various parts of the land who can assist this enterprise by loans without interest, and by liberal gifts." (p. 10.)

Mrs. E. G. White evidently had something to do with the granting of certain funds also. Says she: "I designed that this sum of money, though only a small amount in comparison with what they actually need, should be invested in that enterprise." (p. 19.)

The actual "self-support" plan has more to do with the workers connected with the institution than with capital expenditures. The plan for sustaining the workers made provision for income and produce from the farm and garden, as well as from other industry. The teachers worked with their hands in order to obtain the necessities of life. The addition of the sanitarium to the Madison institution made possible certain income from that source also. No salaries were paid from moneys borrowed or obtained through gifts and solicitations. It is generally understood that educational institutions finance their operations other than capital expenditures from their earned income; this is true of Madison. The educational division operates at a deficit. It is expected that the various industries, such as the farm, the medical division, and other industries help to care for this deficit.

It is to be considered, therefore, that self-supporting institutions such as Madison and its units must seek for funds for capital improvements from sources outside of their own earnings. If these institutions can pay for their operating expenses from earnings, that is about all that can be expected of them.

Self-supporting institutions, such as Madison, not having any endowment from any outside source, must depend upon the liberality of persons interested in projects of this kind in order to provide the build-

ings and heavy equipment necessary for its operation.

For many years there were two sources available for loans; these are the Druillard Trust funds and the Layman's Foundation. The one was originated by Mrs. N. H. Druillard as a revolving fund to be used for the institution as needed. The other was originally made up of moneys provided by Mrs. L. Scott and others and was to be used on a loan basis for the purpose of establishing self-supporting institutions in the Southland. Many of the Madison units have been, and some still are being, financed from this latter source.

In the case of some self-supporting institutions, medical doctors have contributed of their income for the purpose of aiding these enterprises in their development. All of which is in accord with the plan for self-supporting institutions.

Many self-supporting institutions keep up a continuous solicitation for funds in order that new buildings and major repairs, as well as certain equipment, may be provided. Without this outside aid these institutions could not survive. It is essential that great care should be taken in the establishment of self-supporting institutions. The scriptural admonition is that no man builds a house without sitting down first to count the cost. It is always best to commence in a small way and then add to the facilities as needs and opportunities permit. To plan for a large plant without having the necessary resources of money, men, and material to develop and operate the project is not safe and can only bring disaster to the undertaking. Truly the work of the true self-supporting institution is an undertaking in which much faith, good business sense, and the spirit of self-sacrifice are all needed. It is true that God is able to provide for all our needs, but He does not do this with a lavish hand. Every man, and group of men, who go forth on a warfare at their own charges are not to presume upon the goodness of God. He will provide according to our faith and industry and our ability to manage that which in His divine providence He sees fit to bestow.

God can still say, "The gold and silver is mine," and "the cattle upon a thousand hills are mine," and "the world and all the fulness thereof is mine."

WESLEY AMUNDSEN

## THE MAN WHO IS 10% PLUS

The average man stands 70 inches high to the top of his hat. Ten per cent above that average—77 inches—makes him a giant among his fellows. Ten per cent below the average brings the stature down

to 63 inches to the hat-top—a pigmy.

Ten per cent, more or less, looks like a trifle to the unthinking. But it is a tremendous thing when applied to men and their success.



In my newspaper days it was my privilege to meet and talk intimately with many of the great men of industry, finance and commerce of Chicago and the West.

I nearly always found them to be men of simple tastes, simple speech, and simple dress. Met in a Pullman smoker, on a fishing trip, or anywhere away from the kingdoms they ruled, they were just ordinary men—"regular fellows."

And at that, most of them had started humbly enough at the very bottom of the ladders on which they had climbed to such dizzy heights.

What made them great?

Why did they pass hundreds or thousands of men who once had a better foothold on that ladder?

Not towering intellects, not college educations, not any one over-mastering talent, genius or capacity.

No—they had only to be ten per cent better men than their fellows—consistently better in everything that counted; not once, but all the time.

Ten per cent earlier in getting to work. Ten per cent longer on the job. Ten per cent more sure-footed in making decisions—small ones at first; then larger. Ten per cent less errors. Ten per cent better memory for things that counted. Ten per cent more industrious. Ten per cent more efficient in cleaning up the day's work. Ten per cent more dependable. Ten per cent more loyal to their superiors.

If they were salesmen they weren't whirlwind put-it-over artists; but they did earn the reputation of beating quota at least ten per cent more orders—ten per cent better at holding their trade, come what may.

Oh, what magic ten per cent PLUS!

It throws a halo around the head of the man who has it; marks him as the one to be promoted; because, remember, friends: your superiors are not looking for supermen but they are continually seeking the plus man who can be depended upon—the consistent producers, the patient savers, the men who do their work in a business-like way, however humble their tasks.

The little fellows!

But ten per cent MINUS! Pity him and his family! Ten per cent MINUS—tried and found wanting again and again; and by only so small a margin! It costs only a given degree of effort, only a modicum of ability, only an average capacity for a man to hold down his job and stay on the pay roll. Ten per cent below this average, and he becomes a "floater," drifting from job to job, hopelessly, aimlessly; buffeted always, rising never, losing ground steadily; after many years finding himself a gray-haired laborer on a pittance. Which will you be, young man, a ten per cent plus man, or a ten per cent minus man? It lies wholly with you. "'Tis not in our stars but in ourselves that we are underlings."—*Selected.*

*Campion Academy Frontiersman.*

## JOTTINGS

### New Arrivals

● Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Clayburn, from Highland Academy, Fountain Head, Tennessee, have joined the Madison staff of workers. Mr. Clayburn is working in the Agricultural Division and will be in charge of the dairy and will also do some teaching. Mrs. Clayburn is working in the Sanitarium Credit Department.

Mr. Clayburn is a graduate from Emmanuel Missionary College with a B.S. degree. He served as farm manager at Highland Academy from the time of his graduation until he connected with the Madison Institution. They have two children.

● Miss Vern Potter, R.N., a graduate of Paradise Valley Sanitarium, National City, California, has connected with the Madison Sanitarium and Hospital as floor supervisor. Miss Potter was recently employed at the Glendale Sanitarium as Nursing Arts Instructor.

● Miss Ingrid Johnson has recently arrived from Glendale Sanitarium, Glen-

dale, California, where she was Dean of Nurses' Home. She is taking graduate work at Peabody College, and also is in charge of the Medical Desk in the hospital clinic.

● Mr. and Mrs. James Woodson and three children have arrived at Madison College to take up work under the direction of the Agricultural Division. Mr. Woodson will be in charge of the campus and roads.

### Special Meetings

● A special series of meetings for the faculty members and other institutional workers are being conducted every Sunday night in the Library Faculty Room. Dr. E. A. Sutherland is carrying the burden of the meetings, presenting a series of talks on true education and self-supporting institutional work.

### Red Cross

● Red Cross First Aid classes have been organized under the direction of Professor J. G. Rimmer, assisted by Professors J. E. Zeigler and Donald Welch. The three



plans of Red Cross First Aid instruction are being developed as follows: Standard, Advanced, and Instructors Courses. These classes meet every Tuesday night.

#### **Trips**

● Dr. J. C. Gant has recently returned from a trip to California with his family. At the time of his visit to other members of his family in California, he and Mrs. Gant celebrated that twenty-fifth wedding anniversary. Dr. Gant explored the possibility of obtaining resident physicians for the Madison Sanitarium and Hospital.

● Professor and Mrs. F. A. Lorenz and Lonnie have recently returned from a trip to California where Mr. Lorenz had planned to visit his mother who was very ill. During the time of his visit on the West Coast, Mr. Lorenz's mother passed away. We extend our condolences to the Lorenz family in their bereavement.

#### **Wedding Bells**

● Three marriages of students took place during the month of December.

● JoAnn Partridge to David Harvey. The wedding took place in the home of Elder and Mrs. R. E. Stewart on the Madison campus.

● Daisy Gullett to J. T. Bryant. The wedding took place in Montgomery, Alabama.

● Omelia Martin and Joe Adams. The wedding ceremony took place at the Methodist Church in Madison.

#### **Board Meeting**

● A meeting of the available members of the N. A. N. I. Board was held on January 14. Elder V. G. Anderson, vice-chairman of the Board, was authorized to call the meeting in order that certain important items might be taken care of.

#### **Milking Parlor**

● The dairy cows on the farm are soon to be introduced to their new milk parlor, which is in process of being erected. We trust that our bovine friends will be more contented now that we are providing a parlor for them.

#### **Call System**

● A new consideration is under way for the installation of a new call system in the Sanitarium-Hospital, the old system having deteriorated to the point where it is absolutely unable to transmit messages from the patient to the nursing services.

## **THE TEST OF CHRISTIANITY**

"Only when selfishness is dead, when strife for supremacy is banished, when gratitude fills the heart, and love makes fragrant the life—it is only then that Christ is abiding in the soul, and we are recognized as laborers together with God."

*"Christ's Object Lessons,"* p. 402

WANTED—Missionary-minded nurse and carpenter to connect with some of the Madison extension units. If interested please write to:

*Business Manager*

MADISON COLLEGE

Madison College, Tennessee

William James, the great philosopher, tells of a carpenter of his acquaintance who once remarked, "There is very little difference between one man and another, but what little there is, is very important."

—*The Clarkson Letter*

## **LINGO**

*Professional lingo is warping our thinking and practice in education. Take one example: We talk of "lower" school, of "high" school and of "higher" education. These words imply that education is a ladder going up to some cultural height up yonder where the higher schools are.*

Says Dean Harold Benjamin, University of Maryland: "The elementary school is not a 'lower' school, but a school for young children. The secondary school is a school for adolescents—neither higher nor lower than any other school. The university is a special kind of school for adults. There is no higher school than the nursery school and kindergarten. There is no higher schooling than that in the first grade, the sixth grade or any other grade. There is no hierarchy of height in modern education."

—*The Teacher's Letter*

### **MADISON COLLEGE SURVEY**

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## ADMINISTRATIVE AUTHORITY

Living in a world in which the spirit of anarchy and revolt is increasing on every hand, it is essential that the Christian maintain proper respect and reverence for constituted authority as long as this authority does not usurp powers that do not belong within its scope.

One writer has said that "the spirit of independence, of strife for supremacy, of disorganization, is everywhere. A growing disregard for constituted authority, for government, for law and order, is everywhere. Representative governments are falling. Dictatorships are seizing the reins of power. Confusion and anarchy are sweeping the world! The right of might is being accepted by many. The rights of the individuals are being ignored and denied in many places by the new philosophy of government and community interests. The crosscurrents of these influences are sweeping against the church from every quarter."—O. Montgomery, in "Principles of Church Organization and Administration, p. 22.

Quoting from this same source, regarding the significance of "Administrative authority," we read:

"Administration presupposes authority, powers, prerogatives. These are derived from some form of organized society or association or corporation. Administrative authority—the right or power to govern and direct—is inherent in such companies, organizations, corporations, federations, or governments.

"Law is the expression of power and authority. This is true of all law, whether it be the law of the home, the city, the state, the nation, the church, or of any other corporation or association. Law is of value only to the degree that the power enacting or making such law is able to enforce penalties for its violation.

"Administration in the church of Christ is the exercise of those powers or prerogatives with which one has been vested by the church. Administration involves

the question of authority and self-governing powers of the church.

"The exercise of administration authority, the use of the power to direct or govern, involves the question of leadership. Strong, wise, safe leadership is built on a godly character, experience, integrity, and efficiency." *Ibid.*, pp. 20, 21.

When the twelve apostles were ordained by Christ and sent forth upon their mission, they were clothed with full ecclesiastical authority. They had power to open and shut heaven. What they did on earth in harmony with their divine commission, was ratified in heaven. That power was not in themselves, but had been conferred upon them by divine edict.

When a man takes to himself unlawfully the authority which rightfully does not belong to him, we call him a dictator.

"Authority is the right to act officially; the person or persons in whom government or command is vested; and authori-

### It Is Not Easy . . . . .

To apologize,  
To begin over,  
To be unselfish,  
To take advice,  
To admit error,  
To face a sneer,  
To be charitable,  
To keep on trying  
To be considerate,  
To avoid mistakes,  
To endure success,  
To profit by mistakes,  
To forgive and forget,  
To think and then act,  
To keep out of the rut,  
To make the best of little,  
To subdue an unruly temper,  
To maintain a high standard,  
To shoulder a deserved blame,  
To recognize the silver lining—  
But it always pays.  
—OHIO EDUCATIONAL MONTHLY



tative opinion, decision, or precedent." *Ibid.*, p. 100.

Officials holding certain office have delegated to them authority which is not given to those who serve under their direction. Delegates to conventions, or to assemblies, or other convocations, carry with them authorization to do certain things. But, they are administrative in their representation, they are accredited.

In our various conferences and institutions we have men who have been set apart from their fellows by action of boards or committees, for the purpose of administering the work. These "administrators" must be given certain powers else their office would have no meaning, or significance. There has been no change in the man when he accepts such an office, but he has been clothed with the garments of authority of that office and as such he is to be respected and he is to carry out the functions of office to the best of his ability.

The same is true in a certain sense as regards committees, and boards. When a constituent body has elected, or appointed, a body of individuals as a committee, or board, it has clothed this group with authority to do a certain work. It is not for the individual constituent member then to seek to direct the work of such committees, or boards. Anyone may advise, or counsel, but not all have the power of administration.

Furthermore, committees, or boards, have authority only as they act collectively, and not as individual members.

Therefore, a committee member, or a board member, cannot say, "I am a member of the board, and therefore it is my right to seek to carry out the business of the board individually." When a board, or committee, takes action on a matter it does so as a body, not as separate individuals.

It is essential that we understand what is included in the term, "administrative authority." It is also important that individual members of committees and boards recognize their sphere of authority. It is only when such committees, or boards, set up sub-committees, or special committees, that the individual is authorized to act with authority, and then only in conjunction with fellow members of such special committees, unless he has been personally appointed, or delegated, to represent the committee, or board, as regards a special matter. Even then, he is responsible to the body that has clothed him with authority to care for such a matter.

Let us seek to maintain proper respect for those in positions of authority, recognizing that the "powers that be are ordained of God." God has instituted organization and order in His church, and he purposes that nothing that savors of rebellion, disobedience, anarchy, seeking for high office, or disregard for those who occupy offices of trust, shall be tolerated. Our God is a jealous God and a consuming fire. He desires that all things be done "decently and in order."

WESLEY AMUNDSEN, *President*

## NEW PSYCHIATRY BUILDING OPENED

Madison Sanitarium and Hospital opened their new psychiatry building Tuesday, February 5. Brief remarks were made by President Wesley Amundsen; Dr. J. C. Gant, Medical Director; and Wm. E. Patterson, Public Relations Director. Music for the occasion was furnished by the Madison College orchestra, under the direction of Professor Harold Mitzelfelt.

This new building, which at present makes provision for twenty-two psychiatry patients, will partly fill a long-standing need for accommodations for persons suffering from nervous disorders.

Funds for the construction of the build-

ing were obtained from the many friends of Madison College and Madison Sanitarium and Hospital and the management was especially happy to have many of these friends present for the ceremony. Among those present were: Mr. R. L. McGee, Service Superintendent; Mr. P. H. Gabriel, Manager, Film Plant; Mr. F. M. Acker, Manager, Rayon Plant; Mr. H. B. Richards, Special Assistant to Plant Manager, Rayon Plant; and Dr. A. K. Meyer representing the Du Pont Company, whose generous contribution greatly helped in making possible the completion of the building.

WM. E. PATTERSON

## MADISON SANITARIUM AND HOSPITAL

This important institution is rapidly forging ahead in its field of service for humanity. Under the direction of Dr. J. C. Gant, Medical Director of the institution, the field of medical service through the clinic has been expanded so that there

is now a fairly complete and well-rounded clinical organization. The various services, together with the physicians in charge, are as follows:

Surgery, Dr. J. D. Schuler; Eye, Ear, Nose, and Throat, Dr. G. E. Horsley; Ob-



stetrics, Dr. Margaret Horsley; Psychiatry, Dr. David Johnson, and Dr. J. C. Gant; Pediatrics, Dr. Naomi Kime Pitman; Internal Medicine, Dr. J. C. Gant. This group of medical personnel is organized under what is called the "Madison Associated Physicians." Besides these are other physicians of the open staff who are not directly connected with the operation of the institution, but who bring their patients here. In charge of the X-Ray, we have Dr. Gilbert Johnson; and Pathologist Dr. Cyrus E. Kendall is in charge of the laboratory.

Madison Sanitarium and Hospital is a 165 bed institution, but recently 180 patients were crowded into this space. Some of the beds had to be placed in the corridors temporarily in order to provide accommodation for all. With the increase of illness on all sides, hospital facilities are being strained to the breaking point.

The advent of the new Psychiatry Building will help to take some of the pressure off of the areas which are needed for the surgical, obstetrical, and medical type of patients. When the Psychiatry Building is finally completed, all psychiatric patients will be housed under one roof. This will make it possible for them to receive better care and we believe that the hospital personnel will be able to function more efficiently. Furthermore, with the anticipated removal of all psychiatric patients to the Psychiatry Building, the sanitarium area will be used for medical and sanitarium patients only.

During the year 1951 there were 4,424 patients admitted to the sanitarium and hospital, and 510 babies were born in the obstetrical wards. This makes a total of 4,934 of all types of patients during the past year, and an average of 13.7 patients admitted every day. A recent report reveals that on January 30 of this year 24 new patients were admitted and 3

babies were born,—a total of 27 patients and babies in one day.

Of significance is the fact that Madison Sanitarium and Hospital contributed over \$20,000 worth of charity service to underprivileged patients and those worthy of assistance. Cash discounts to persons worthy of some help along this line, amounted to some \$8,000, making a total of \$28,000 in charitable and worthy patients discounts. Naturally the physicians made personal contributions of time and service to these patients also, we do not have a record of the value of these services. Physicians are always a bit wary of making known how much charity work they do for the worthy poor. We do appreciate the fact that these Christian physicians endeavor to do what they can for those in need of their help.

Plans are being formulated for the expansion of the fast-growing pediatrics department. The pressure for more room to house this type of patient is increasing. Dr. Naomi Pitman is winning her way into the hearts of all that come to know her, and her patient list is growing.

We should add that plans are also being formulated for a rebuilding of the Physio-therapy department. Here too we find greater demands upon the meager facilities at our disposal. Physio-therapy treatments are in accord with our belief as a people, for the closer we come to the natural methods of treating the diseases of the human body the closer we come to God's plan for restoring health to body and mind.

Space prevents further review of the progress of the medical services at Madison Sanitarium and Hospital. It is the hope of the administration that this institution may continue to serve the community to the utmost of its capacity in order that the sick may be restored to health and strength speedily and we pray that God may bless them all to the good of their souls.

## MADISON COLLEGE PROGRESS

While it is true that Madison does not have as many students as it did in the 1950-51 school year, nevertheless it may be of interest to know that quite a number of married couples as well as special students are here for training. Madison College is endeavoring not to compete with other colleges of the denomination, but is chiefly interested in obtaining the more mature type of student such as are interested in learning how to become a part of the self-supporting missionary program.

The registrar's office furnishes us with the following information as to teachers

and students. We have at present 11 full-time teachers and 28 part-time. The latter are based on teaching loads of one-fourth, one-half, or three-fourths. The number of part-time teachers thus making the equivalent of 10¼ full-time teachers.

There are registered 269 students for the winter quarter, as follows: 82 Freshmen, 55 Sophomores, 76 Juniors, 18 Seniors, and 38 Specials. Fifty-four men live in dormitories and 76 are non-boarding. Eighty-six women, including nurses, live in dormitories and 52 are non-boarding.



The courses of study in which these students are majoring are: Nutrition, Industrial Arts, Pre-Nursing, Nursing, Agriculture, Medical Technician, X-Ray, Religious Education, Business Administration and Secretarial, Science, Music, Elementary Teaching, Anesthesia, and 38 others are students who are taking short courses or one or two special classes.

All of these courses present real opportunities for training for the Lord's work. If the reader could step into the delightful room in the lower sector of the hospital building he would see a few students busily engaged in typing medical reports. This is the medical secretary's room. The training these young ladies are receiving will be second to none in the field of medical secretarial service.

Madison College still offers what we might term, "The cafeteria plan," where the special student may select such subjects as he is interested in and pursue his way through short courses which will prepare him for some field of occupational service whereby he may earn money to pay expenses while he carries on missionary work for God.

Mention should also be made that there are 63 academic students and 102 in the elementary grades. This, with 27 children in the pre-school, makes for a well-rounded educational training program all on one campus, from the cradle to a college degree.

## THE ENGINEERING DIVISION AND CENTRAL HEAT IN THE NEWS

We asked Mr. B. F. Tucker, who is looking after the Engineering Division and Central Heat during the time Professor W. C. Sandborn is attending Peabody University, to tell us of happenings in these important service departments of the Madison College and in response received the following interesting newsy short story.

"Have you tried to use the road which runs from the Linen Room of the Sanitarium to the new Psychiatric Building? If not, then you have missed something. This is new. The large oak tree that stood about in the middle of where this road was to go, had to come out. A bulldozer did the job in three minutes. Fortunately the tree was more than half dead anyway, so we did not have to destroy anything of value. Power machinery certainly gets things done.

"East and south of the Administration building entrance a new addition has been added to the already over-crowded parking area. This is a much-needed im-

## WHAT IS A DOCTOR?

"In my early days among doctors, knowing that public health's life-saving was not primarily done by M.D.'s, I asked myself—Just what is a doctor? In human history that learned degree has been conferred upon a grotesque variety of people—saints profound in Church doctrines, dignified doctors of divinity, cooks on old sailing vessels and in northern logging camps, capitalists who endow universities, generals who direct mass slaughter, chiropractors, osteopaths and horse doctors.

The real doctor—or what's called in the loftiest medical circles 'the physician'—is the man at the bedside, the man with the knife, and the man legally entitled to write a prescription. Though I am a Ph.D. in bacteriology, most M.D.'s (except in academic circles) address me as mister; this used to irk me, but it does so no longer. I am happy to go by the title of mister, and to call all who are not M.D.'s—mister. The M.D.'s—from the time they receive their diplomas—are intensely proud of being 'doctor'; and at last they are gaining the right to this pride. They are becoming the frontline soldiers in the fight for life." *Paul DeKruif, "Life Among the Doctors."* p. 20.

provement, for visitors to the Sanitarium have had difficulty in finding parking places for their cars.

"In the Central Heating Plant new improvements have been made which will make for greater efficiency as well as a saving in operating costs. The old vacuum pump, which has been in operation for twenty years or more, has been permanently retired. The new electrap is now in operation. This equipment consists of a tank where electric current, steam and water combine in doing a wonderful job. This is the way it works; the condensate water from radiators flows back to the heating plant where it is pumped into a feed-water heater to be used over again in the boiler. This operation is performed by the electrap which consists of a 15 gallon tank into which a 2 inch pipe carries the condensate water. Another 2 inch pipe is connected to the tank near the top and to it is attached a three-way valve gear, above which are two electrodes. As water flows into the tank it



makes contact with the electrodes which operate a relay electric current. This current operates the solenoid valve and permits steam pressure to enter the tank and water is forced out of the small tank into the hot water heater.

"This is engineering."

We pause to say that Brother Tucker was listed as *the man of the year* at Medi-

son College and received a special letter of appreciation from the president in connection with a program which was rendered in the Helen Funk Assembly Hall. We would appreciate having more men of the character and pleasing personality of Brother B. F. Tucker. He is the type of person that keeps the world in motion.

## MADISON COLLEGE SCHOOL OF ANESTHESIA

The School of Anesthesia was organized in the summer of 1950, the first class beginning October 1, with two students. These students have since taken the national examination, passing with high grades.

The second class enrolled two students who will complete their work February 1. Succeeding classes have commenced at four-month intervals, the present class began February 1.

The school has been a success from the start and the physicians are well pleased with the work of the students. These students have also been well received by the hospitals where they affiliate on completion of the four-months training period at Madison.

We have made arrangements for affiliations with Vanderbilt University Hospital, Florida Sanitarium and Hospital, Hinsdale Sanitarium and Hospital, Illinois Masonic Hospital in Chicago, and Charity Hospital in Shreveport, Louisiana.

The Madison College School of Anesthesia, is fully accredited by the American Association of Nurse Anesthetists and

graduates are eligible to take qualifying examinations for entrance into that association.

Mr. Bernard V. Bowen, the director of the school, is also the chairman of the Committee on Education, American Association of Nurse Anesthetists.

Miss Josephine Mattson, Staff Anesthetist, Veterans Hospital, Nashville, Tennessee, teaches the class in Pharmacology. Mr. James Zeigler, Madison College, teaches Anatomy and Physiology, and Dr. James D. Schuler, Chief Surgeon, Madison Sanitarium and Hospital, teaches the class in Regional Anesthesia.

Students are taught all types of anesthesia in common usage today and are expected to become proficient in giving endotracheal anesthesia and in giving and managing spinal anesthesia.

Those interested in entering the School of Anesthesia should contact Mr. Bernard V. Bowen, Director, Madison College School of Anesthesia, Madison College, Tennessee. Only graduate nurses are accepted.

## MISSIONARY ACTIVITIES OF THE COLLEGE CHURCH

One of the primary purposes for the existence of Madison College is that its students and faculty engage in such Christian missionary exercises in the community as opportunity and time permit. As a rule students of the sciences have opportunity for laboratory experimentation. So it must be with the greatest of all the sciences—the science of soul-winning—there must be laboratory experimentation. And, in the words of Jesus, "The field is the world."

It is impossible to present complete tabulation of all the missionary work, of various types, that has been done by the members of the Madison College Church. That which follows might be called a sampling of missionary efforts as carried on during the past year.

There are two missionary bands which assist small churches with their Sabbath services from time to time. Members of

these bands, which are composed of both students and faculty, fill speaking appointments, assist in the Sabbath school, distribute literature in the vicinity of the church which they are visiting, and seek to do all the good they can during the few hours at their disposal. Some of the small struggling churches have been greatly strengthened by this kind of ministry.

Three literature bands carry on a program of helpful literature distribution. And in this way many people have been helped to become better acquainted with their Bibles and with the plan of salvation.

Two other groups are made up of members who conduct Bible readings in the homes of interested persons. This too is a most wonderful work. To take the Holy Scriptures and sit down in a home with some family, bringing to the members the precious words of God regarding



salvation and the eternal home of the blessed of God is a most precious work. There is no greater work than that of opening the Word of God in the homes of those who are seeking for the light of truth.

The Sunshine Band, which is composed of between fifteen and thirty students and other church members, carries on a magnificent work in the Sanitarium and Hospital area. Their songs of cheer spread sunshine throughout the various rooms and wards where the sick are lying on their beds. So many of the patients have expressed their appreciation for this ministry.

Imagine, if you can, eight carloads of students and teachers leaving the College campus on a Sabbath afternoon for some nearby community of homes, where they systematically and religiously ring the doorbells or knock on the door of every home in the area. What do they do when someone comes to the door? They hand out religious or health literature, and give the occupants of the house opportunity to enroll in the Bible Correspondence Course free of cost. In one such venture seventy-five persons signed the Bible Correspondence Course card.

Another church missionary project, which is just before us at present, is the Ingathering for Missions. The whole

church, from the children to the grandfathers and grandmothers, is being organized for the campaign. The goal for the Madison College Church is \$6,500. Already the church school children have brought in more than \$600. There will be Singing Bands, College Field Days, solicitation of business contacts, personal house-to-house soliciting. Already the street-soliciting in downtown Nashville is over. Much remains to be done. The fever is high. The Church expects to reach its goal.

The following tabulated report, as previously stated, is but a portion of the missionary work which has been done by the members of the Madison College Church. Many have never reported the work they have done, so we trust that none will think that this is the total of all the missionary activities done by the church members for the year 1951.

Bible Readings and Sermons	214
Missionary Calls, Sick Visits, etc.	19,321
Pieces of Missionary Literature	19,355
Articles of Clothing Given away	2,598
Cash Donated to Welfare	\$461.00
Baskets of Food Distributed	191
Hours of Christian Help Work	3,041
Number Persons Helped	304
Treatments given to Sick (Free)	117
Estimated Cash Value of the above	\$5014.

## MADISON FOODS AND BAKERY

These two departments have been brought under one head, and are at present managed by Mr. F. G. Holland. It is with a feeling of satisfaction that we report the Food Factory continues to operate without loss, even though the gains made are not too large. Sales have not increased too materially but the outlook is brighter than it was a year ago. Mr. John Brownlee, who carries the responsibility of production in the factory, informs us that he is now working on a new formula. Some months ago a product, which we call "MOCK CHICKEN", was launched after months of testing and experimentation. The factory has been having difficulty in keeping up with orders, so rapidly is this product finding favor with the public. If the still newer product is better than "MOCK CHICKEN" we wonder what will come next. Brethren Holland and Brownlee are determined to have the best meat-substitutes possible for the market.

MOCK CHICKEN being of a high protein and low starch content, makes it a most acceptable food for those who are

seeking to avoid starches. One of our customers wrote saying: "I want to say that I consider 'MOCK CHICKEN' very delicious. It is so very tender and has a most delightful flavor."

The Bakery has had its troubles, chiefly due to the lack of bakers. Bakers come and bakers go, but the bread and other products must continue on. A new one-pound loaf of real whole wheat bread has been in process of experimentation. Those who have tried it say, "It is the best yet!" So far this loaf has not been placed on the market. Besides using the very best whole wheat flour obtainable, there are added such ingredients as honey and un-sulphured molasses, improvement which make it a delightful part of any meal. We are reminded of a statement made by Mrs. E. G. White, a firm believer and advocate of healthful living, in which she said, "There is more religion in a loaf of good bread than most people think." Madison Foods and Bakery are anxious that "religion" enter into the production of all the foods which they prepare for the public.



## JOTTINGS

## Medical

● The new Formula Room in the Obstetrical section is now equipped so as to provide the most modern methods in the technic of sterilization of infant-feeding equipment.

● Mrs. Worth Lowder has been appointed as Clinic Instructor. This appointment will be helpful in meeting State of Tennessee nurses' training requirements.

● Dr. Gilbert Johnson, who is in charge of the X-Ray Department, has been invited to Oak Ridge to study atomic energy and its application to medicine. We feel justly proud to have Dr. Johnson with us at Madison, for it is only men with outstanding background of character and experience who are invited by the U. S. Government to receive such appointments. We feel honored.

● Coming,—a new inter-communication call system for the sanitarium and hospital. The former call system is very inefficient and obsolete. The new system will enable the patient to talk direct to the nursing service office and make his wants known before the nurse comes to the room. It will save time, patience, and money, as well as provide more efficient service for our sanitarium guest.

## Educational

● Mr. Menton Medford is attending the University of Tennessee at Knoxville, where he is taking advanced work in the field of horticulture. Mr. Medford is to have charge of the Department of Horticulture of the Agricultural Division of Madison College.

● Mrs. Oline Peck, instructor in the Secretarial Department of the College, is doing graduate work at Peabody University.

● Mrs. Patricia Ostrander, assistant to Professor H. E. Mitzelfelt in the Music Department, is taking special work at Peabody in the field of Music Psychology.

● Professor W. C. Sandborn, head of the Division of Engineering Arts, is working toward a doctorate in Educational Administration at Peabody.

● The new Madison College catalogue for 1952-53 is expected to be off the presses by the latter part of March. We

are sorry that circumstances prevented the issuance of a 1951-52 catalogue.

● The 1952 Annual is being rushed toward completion. The Annual staff has promised that their project will be completed by the close of the spring quarter, in June. From the sounds we hear, and the things we see, it is certain that this group of students, with their faculty adviser, Professor F. A. Lorenz, are about as busy as the proverbial beaver. They are promising to give us an annual second to none. A big order but,—we'll see.

## Miscellany

● Dr. E. A. Sutherland has been delivering a series of lectures in the college chapel on Sunday nights regarding the relationships of Christian Education to the Third Angel's Message, and also as related to self-supporting institutional work. One chapel hour a week has also been dedicated to recital of experiences by individuals who have spent many years at Madison.

● The Madison College Band presented another one of its brilliant concert programs. Professor H. E. Mitzelfelt seems to know how to weld together the various instrumental parts of the band so as to produce splendid music.

● The new Medical Cadet Corps is composed of 26 young men. Under the direction of Captain Donald Welch and Lieutenant Warren Oakes, the corps will be instructed in first aid, care of atomic casualties, close formation drills, outdoor encampment, and the young men will be prepared to find places in the army when and if they are inducted into military service.

● The College Press has obtained a press-feeder valued at \$1,000 at a special price of \$450. This feeder will help materially in speeding up printing jobs at the Rural Press.

● Red Cross training classes are again in evidence. Under Professor J. G. Rimmer's direction the Red Cross training program keeps moving along. Fourteen of the enrolled members are in the instructor's class, which is taught by Professor Rimmer.

● Food continues to dominate the minds of students, teachers, and workers, and the College Cafeteria is having a difficult



time trying to keep prices down while costs of vegetables, fruits, and staple goods continue to climb skyward. The combination of nutritious and appetizing

meals at popular prices should be acceptable with thanksgiving by those who appreciate good, wholesome food. Madison College Cafeteria sets a good table.

## MADISON COLLEGE MISSIONARY VOLUNTEERS IN ACTION

Since the opening of the current school year in the fall of 1951 a progressive enthusiasm for youth activities among the M. V. group has been in evidence on the campus at Madison College. These activities have five bands of young people comprising approximately 100 students organized and sharing their faith in the Madison area.

With the establishment of a church in the village of Madison, made up largely of Madison College personnel and students, the combined force of these Share Your Faith bands was thrown solidly behind the evangelistic effort, which coincided with the public announcement of its opening. For two weeks the College M. V. Society engaged in a Share Your Faith project for the benefit of this new sister church. One line of endeavor resulted in 650 homes being visited and 1,800 pieces of literature distributed. Into every home went also the free Bible correspondence enrollment cards and a tabulation of results indicated that more than sixty persons were enrolled in the correspondence course in this one effort.

During the month of December four carloads of M. V. youth traveled to Southern Missionary College, a distance of some 200 miles, where they presented their regular program at the Young People's M. V. Society, and the faculty and students not only expressed hearty approval, but helped to make up the large M. V.

audience that assembled in the auditorium to enjoy the program.

The Nashville Memorial Seventh-day Adventist church in Nashville was also host to the society. "Youth in Action—Organized" was not only the title of the program but also best exemplified the character and enthusiasm of the Madison Missionary Volunteers.

Sabbath, January 26 was set aside on the college campus in honor of our men and women in the armed forces throughout the world. Through the influence and suggestion of the M. V. group the Sabbath School and the church service carried as part of their programs the central theme of the day. This theme was appropriately brought to a climax during the closing hours of the Sabbath by an all-soldier program entitled "For God and Country," which portrayed for the young people the opportunities for personal witnessing and character developments such as usually follows a call to military service.

One of the reasons for the success of the M. V. meetings is the use of the weekly columns in the local newspaper to report and announce all M. V. meetings. An average of twelve column inches is regularly featured for the benefit of the reading public.

The success of any society of young people in missionary endeavor is dependent, to a large extent, upon the faithfulness of its members.

The student body is giving excellent support to the society which helps to give impetus to the work. The high calibre of student leadership is largely responsible for the enthusiasm and high class of society programs produced until now. It is certain that the training students receive in participation as officers and program personnel will help to develop an intelligent soul-winning leadership for our churches in the future.

ANDREW SAPHILOFF

### MADISON COLLEGE SURVEY

WESLEY AMUNDSEN, *Editor*

*Contributing Editors*—WILLIAM E.

PATTERSON, C. O. FRANZ, J. A.

TUCKER, JULIAN C. GANT, M.D.

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# The Madison Survey

VOL. XXXIV, No. 3

MADISON COLLEGE, TENNESSEE

MARCH, 1952

## WE TURN OUR FACES NORTHWARD

Once again we are on the move. Ever since we entered the ministry of the Seventh-day Adventist cause thirty or more years ago, we have been on the move. Like Abraham of old, we have no fixed dwelling place, and heaven is our home.

We are but strangers and pilgrims upon the earth. As soldiers in the Christian army of Prince Emmanuel, we endeavor to obey our marching orders and go where we are called upon to serve.

So it was a year and a half ago we came to the Southland from the General Conference to help with the work at the Madison institution. There was work to be done, and we have endeavored to accomplish the task assigned to us during the period

allotted. It was our purpose to develop a phase of training for lay-workers heretofore untouched in our schools. This we have not been able to accomplish for certain reasons. However, there has been improvement in the financial and business affairs of the institution during this period.

It is certain that, as we serve in the Advent Movement, changes will come. Now we have been called to return to Washington, D. C., to take up work in connection with the re-organized Association of Seventh-day Adventist Self-Supporting Institutions, as Secretary-treasurer of the As-

sociation. Here our work will be much broader in scope than it has been at Madison. Our term of service in connection with the Madison institution has helped us to obtain an understanding of the self-supporting institutional work from first-hand experience, and this should aid us greatly as we contact other institutions operated by laymen of the denomination.

We thank our many, many friends both here at Madison and out in the field for their good wishes and faith in us. We have made so many new friends since coming here. Then, too, we appreciate the many personal letters that have come to us from out in the field, expressing the good wishes and counsel of the senders. Our circle of friends has widened and we have been blessed and enriched by having our lives come in touch with the lives of sincere Christian men and women.

Naturally there are regrets, regrets for not having been able to please everyone;

### Pray

I have a watch to keep  
And if I fail  
If I let work, or sleep  
Or care prevail  
And do not pause to pray  
To God at dawn—  
When at the close of day  
I sit and yawn  
Not only body, then, but soul is tired  
Because my day has not been  
God inspired.

*"Selected"*

### The Status of the Presidency )

We desire to keep our readers informed as to progress relating to the election of a president to take over the duties vacated by the former president, Wesley Amundsen, who has connected with the work at General headquarters at Washington, D. C. The Board, at its last session, called an outstanding educator to fill this place, but as we go to press a telegraphic message informs us that this individual is not available. So the Board at its May 1 meeting will have to try again.

EDITOR )



regrets for not having been able to accomplish more for God in this institution; regrets for having caused offense to any who may have felt offended. Yes, we shall miss the sweet counsel, the prayers, and the personal contacts with many of the "brethren."

In and through all of these changes we are reminded that, "God never leads his children otherwise than they would choose to be led, if they could see the end from the beginning, and discern the glory of the purpose which they are fulfilling as co-workers with him." *"Desire of Ages,"* p. 225.

"Those who surrender their lives to his guidance and to his service will never be placed in a position for which he has not made provision." *"Ministry of Healing,"* p. 248.

In our new position we shall still be in touch with Madison, to give such counsel as we may be able, and to assist in any way possible to advance the cause of truth through self-supporting workers and institutions.

May the Lord's hand be over the work, and may he bless the self-sacrificing workers who are carrying on for God, not only at Madison, but in all the units and other institutions that are being operated in a similar manner throughout the North American Division.

Our address will be Association of Self-Supporting Institutions, General Conference of Seventh-day Adventists, Takoma Park, Washington 12, D. C.

Thank you again for your Christian fellowship and love.

ELDER AND MRS. WESLEY AMUNDSEN

## ANNUAL MEETING OF THE NASHVILLE AGRICULTURAL AND NORMAL INSTITUTE BOARD

The annual meeting of the Board was held March 5, commencing at 9:00 a.m. and continuing through the day. We were favored to have a number of the General Conference brethren with us at this time, other than those who are members of the Board. Elder W. H. Branson, president of the General Conference, and Elder C. L. Torrey, Treasurer of the General Conference were among this number.

This was not a "business-as-usual" meeting, for there were many vital problems to be solved, among them such matters as the selection of a president and treasurer of the institution. Elder Wesley Amundsen, as previously announced through the pages of this organ, accepted a call to the Secretaryship of the Association of Self-supporting Institutions, with headquarters at Washington, D. C. More recently, C. O. Franz, who for more than five years has been the General Manager of the Madison institution, accepted a call to be the treasurer of the fast-growing "Faith for Today," television organization, with headquarters in New York City. The positions occupied by these men are not easily filled.

There are other offices also that need to be filled, and adjustments made in the working personnel of the institution. Some of these were cared for, but most of them were left without action, until the arrival of the new president.

The General and Union Conference auditors brought in a very interesting report of their examination of books of record and proceedings of the Nashville Agricultural and Normal Institute. Fi-

ancial surveys indicate the need for an examination of the interrelationships between the Nashville Agricultural and Normal Institute and the various Trust Fund organizations that have assisted in the development of the institution through the years.

The committee on Campus Planning presented an interesting report which was buttressed by a map of the campus indicating all present buildings, houses, and roads. The plans for new buildings, repairs of present buildings, and new equipment purchases, call for an expenditure of more than \$350,000.

Of immediate importance in building lines are housing facilities for students, both college and nursing. It was voted to accept the plan for enlarging Gotzian Home, which is at present used by the nurses in training, and convert it into a men's hall. A new building which would become a part of Williams' Hall, which is now the young ladies' home, is to be built for the home of the nurses in training.

The meeting continued on into the night and it was a weary group of Board members that finally agreed to adjourn until May 1, when the Board will convene again to take up other unfinished business. Meantime several small committees will be working on items which have been referred to them by the Board.

So another meeting of the Board writes progressive history of the Madison institution. May the Lord let his blessings rest upon this place and use the workers in it to the glory of his name.



## DEMOCRACY IN THE WORLD AND IN THE CHURCH

Living as we do in a democratic nation it is so easy for us to speak of democracy as a way of life as contrasted to dictatorships. We are justly proud of the fact that the common people of the United States of America still have a voice in the conduct of the affairs of state, even though that voice is not as vocal nor as strong as it was in the early days of our national life.

However, it is not our intention to enter into political quibblings about our democracy as it existed then and is active now. The purpose of this article is to point out that there is a distinct difference in the operation of an ecclesiastical organization ordained of God, and called into existence in accordance with his will, and a national, or political democracy which has been developed by men.

The definition of democracy is set forth as, "1. Government by the people; government in which the supreme power is retained by the people and exercised either directly (absolutely, or pure democracy) or indirectly (representative democracy) through a system of representation. 2. A company or state so governed."

One writer says: "We likewise think it well to reserve the word 'Democracy' for its political denotation. Democracy is 'the rule of the many'—something which takes place effectively only in small political units."—Ralph Borsodi. We speak of the United States as being a "democracy," and in actuality it is also a "republic." And a republic is "a state in which the sovereign power resides in a certain body of the people (the electorate), and is exercised by representatives elected by, and responsible to them; also, the form of government of such a state."

In this sense the two words "democracy" and "republic" appear to be synonymous, but they are not so always.

Church organizations, as we know them, may be grouped into four general classes:

"1. Episcopal—the form of church government by bishops, usually with three orders of ministers, as bishops, priests, and deacons.

"2. Papal—the form of church government in which the supreme authority is vested in the Pope. From him the church is governed by cardinals, archbishops, bishops, and priests. The local church or individual member has no authority in church administration.

"3. Independent—the form of church polity that makes the local church congregation supreme and final within its own domain. This is usually referred to as congregationalism.

"4. Representative—the form of church government which recognizes that authority in the church rests in the church membership, with executive responsibility delegated to representative bodies and officers for the governing of the church. This form of church government recognizes also the equality of the ordination of the entire ministry."—Church Manual, p. 43.

The last form,—the representative—is the form of church organization that prevails in the Seventh-day Adventist church. In this sense we might say that it has a form of democracy, but it is not the same as a political democracy.

If a careful analysis was made of the Biblical form of government that prevailed in ancient Israel, we would discover that God's people were a part of a theocratic form of government. In the very beginning God gave to Adam a code of laws and prohibitions which Adam accepted without any discussion or argument. When he fell into temptation and violated the prohibitions, with which God had surrounded him, he came under the judgments of God, and lost his place in Eden. He had nothing to do with the formulating of the laws or penalties. He accepted them.

Coming down to the time of Israel in the wilderness, we discover that God revealed to Jethro, the father-in-law of Moses, the form of government which Israel was to have, and Jethro brought the information to Moses who put the plan into operation arbitrarily. In the selection of leaders for the companies of thousands, hundreds, fifties, and tens, God told Moses to do the selecting and set the rulers over the people. Aaron was not elected by the people, nor was Moses. They had been set apart by God himself for their places of leadership.

In New Testament times in the Christian church we have somewhat more of a semblance of participation by the people in the affairs of the church. This is due to the fact that the theocracy had disappeared. However, the twelve apostles were designated by Christ to be church leaders, there was no popular vote by the church in their case. The seventy likewise were "appointed" by Christ to go into the work. Christ was not elected to be the head of the church, he was so appointed by his Father. (I speak reverently regarding this appointment.) Only when we come to the selection of the seven deacons do we find that the church had a voice in the making of a selection of church officers. Perhaps we would call this a democratic procedure, but if it was such you can be certain that it



was not a political form of democracy. Notice that the text says: "The twelve disciples called the multitude of the disciples unto them, and said, It is not fit that we should forsake the word of God, and serve tables. Look ye out therefore, brethren, from among you seven men of good report, full of the Spirit and of wisdom, whom we may appoint over this business." (Acts 6: 2, 3 ARV.) (Italics mine.)

The apostles themselves had received authority from Christ and, while they were very careful not to abuse this authority, nevertheless, they directed the work of the church in harmony with the counsel they had received. They had been clothed with full ecclesiastical authority as had the priests of Israel. They had been set apart as leaders in the church and as such they directed the affairs of the church, conducted elections of officers, and called together church leaders in councils, during which policies and resolutions were formulated.

It does seem that Christians should be careful not to bring into the church the worldly, political form of democracy. It is possible that too much of this form of democracy has already been brought in and is the cause of many of the difficulties that arise from time to time, and may also be the reason for the lack of spiritual life and power among us as a people. Instead of seeking counsel from God, and inviting the Holy Spirit to guide in the direction of the work of the church, too often political cliques are formed which seek to dominate the situation and thus bring their own personal plans and ideas into the work of God.

Christians, therefore, should be most careful of their adherence to what may seem to be Christian democracy, but which in fact savors too much of the political lest they find that they have lighted their tapers at the smoky, dimly-lighted lamps of worldly politics and thus brought strange fire before the altar of the Lord.

WESLEY AMUNDSEN

## DOWN ON THE FARM

Mr. H. C. Lovett sends word to the office of Administration that the members of the Agricultural Division are all of good courage and are facing the prospects of a good year down on the farm for 1952, all things being equal, and nature being in harmony with their plans.

● The signs of progress are already evident according to his report. Here are some of the signs:

● A new three-disc semi-integral plow for more rapid and efficient land preparation has been purchased.

● A tractor—mounted, hydraulically-operated loader, has also been purchased, and will do much to take the "back-break" out of the loading of forage, manure, and other heavy-field-loading projects.

● The remodeling of the barns for cattle and horses, will make for order, efficiency, and better appearance.

● A stepped-up planting, plus fertilization, program should go a long way to

meet our demand for stock feed in the future.

● Careful study is being given to the best sources of egg production. Plans are in the making for the building of a small hatchery. New Hampshire hens have the chief place in the Madison College poultry industry at present.

● The erection of the 3-unit milking parlor is injecting new zeal and interest into the lives of the agricultural students. Modernization is here to stay, and young people are interested in keeping up with the progress of the times. The development of this project will insure cleaner milk, lower labor costs, and more efficiency.

● Brother Lovett concludes his report by saying:

"The spark of hope and light that shines upon the plan for educating men and women for self-supporting lines of work is still alive, and it is our desire that this spark may develop into a clear, strong blaze, bringing about that brighter day toward which we all are looking."

## OCCUPATIONAL THERAPY COURSE

Occupational Therapy (treatment of the sick or injured by occupying) is a field recommended in the "Spirit of Prophecy" as well as recognized by the medical profession in general, as having therapeutic value.

"Invalids should not be encouraged in

inactivity." Ministry of Healing, p. 238.

"Invalids are far happier to be employed and their recovery is more easily effected." *Ibid.*

"I saw that the greatest cure that ever came upon my husband and Sister F. was the instruction they received at



\_\_\_\_\_ in regard to remaining inactive in order to recover." Vol. 1, Testimonies, p. 557.

"It is believed every general hospital, regardless of size should have an occupational therapy department because it is as necessary as physical therapy and any other therapy." (Dr. J. S. Coulter, M.C., Chicago, "Council on Physical Medicine.")

Like any other field of treatment it too can be misapplied,—training is necessary.

Takoma Hospital is offering a 50-hour course in the basics and fundamentals of practical occupational therapy as applica-

ble to the needs of our own institutions, covering a period of 10 class days, beginning August 11th and terminating August 21, 1952.

A variety of handicrafts will be taught. The course will be so designed as to be of benefit to non-institutional workers also, such as, teachers, camp-instructors, lay-people interested in working with groups in a recreational way compatible with our own Christian concepts, etc.

Further particulars will be sent by request without obligation by writing to: Department of Occupational Therapy, Takoma Hospital and Sanitarium, Greeneville, Tennessee.

## GET OUT AND GET TIRED

By ROY L. SMITH

She was a woman just a little short of middle age, and she was employed in a business that kept her pretty steadily at a desk. She had little opportunity to exercise her major muscles. Her daily routine was nerve strain and not muscle strain.

She never stopped to think that her strong body was equipped to do hard physical work and stand great physical strain, and she was not able to understand why she came home at night with nerves taut and tingling, unable to sleep, and unable to concentrate on her reading, her correspondence, or her music. "I guess my work is getting on my nerves," she said, and it was very evident that she was developing an irritable spirit about the home. Everyone blamed it on her "nerves." No one thought to blame it on unused muscles.

Then came a bit of wise counsel from an older friend. "Get out and get tired," was the warning. "Your arms, back, and legs are restless and demanding attention. They are entitled to a little attention during the day. Use them until they are quiet."

The business woman took the advice with a degree of caution. It all seemed so silly. Wasn't she just "tired to death already?" But about an hour after dinner the next evening she experimented.

Getting into clothing adapted to walking, she set out for a brisk hike. It was not one of those easy strolls in which one saunters along, stopping here and there to study a garden or admire some show-window. It was a determined walk with long strides, shoulders back, deep breaths, and head erect.

All the time she hummed a marching tune—an old hymn she sang occasionally at church. She refused to think about the office, in fact, she refused to think

at all, so far as that was possible. *She was out to run her body down!*

At the end of thirty minutes she returned, face flushed, pulse pounding, and blood racing gleefully. What an outing she had given her arms, her back, her legs! And they were like some house pet released for an hour. The sheer joy of the physical exercise expressed itself in an entirely new spirit.

Back in the house, she found it easy to settle down with a book. The major muscles were now singing instead of crying. Her nerves had quieted down. Her mind was calm because it was not tormented by the contradiction between mind and muscle.

Having established a certain balance of powers within her body, she now found it possible to establish a similar balance within her spirit. The irritability was gone. The sharp and caustic comment did not leap to her lips as it had at dinner. She found it easy to be gentle, with those who expected gentleness from her. And just before retiring for the night she turned to her New Testament, and found it genuinely consoling. It was no longer a duty to be grudgingly done, but a source of welcome help.

Sedentary workers need to remember that they are equipped with bodies that were expected to live much of the time out of doors. They have muscles that must be exercised, or they will "go sour" and pour their irritation back into the blood stream. It is impossible to keep an alert mind in a sluggish body, and it is equally impossible to keep a calm and poised spirit alive in a body in which the muscles and the nerves are in conflict.

It is so easy to think we are tired, when we are only suffering from the tension that develops when one area of our being is exercised to the exclusion of all others.



Paul talked about "keeping his body under," and it is highly necessary that our physical life should be brought under control. But it often happens that the best way to bring about such control is

by giving it a chance to expend its energy and draining off that surplus.

(The Christian Advocate, Oct. 28, 1943.)

(Reprinted in "The Religious Digest," Dec., 1943.)

## DO YOU KNOW:—

- That the death rate among U. S. life insurance policyholders in 1950 was 622 per 100,000 in comparison to 630 the previous year, and 980 back in 1915?
- That heart disease and cancer have both increased during this period and that heart disease accounted for more than half of the deaths of all policyholders in 1950, and cancer was second, with accidents third?
- That nearly 83 million workers in the U. S. had social security wage credits to their accounts at the end of 1950, and that the total benefit payments under the act were \$1,051 million in 1950?
- That in 1900 the U. S. infant at birth had a life expectancy of 47 years on the average, and today the newborn infant has of expectation of life about 68 years?
- That the food cost index has increased 129% since 1941 and that 335 educational institutions increased their board charges an average of only 66%?
- That 128 schools increased their rates for food service by an average of 12% since 1949, and 165 by 17% since 1948?
- That since 1941, 340 institutions raised their room rates 2% to 258%, and the increases have averaged 51% during this period, and 94 colleges and universities increased room rates an average of 19% during the past twelve months.
- That private and endowed educational institutions show an average increase in tuition fees of 65%, and the state universities 52% above the 1940-41 rates?
- That many Christians believe that the government can play the role of the Good Samaritan by caring for the "fatherless and widows, the lame, the halt and the blind," and thus they fail to see the difference between voluntary charity and welfare by the state through taxation?
- That inflation threatens our private and church-supported schools to the extent that education may eventually be priced out of the reach of the poor, and only the well-to-do will have the privilege of attending such institutions?
- That finding time for Jesus makes our work more successful?
- That Madison College has for its unique program the training of youth for a life of self-supporting missionary service, and that the center of its philosophy is that of heralding the imminent, personal, second advent of Jesus Christ?
- That today, as never before, the world needs young men and young women of strong moral character, and that Madison College is endeavoring to train this type of young people?
- That the financial plan of operation at Madison College is based on the Lord's Prayer, "Give us this day our daily bread"?
- That Madison College welcomes such financial gifts as friends may wish to contribute to its building program?

## SOUTHERN EDUCATORS SAY:

"Interesting, far-reaching events are under way in the higher education in the South. If you're accustomed to visioning Education in academic cap and gown, discard that mental picture, please, and take a realistic look. *Education is in shirt sleeves today, with the sleeves rolled up. . . .*"

*" . . . a graduate program means more than Ph.D.'s. . . . It means: better industry, more jobs, richer agriculture, greater opportunities for you or your children and grandchildren. . . ."*

## A DEGREE FOR EVERYBODY AND EVERYBODY FOR A DEGREE

By EDGAR W. KNIGHT

The growth of higher education in this country during recent decades has been so rapid as to assume the proportions of an educational revolution. It is one of the most significant educational developments of the present century.

At the beginning of the second half of this century higher education in the United States seems to be facing heavier demands for increased facilities than ever before. It is reported that for physical facilities alone for colleges and univer-



sities need 265 million square feet of space to take care of increased enrollments expected in this decade. This space (estimated as the equivalent of 133 Empire State buildings) added to the 341 million square feet which in 1949 and 1950 were being used overtime, would cost more than two and a half billion dollars; land and other equipment needed would run the sum to more than three billion; and to these costs must be added those of additional instructional and administrative staffs.

The office of Education recently reported that 150 higher educational institutions had been established in the nation since 1948. The number of academic degrees conferred last year reached an all-time high record: 428,000 bachelor's, 62,000 master's, and 6,900 doctorates. This was an increase of 18 per cent over the number of degrees conferred in 1949, and double the number conferred in 1939. The number to be conferred this year will reach or exceed that record. That's a lot of academic degrees, and the way to absorb their holders in the American economy is becoming a new and disturbing problem.

How to get the facilities needed by the colleges and universities to take care of the increasing number of people who are seeking higher educational opportunities is the most puzzling question facing the managers of higher educational institutions, and many of them were exhibiting unusual anxiety during the first half of this year. Many institutions were launching "drives" for more funds, some of which were marked by high-pressure salesmanship. And instead of being semi-centennial, centennial, sesquicentennial, bicentennial, or tercentennial (such as Harvard's had been in 1936), efforts to get money were becoming routine annual affairs. Large individual gifts to higher educational institutions were becoming fewer than formerly because of higher taxes, and income from endowments was declining. Income from students under the G.I. Bill of Rights was declining rapidly. The cost of academic services was rapidly increasing. Everything from chalk to footballs had gone up, as President Charles W. Cole of Amherst was reported to have said; and President James Phinney Baxter of Williams was quoted as noting that even frogs used in biological laboratories had jumped up.

All in all, it is reported, the costs of a college campus have increased nearly 70 per cent over 1940. Tuition and fees are going up and may have to stand further increases. But such devices for balancing the college budgets are viewed as an unhealthy social policy, because

they will widen the gap between those who have and those who have not the financial means to get to and remain in college. These are some of the conditions that made the recommendations of the President's Commission on Higher Education in 1947 seem so significant and so controversial.

#### SCHOOL AND COLLEGE MANAGEMENT

### JOTTINGS

● "What Every Christian Should Know About Judaism," was the topic presented by Rabbi William Silverman, of Nashville, at an open forum meeting, Sunday night, March 2. Rabbi Silverman is a member of the Jewish Chautauqua Society.

● Madison College "Teachers of Tomorrow" were presented with their insignia at an impressive service at the Madison College chapel hour, Thursday night. Guest speaker, H. S. Hanson, Educational Secretary of the Southern Union Conference, gave the address. Professor Teddric Mohr, Educational Secretary of the Kentucky-Tennessee Conference, presented the insignia.

● A much-needed addition has been purchased for the College Business office, it is a modern bookkeeping machine. This machine will help greatly to increase the efficiency of the department.

● Report from the General Conference and Union Conference auditors informs us that the Madison College business office handles a greater volume of business than any denominational institution in the United States outside of the College of Medical Evangelists at Loma Linda, California.

● Mr. Donald Welch, Instructor in Medical Technology at Madison College, has accepted an invitation to be manager of the self-supporting Miami Hospital at Miami, Florida. We do not like to lose the Welches from Madison, but if they are needed elsewhere and desire to broaden their experience, we bid them Godspeed.

● The Helen Funk Assembly Hall is undergoing a face-lifting. The ugly blotches where the stucco has been falling off have been patched and the whole outside of the building is enjoying a new coat of paint. Looks good.

● O. A. Dart, Child Psychologist of the Southern Union Conference, spoke on the subject of child training at the Helen Funk Assembly Hall recently.

● The College Seniors organized their class, with Mr. Charles White, President; Mrs. Sue Weemes, Vice-president; Miss Marilyn Jensen, Secretary; Mr. Charles



Wang, Treasurer; and Professor James E. Zeigler, Faculty Adviser. This year's graduating class is composed of seventeen members.

● The Madison College School of Nursing graduating class has organized with Mrs. Joyce Burnside, President; Mrs. Geraldine Dickman, Vice-president; Miss Velma Stewart, Secretary; Miss Martha Cary, Treasurer; and Dr. Naomi Kime Pitman, Faculty Adviser. There are eighteen in this class, one of which is a male nurse.

● Signs that spring is just in the offing are indicated by the busy folks who are preparing their land for gardens.

● The new psychiatry building has been in operation now for several weeks. The advent of this unit has been a blessing in many ways, for the treatments administered to the mentally ill can now be done in one area.

● Mr. and Mrs. C. O. Franz made a trip to New York City, in the interest of the "Faith for Today" television program. Mr. Franz reports that the project is expanding to such proportions that more working space for offices and personnel is necessary.

● Dean and Mrs. J. A. Tucker are off on a trip to Mississippi and Texas. They spent Sabbath March 22, at the self-supporting institution at Chunky, Mississippi.

● The Madison College Orchestra, with Patricia Templeton-Ostrander as soprano soloist; Edna Thornton, violinist soloist; and Maurice Loveman, flutist soloist, under the able direction of Professor H. E. Mitzelfelt, presented a splendid program of music March 15 at the Helen Funk Assembly Hall. We were favored by having several guest musicians from Nashville: Dr. Bernard Weinstein, violinist, also surgeon at the Vanderbilt Hospital; Maurice Loveman, flutist, Nashville businessman; Dr. Henry Crail, cellist, chemical engineer; Mary Anne Ridly,

double bass, member of Nashville Symphony Orchestra; John Jones, French horn, band director at Central High School; Howard Stubblefield, French horn, member of Legion Band of Nashville; Marshall Diamond, flutist, a student at the Vanderbilt University.

● Final examinations at the close of the Winter Quarter are now out of the way. The Spring Quarter commences March 22.

● Elder and Mrs. A. L. Ham, of Washington, D. C., are spending a few weeks at the college. Elder Ham is chairman of several boards in this area; namely, The Nashville Agricultural and Normal Institute, (Madison College); Oakwood College, for colored people, at Huntsville, Alabama; Riverside Sanitarium and Hospital, at Nashville; and the Southern Publishing Association, also at Nashville.

● Pastor and Mrs. Carlos Plata, of Bogota, Colombia, were visitors at the college. They brought with them their sixteen year-old son, Ernesto, who will remain here to obtain his college education.

● A "pot-luck" supper, prepared by a group of men of the faculty, had for its purpose the farewell to three families, C. O. Franz, Donald Welch, and Wesley Amundsen. Tokens of remembrance were presented to each of the departing families.

## BULLETIN!

(In order to not disrupt the administration of the work at Madison too much it has been decided that Wesley Amundsen continue to serve as president and general manager *pro tempore* until the new president arrives. It will be necessary for President Amundsen to spend some time at the General Headquarters at Washington, D. C. in order to care for his duties there. The Amundsens will maintain residence on the Madison campus, possibly until June.)

## APISH

Some years ago Courtney, a member of the British Parliament said, regarding evolution: "I was an anthropoid ape once, a mollusc, an ascidian, a bit of protoplasm; but whether by chance or by providence, I am not now. When I was an ape, I thought as an ape, I acted as an ape, I lived as an ape; but when I became a man I put away apish things. Man's moral nature is what it is, not what it was."

### MADISON COLLEGE SURVEY

WESLEY AMUNDSEN, *Editor*

*Contributing Editors*—WILLIAM E.

PATTERSON, C. O. FRANZ, J. A.

TUCKER, JULIAN C. GANT, M.D.

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# The Madison Survey

VOL. XXXIV, No. 4

MADISON COLLEGE, TENNESSEE

APRIL, 1952

## BE BIG ENOUGH

BE big enough to live the life God gave you.  
Untouched by petty selfishness and greed—  
Stand free from foolish habits which enslave  
you.

Be big enough to meet your greatest need.

BE big enough to speak the truth—and live it.  
Hold your ideals though the heavens fall—  
Expect no quarter, yet be quick to give it—  
Be big enough to heed the humblest call.

BE big enough to smile, when all about you,  
Your very world lies crumbled in the dust—  
Have courage to fight on when your friends  
doubt you,

Be big enough to keep your faith and trust.

BE big enough that changing years may find  
you,

Regretting not the ones you've left behind—  
Be quick to throw off prejudice which binds  
you,

Be big enough to keep an open mind.

BE big enough to say—I was mistaken.

Be slow to take offense, quick to forgive—  
Let pity, justice, love—in your heart waken,  
Be big enough, and kind enough, to live.

*Tramp Starr*

## THE VISION OF SERVICE

Text: "Lift up your eyes, and look upon the fields; for they are white already to harvest." *John 4: 35*

It is Jesus who calls upon us to "lift up your eyes." We are not to be content simply to lift up our eyes for personal help—we are to seek to capture the vision of a world in great distress and in need of a Saviour.

It was David, who, in his penitent psalm, said unto the Lord: "Create in me. . . . Then will I teach transgressors thy ways; and sinners shall be converted unto thee." *Psalms 51: 10-13*

"Lift up your eyes," first of all to heaven, for pardon, for cleansing, for the in-filling of the spirit of God.

"Lift up your eyes," as Isaiah lifted up his eyes to see the King in His glorious temple, and by contrast to see his own sinfulness; for then only can you catch a true vision of your own needs and the needs of the world.

Furthermore, the Lord also said, "Look upon the fields." What fields? Fields of wheat, barley, corn, or potatoes? No, look upon the world field. With eyes made clear by the anointing with the heavenly "eyesalve" you are now able to see the tragic condition of a world lying in moral darkness, the people groping for light as blind men.

Last day prophecies tell us that the end is hastening on like a man out of breath, gasping for life-giving oxygen. It was no casual statement that Jesus made when He told His followers to "look upon the fields." He said that those fields were "white, already to harvest." Harvest means death, and it means life. Harvest time is reaping time. The harvest time of man's life is toward the close, when having lived out his short span, his tottering footsteps carry him toward the "valley of the shadow of death." So the harvest time of the world is that period of universal time when the Lord shall send forth His heavenly harvesters to cut down the standing grain and bring it into His storehouse.

"The field is the world, . . . the harvest is the end of the world; and the reapers are the angels." *Matt. 13: 38, 39*

What then are we to do in this age in which we live? We must first of all catch the vision of a lost world struggling to be saved. Then we must see the individuals next to us who, even though they realize it not, are in need of help.

"Those who receive are to impart to others. From every direction are coming calls for help. God calls upon men to minister gladly to their fellowmen. Immortal crowns are to be won; the king-



dom of heaven is to be gained; the world, perishing in ignorance, is to be enlightened." *M. H.* 103

The work done by self-supporting laymen is to increase in its scope. While much has been done in the past, nevertheless, the great fields, "white already to harvest" beckon us on. There must be no delay. Consecrated men and women are to answer the call for volunteers to help prepare the harvest for the angelic reaping.

"God's people have a mighty work before them, a work that must continually rise to greater prominence. Our efforts in missionary lines must become far more extensive. A more decided work than has been done must be done prior to the second appearing of our Lord Jesus Christ. God's people are not to cease their labors until they shall encircle the world." 6 T. 23, 24

Notice also these terse statements:

"There are places which are now a moral wilderness, and these are to become as the garden of the Lord."

"New territories are to be worked by men inspired by the Holy Ghost."

"New Churches must be established, new congregations organized."

"The light is to shine to all lands and all peoples."

"Lift up your heads," my brother, my sister! Let your vision see that your own redemption is near and ere you can pass through the pearly portals of the New Jerusalem, God wants you to find someone else to bring with you.

The time demands action,—consecrated, whole-hearted Christian action. Will you make the full surrender today and give yourself to the Lord to be used by Him in the fast-closing work?

## THANK YOU

"Dear Brother:

"Here is my little offering for April. I do enjoy the paper, the progress, and what you are doing to improve.

"God bless our schools, and our young people and the older ones able to lead out. I would have loved it when I was young, though I tried to do my part in the treatment room work. I am 77 now, able to do something, if not much. My health does not permit—or my eyesight.

"May God's blessing rest upon and with the school.

Yours sincerely,  
MRS. ELSIE DEW"

With this Sister Dew sent her little offering for the *Survey*, and we appreciate it.

## FOLLOW THE BLUEPRINT FOR SELF-SUPPORTING INSTITUTIONS

The question of self-support is a moot one, and has been bandied about quite a bit from time to time. Naturally every person that works to obtain a livelihood is self-supporting, provided he does not need assistance from any source in order to pay living expenses.

However, when we speak of self-supporting institutional work, we refer to a group of individuals banded together for the performance of a definite work, through the establishment of health or medical institutions, ostensibly with the purpose in mind of having that work to be distinctly that of a missionary nature.

God does have a purpose in calling his people to do this type of work.

"It is not the Lord's purpose that ministers should be left to do the greatest part of the work of sowing seeds of truth. Men who are not called to the ministry are to be encouraged to labor for the Master according to their several ability. Hundreds of men and women now idle could do acceptable service." *Testimonies*, Vol. 7, p. 21.

As to the type of families that are called upon to go forth into the field we read:

"Missionary families are needed to settle in the waste places. Let farmers,

financiers, builders, and those who are skilled in various arts and crafts, go to neglected fields, to improve the land, to establish industries, to prepare humble homes for themselves, and to help their neighbors." *Ministry of Healing*, p. 194.

"Of families, as of individuals, the question is asked, 'What doest thou here?' . . . God calls for Christian families to go into the dark places of the earth, and work wisely and perseveringly for those who are enshrouded in spiritual gloom." *Prophets and Kings*, p. 172.

It is not God's intention that as these lay-workers establish small sanitariums, clinics, hospitals, educational centers, convalescent homes, health cafeterias and restaurants, etc., that they are to act independent of the church. There must be unity of effort.

"The work of God in this earth can never be finished until the men and women comprising our church membership, rally to the work and unite their efforts with those of the ministers and church officers." *Testimonies*, Vol. 9, p. 119.

At times there are those who feel that they will have nothing to do with conference administrators, or workers, but will govern themselves and act independ-



ent of the organization. Those who seek to remain aloof from the counsel of the brethren, feeling that because their work is established on the basis of self-support by laymen of the church, should keep in mind that all missionary endeavor on the part of God's people, belongs to the church. Furthermore, any self-supporting institution that takes upon itself the name of Seventh-Day Adventist, by the very fact that this name is used, obligates the institution, through its directors and members, to operate in harmony with denominational standards of institutional operation.

God's plan is that we all work together, laymen, church officers, and ministers. God has set all in the church for the purpose of building up the kingdom. No man liveth unto himself, and no Seventh-Day Adventist self-supporting institution is to live unto itself.

There is only one objective in the establishment of any Seventh-Day institution, be it denominationally controlled, or governed by laymen, and that is the heralding of the immanent personal coming of the Lord Jesus Christ, and the presentation of his ten commandment law as God's eternal standard of morality and Christian life to the world.

When an individual, or a group of Seventh-Day Adventist individuals, lay plans to develop what may be called a "unit," or a self-supporting institution in a dark county, or any other place within Conference territory, Christian ethics would dictate that the Conference officials be apprised of the plan, and their cooperation and counsel solicited.

It is unfortunate that there is in the church a type of so-called "independence" which borders on rebellion. It is God that has set administration in his church, not man. And even though the individual who may be placed in an administrative position, does not always merit our confidence, as a man, nevertheless, the office which he occupies is to be recognized.

In a previous article in the columns of this organ, we set forth some of the dangers of this independent spirit, and it is not out of place for us to reiterate this counsel. We must move forward together, brethren. God's blueprint calls for unity of spirit, of action, of faith.

Perhaps it would be well to bring this article to a close by quoting from the presentation made by the General Conference President, W. H. Branson, at the Grand Ledge meeting at which time the Association of Self-supporting Institutions was reorganized.

"These small institutions are mighty factors in the development of the overall work. I assure you that we in the

General Conference are anxious to see this work grow. The Lord has spoken through his messenger regarding its importance. It is truly a great potential. It should grow and develop and become strong—a mighty factor in the evangelization of the world.

"We believe in this work with all our hearts. We want to draw the denomination and the self-supporting workers as near together as possible, with no thought of control. The worst thing that could happen would be to have two camps. We desire to work as closely as possible with this organization. The General Conference sponsored the organization. Dr. Sutherland and I worked together on the details of a charter and plan. We should encourage laymen and doctors to carry on their self-supporting work and institutions, both in this country and in foreign lands. Unless we all help carry the message to the world, it is going to take a long time. We must work together, our hands and hearts must be united together, and we must have confidence in one another. We must believe that we are all Christians, striving for the same goal of finishing the work, and getting ready for the kingdom just as soon as we possibly can."

May the Lord keep us all in the love of the truth, and in confidence of the brethren. May he by his wise counsel guide us in the work that he would have us to do, to the end that we may be instrumental in hastening the glorious advent of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ.

WESLEY AMUNDSEN

### "NEVER HAD A NICER GROUP"

That is what was said about the Madison College Medical Cadets recently after they bivouacked at Montgomery Bell State Park recently. We'll share the letter with you, for we are proud of these officers and boys of ours.

Mr. William Warren Oakes  
Madison College  
Madison, Tennessee  
Dear Mr. Oakes:

I want to take this opportunity to commend you for your nice group of boys.

We have never had a nicer group with us. They behaved nicely and left the camp in excellent condition.

I want you to know that my employees all join in inviting you to come back at any time. You are always welcome.

Yours truly,

M. SHAW HICKERSON, *Supt.*  
Montgomery Bell State Park  
Burns, Tennessee



## CAN YOU TAKE YOUR EDUCATION WITH YOU?

How are we to evaluate education today? Can we measure education in terms of degrees, or doctorates? What do we mean by the term *education*? We need to look upon education as a three-fold process; education of the physical, mental, and moral powers. Unfortunately, in our time more attention is being given to the mental phase of education than of the other two, with physical education coming second for consideration.

We are told that there are over 6,000,000 college graduates in the United States today, with another potential 2,000,000 in the making.

In spite of all the propaganda which is provided the American public, and to the rest of the world, as to the value of a college education, we still have with us *homo sapiens*, the greatest killer of the animal kingdom.

One of the strange facts of our modern civilization is that education, through its handmaid science, has developed the most wonderful methods for saving life, while on the other hand it demonstrates to the world the most terrible agencies for the destroying, maiming, and crippling of mankind. Witness some 80,000 dead at Hiroshima. Read of the new experiments for creating even more potent facilities for killing off the human race. All of this in the name of education through science, for the enlightenment of we mortals.

So we try, by our exalted ideas of the value of modern education, to try to lift ourselves by our educational bootstraps to the evolutionary heights of what we call the upward progress of civilization.

Education, true education, lifts heavenward; it is not bestial, cold, calculating, covetous, seeking to provide for selfish desires. One writer has said that "It is not the highest work of education to communicate knowledge merely, but to impart that vitalizing energy which is received from the contact of mind with mind, of soul with soul. It is only life that can beget life." E. G. White, MS.

"The lessons of Christ are for every soul to learn and practice. This is higher education." *Ibid.*

Christian education has for its source that type of instruction which comes from higher sources,—therefore, this is true higher education. You may recall that at one time when Jesus "went up to the temple and taught . . . the Jews marvelled, saying, How knoweth this man letters, having never learned?" (John 7: 14, 15.) Another version says: "How does this man know anything of books, . . . although he never has been taught." (Weymouth.)

And the 20th Century Version, says: "How has this man got his learning, . . . when he has never studied?"

The facts are that Jesus had never received instructions in the synagogue schools,—the parochial schools of a decadent church. As he grew older he did not seek the schools of the rabbis, for he did not need the education to be obtained from such sources, his education came from a divine instructor,—even God.

Certainly no man could call Jesus ignorant, nor unlettered. "Never spake man like this man," were the words of approval of his methods of teaching. No man has ever uttered words more sublime than those contained in the Sermon on the Mount, spoken by this so-called "unlettered man" who received his first education at his mother's knee, and pursued his course of education through converse with God and nature. It is certain that he studied the religious books of his day. He knew of the political happenings in Judea. His outlook upon world conditions reached far down through the centuries of our day. He is our example. His educational training encompassed the three points which we laid down in the beginning of this article,—physical, mental, and spiritual. He knew that it was essential to develop the first two in order that he might also develop to the full the third.

One writer has said that, "the practical end in God's mind to the acquisition of knowledge, as well as the baser treasure, is to spread divine light and truth everywhere.

"Science today commonly tends to neutralize, if not to paralyze, evangelistic activities; whereas the pursuit of scientific knowledge under Scripture light will kindle missionary fire, impart missionary ability and prompt missionary consecration, with the result that gospel foundations become laid where Christ was not named." William C. Stevens.

What kind of education can you take with you into the kingdom of God? Will it be the education which is offered by the Christless educational centers of the world? Or will it be that education which finds Christ the center of all teaching?

The type of education which God designs shall prepare men and women for participation with beings of other worlds and of his eternal court in the majestic city of God, is that which is based upon the truth which Jesus himself expressed: "This is life eternal, that they might know thee, the only true God, and Jesus Christ whom thou has sent."

To know God, and to know his Son



Jesus, is education. All things are centered in Christ. All true science has its origin in him. All nature speaks of the Creator which in turn leads us in to the fields of science known as botany, chemistry, biology, astronomy, geology, and electronics, etc.

Christ never mingled with human science which tended to disconnect him from the great Source of all wisdom. He brought none of the teachings of the sciences of men into his discourses. "The subjects of Christ's kingdom are not made by forms and ceremonies, by a large study of books."

The trend in education today is that of reading as many books on a given subject as possible. In our high-pressure method of education, students must by all means force their way through the mass of written material contained in the textbook. There can be no passing grades if this is not done.

All are passed through the same process. The bright minds and the dull minds, the rapid thinkers and those who are slow-minded. The god of education must be served and so we bow humbly at his shrine, and there offer up our students as sacrifices.

Yes, the question bears repeating: "Can You Take Your Education With You?" Take it with you through life; take it with you in time of distress and trouble; take it with you when you go out after souls for the Master; take it with you in your home life; take it with you in service to your country and to your fellow man; take it with you into the kingdom of God? If you cannot, then your education, regardless of how many letters you may have behind your name, will be of little or no value, for it belongs to that which is spoken of by James: "This wisdom descendeth not from above, but is earthly, sensual, devilish." (James 3: 15.)

Christian educational institutions are not to lower the standards of education, they are to raise them. The standards of the Christian College should be far and above anything that the world may demand. Why should we leave the "snow waters of Lebanon for the turbid streams of the valley?" Why should not the

Christian teachers have the courage of their convictions and bring the teachings of Christ into all their classroom activities, and put to the test of the gospel every teaching that comes into the curriculum? Let us hold fast to that which God has given to us.

"Finally, brethren, whatsoever things are true, . . . whatsoever things are just, whatsoever things are pure, whatsoever things are lovely, whatsoever things are of good report; if there be any virtue, and if there be any praise, think on these things." (Phil. 4: 8.)

## DO YOU KNOW

- That there are already more than 6,000,000 college graduates in America, with another 2,000,000 potentials coming off the educational assembly lines?
- That more than \$2 billion a year of public and private funds are spent in this country for the colleges?
- That there are 1,301 colleges, universities, teachers' colleges, professional schools and technical schools qualified to grant degrees in higher education? (What are we among so many?)
- That about one boy and girl out of six between the ages of 18 and 21 attend these institutions of learning?
- That Seventh-Day Adventist colleges are unique in their position as parochial institutions of higher education, having for their objective the training of youth for the business of spreading the gospel of Jesus to all lands?
- That there is an increasing trend on the part of Seventh-Day Adventist denominational colleges to educate youth as self-supporting workers for God, as well as for a place in denominational employ?
- That the Madison College School of Anesthesiology is the only Seventh-Day Adventist school of this kind in the denomination, and that it stands high in esteem and ratings of the School of Anesthesiology Board of Examiners?
- That there are over one hundred Seventh-Day Adventist self-supporting medical and educational institutions in North America?

## GOLD FROM THE SOIL

HARRY W. MILLER, M.D.

It was Dr. C. V. Piper, Chief of the Bureau of Plant Industry in Washington, a man of intense enthusiasm and vision, who twenty-five years ago picked up a handful of yellow soybeans and remarked, "These beans are gold from the soil."

We trace the history of soybeans to China, where the ancient records refer to this bean. It was called the *ta tou*, or great bean, back as far as the reign of Shen-Nung, 2737 B.C. Soybeans were first introduced into the United States from



China in 1804. And Commodore Perry, in 1854, brought several varieties from Japan, which were passed over to the Bureau of Agriculture. Only in the past thirty years has the cultivation of soybeans had such a phenomenal increase in the United States that they rank third in the economic value of our crops.

Different from most vegetable seeds and legumes, soybeans primarily are a protein-and oil-yielding seed, in contrast to the carbohydrate-yielding grains. In them are combined the nutrients found in meat, milk, eggs, nuts, and many of the vegetables and grasses. They are nature's greatest protein supplier, and do not come far behind being the greatest edible-oil producer.

It is difficult for many to comprehend that we actually have in the soybean the nutrient values of meat, eggs, and milk. However, today the world is becoming conscious of the fact that we can find in vegetables not only ample quantities of proteins, fats, and carbohydrates but vitamins and minerals as well. The soybean yields in both quantity and quality more of these than any other single plant or fruit in nature.

There are grown and harvested in the United States annually sufficient soybeans to provide thirty pounds of pure protein per capita, whereas annually the total meat produced provides only twenty-two pounds of protein per capita.

Soybeans are the chief source of protein and oil in the diet of China, Japan, and Korea. Calling it the "meat without bones," they prepare numerous tasty dishes from the wonder bean. Where the soybean has filled the place of meat and milk, foods from it are greatly relished.

The protein of the soybean has all the essential amino acids. Consider that a diet in which soya is adequately used provides the four essentials of life, namely, growth, maintenance, reproduction, and lactation! Can its great economic value be appreciated? Soybeans are abundant in calcium and iron, in vitamins B<sub>1</sub> and B<sub>2</sub>, and traces of the other vitamins.

However, notwithstanding its high biologic values and economy, in the United States its use as a food has met resistance because of its unfamiliarity. Not long can this prejudice hold back the adoption of soya into the American diet. Dietetically it has so many advantages that prejudice will be overcome by better methods of processing and a greater willingness to educate the taste. Thousands of babies who cannot take animal milk because of allergic reactions are being reared from birth on soy milk. Such infants find animal milk distasteful. Train-

ing makes the difference. Adults soon get the habit of using soy preparations, finding them good and good for them.

Today in very tasty preparations there are available soya milk, soy cheese, soy loaf, soy sauce, green soya beans, soya bean sprouts, soy flour, and other food products. All of them can be used to enrich the menu. Many clever cooks combine them with other cereals, vegetables, and meats as extenders.

There are three products being marketed today as soya infant foods. Experiment shows that babies can be reared from birth until weaning time on soy milk. Their rich blood, strong bones, excellent growth records, and freedom from digestive and other ailments during the critical period of an infant's life prove soy milk to be nutritionally equivalent to animal milks. Some carbohydrates, minerals, and vitamins are added to the soy milk by the manufacturer to give a calorie and formula equivalent to human milk.

Vegetable proteins require the heat of cooking to make them most highly available nutritionally. This heat treatment improves the flavor as well. The nutritional availability of the protein and oil of the soybean runs from 80 to 95 per cent, according to the records of research workers. This means that the body uses the nitrogen for building tissue and bones and the oil for supplying warmth and energy.

Soybeans have proved to be an excellent food for diabetics and those with food allergy. They clean up pimples, rashes, eczema, and other skin troubles due to allergy. They are valuable in arthritis, rheumatism, allergy-caused asthma, and after-surgery diets. And because soy milk does not form a curd in the stomach as does animal milk, it is beneficial in intestinal infections, constipation, and stomach and duodenal ulcer. It is valuable food for maintaining growth and also for controlling overweight, because its oil content is used for heat and energy, not stored in the body as fat.

Fat meat, eggs, and animal milk fats are rich sources of cholesterol, which causes hardening of the blood vessels (arteriosclerosis). This disease results in cerebral hemorrhage and coronary stenosis, common causes of sudden death. It is comforting to know there is a vegetable oil in the soybean that contributes a low blood cholesterol. Also the soya is rich in choline, an amino acid, a neutralizer of cholesterol. In countries where soybeans are eaten freely, apoplexy and heart diseases are rare in the middle-age group and even in the advanced-age group.



More soybean products in the diet will mean better health. The tremendous protein value of the soybean is not yet

fully understood by those who think of it as only another vegetable. "Life and Health," April, 1952.

## STUDY

In my last article I talked a little about the necessity of initiative when it comes to getting an education. I want to add a further note and say that in order to really learn, one must get interested in the subject he is studying. They say I break all rules of public speaking on the platform. One man said I wouldn't know homiletics if I saw it coming in the door, but if I can get a few thoughts over that's all I'm interested in.

I've always been accused of breaking all precedents in the building of machinery. Now we are breaking all precedents by building a huge factory on one side of the street and a school on the other side to give the boys a day in the factory and a day in school. But I'm wondering if another precedent couldn't be broken in education. Instead of spending an hour studying English, then an hour studying mathematics, then an hour studying chemistry, then physics or economics, my proposition is that when a fellow gets interested in mathematics he should put his whole time into that for six months or maybe a year. Then maybe he would pick up chemistry and spend six months or a year on it. And the same with physics and economics, etc. It is all right to talk about a well-rounded education, but when you get interested in a certain subject it's just like an interesting story, you want to read on and see if the villain gets caught and punished. Why not sort of finish the story before you start another? It has been called to my attention that one or two schools are trying a plan similar to this.

When I was 18 years old I built a different type of windmill than I had ever seen or heard of since and hooked a dynamo to it and lighted the back yard. (Only I had to take it down because it made too much noise for the neighbors.) But I got interested in how that dynamo made electricity, and I bought some books and carried one with me and spent nearly every spare moment studying electricity because I was interested in it. Then later on I did the same with math and I found if I kept right on studying it was interesting, but if I laid off for a while I lost interest.

How about it, some of you educators? Can't we get out of the rut? Meanwhile, we should "Study to shew thyself approved unto God, a workman that need-

eth not to be ashamed, rightly dividing the word of truth." (2 Tim. 2: 15.)

R. G. LETOURNEAU

LeTourneau Tech's NOW

(Mr. LeTourneau is the president and founder of the R. G. LeTourneau, Inc., builders of the largest earth-moving equipment in the United States.)

## JOTTINGS

● Elder L. R. Holley, Pastor of the Birmingham, Alabama, church, assisted by Elder Teddric Mohr, conducted the Spring Week of Prayer at the college. We appreciate the services of these brethren in assisting us with the spiritual development of Christian life among our students and faculty. Come again, brethren.

● Elder Wesley Amundsen attended the Spring Council at Washington, D. C., and at the same time looked after the interests of his work in connection with the General Conference.

● It is budget time at Madison College and all of the departments are busily engaged in preparing annual budgets for the year.

● Mr. and Mrs. LeRoy Ramsey and son, of the Wisconsin Academy, were visitors on the Madison campus recently. Mr. Ramsey is the accountant of the Academy.

● Mr. and Mrs. Clyde Springfield, of Southern Missionary College, visited the campus for the purpose of an interview with the business administrators. The Executive Committee voted to call Mr. Springfield to Madison to be associated with Mr. H. E. Clough in the office of business administration.

● Mr. W. E. Patterson, at present Publicity Director of the Madison institution, together with a number of doctors, workers and students are planning to establish a private self-supporting rural institution near Savannah, Tennessee.

● Another indication that Spring is here is the appearance of the drinking fountain in front of Assembly Hall.

● Elder L. A. Skinner, Associate Secretary of the Missionary Volunteer Departments of the General Conference, Washington, D. C., together with Elder Teddric Mohr of the Kentucky-Tennessee Conference, organized a Pathfinder Club at Madison College.

● Miss Helen Smith, representative of the Bureau of Press Relations of the Gen-



eral Conference, conducted a Press Workshop at the college, April 13, which was well attended by interested persons from the various churches in the vicinity of Madison and Nashville.

● A Child Evangelism Institute was held at the college April 17-20 for the Kentucky-Tennessee Conference. Studies in Child Psychology, Child Evangelism, and Pedagogy, were conducted under the direction of Elder Eric B. Hare and Miss Louise Meyer of the General Conference and Elder A. O. Dart of the Southern Union Conference.

● The Madison College Band, under the dynamic leadership of Professor H. E. Mitzelfelt, presented a concert at the Dupont High School in Old Hickory. Many favorable comments were heard relative to the merits of the musical performance of the band.

## ANNOUNCEMENT N. A. N. I. BOARD MEETING

April 28, 29

The Nashville Agricultural and Normal Institute Board will hold its next meeting, Monday evening, April 28, commencing at 7:00 P.M. Due to the nature of business to be transacted, a full complement of the Board is anticipated. Meetings are expected to carry on into the 29th.

WESLEY AMUNDSEN, *Secretary*  
N. A. N. I. Board

## ADIOS!

It was in the year of 1907 that a young man by the name of Charles O. Franz came to the newly established self-supporting school on the farm in the bend of the Cumberland River, twelve miles out from the city of Nashville. He had come to study at the feet of Professors E. A. Sutherland and P. T. Magan. At the close of several years of study, together

with his companion, he set sail for Cuba where other self-supporting pioneers had blazed the way but a few years previously.

Since those rugged years, the Franzes have filled positions of importance and responsibility in various conferences of the Southland. It was while he was Secretary-Treasurer of the Southern Union Conference, some six years ago, that a call to be General Manager of the Madison institution came to him. Joining forces with Dr. T. W. Steen, who had but a few months previously accepted the invitation to be the president of the institution, he entered into the program of building up the work of Madison College. World War II had just come to a close. There were heavy problems of organization and rehabilitation before them. Dr. E. A. Sutherland had laid down the burden of leadership. Other new faces appeared on the campus. There was much work to be done. But Charles O. Franz was not one to shirk a task nor to admit defeat in the face of heavy odds.

In spite of difficulties, of almost insurmountable odds, Brother Franz worked indefatigably and with success. His Christian fortitude stood him in good stead. His invaluable counsel has been very helpful in bringing about the uniting of the two organizations, the Nashville Agricultural and Normal Institute and the Rural Education Association.

Recently the call came for him to unite forces with the FAITH FOR TODAY Television Program in New York City, as treasurer of that most interesting and fast-growing evangelistic agency.

Madison College has lost a good friend and an unselfish servant. The brethren in New York have obtained a well-trained financier and an excellent counsellor.

We wish for Brother and Sister Franz the very best of good wishes, and the rich blessings of heaven. May their ministry continue to be fruitful. They are so deserving of good things of life, for they have contributed unselfishly to provide others with good things.

Success to you, dear friends. Your pathway has not always been pleasant, but you have not complained. May the Lord be and abide with you every day. And on that glorious day, when the King of kings shall mete out to his servants who have served him here upon the earth, you too will share in the reward of the faithful.

### MADISON COLLEGE SURVEY

WESLEY AMUNDSEN, *Editor*

*Contributing Editors*—WILLIAM E.

PATTERSON, C. O. FRANZ, J. A.

TUCKER, JULIAN C. GANT, M.D.



# The Madison Survey

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MADISON COLLEGE, TENNESSEE

MAY, 1952

## PROPER EXERCISE OF THE RIGHT ARM

C. J. McCLEARY, M.D.

In some mission lands there are places where only medical work is allowed. This is because it is so disarming. Prejudice finds it difficult to oppose a word that does only good.

With this message properly presented, with harmonious cooperation between medical and ministerial workers, organized opposition falls miserably flat.

Today we have developed to a very exacting science the art of conducting a complete evangelistic effort. All the details are carefully worked out before time and fitted together to make a beautiful message easily understood. This is as it should be. Speaking as a medical worker and not as a preacher, I can say with some pride that I believe we have the best-trained evangelists in the world. Yet I would like to raise the question, "Do we always utilize the right arm to the full in these efforts?"

### The Right Arm in Action

An American man, director of a large United States industry, reluctantly rented the "doctor" a company house to live in temporarily. He intimated that I could return to the United States as soon as I wished, for there was no need of me here. This was his attitude upon my arrival at our new mission station. Twelve months later he gave \$1,000 worth of pipe to connect our new hospital to his com-

pany water lines, and ever since then he has given us water without cost. The power company refused to give us lights. When the public became somewhat aroused about it, they finally agreed to sell us power. The price of our lights was at least ten times what they cost in the United States, and the service was

continually interrupted. Today a flat fee lower than any United States price is given, and permission is always asked before any interruption of service is made.

A strong Protestant organization representing 80 per cent of the Protestant population brought their best American worker to this place to "protect their flocks," as soon as they heard we were coming. They gave us a frigid reception. Four months later this very worker initiated a drive to raise money to help

us construct a hospital. This organization contributed one hundred dollars. Today I can fly anywhere in Nicaragua on the national airlines free of charge, because the company does not want to charge anyone who is doing this kind of work.

The local Catholic priests send me their sick members, and the nuns occasionally visit our hospital and send letters of thanks for the work we are doing. A recent letter from the president's secretary states, "The president especially wishes to acknowledge the good work you are do-

### Living

The man who really lives always has vastly more to do than he can accomplish. . . . How does the zest, which gives the sense of significance to life come? It never comes by concentration on ourselves, our ills, and our slights. We are not very important and we cannot really convince ourselves that we are, even were it desirable to do so. We know better. The truth is that we gain a sense of importance for our lives by losing them, and we lose them by devoting them to some ideal, particularly an ideal embodied in a concrete cause.—  
From *The Life We Prize*, by Elton Trueblood, Harpers, 1951.



ing and considers the Adventist hospital an honor to the United States and a creator of good will between our countries."

Today in this vicinity prejudice against our message no longer exists. What an ideal time to begin actively preaching the message! Our lives have been preaching, but the people need doctrine too. The right arm is not complete without the body. The body is not so useful without the right arm.

If our medical work extracts large sums of money from the people for medical care, and works frequent hardships on family finances, then we cannot be credited with having done anything but a business transaction, and possibly a hard one at that. Our rates and fees in mission lands or in any other lands should be such that there can never be any question about the real intention of the care given—to help those whom Christ loved and for whom he died. At times this may require a financial loss. We should not expect the medical work always to show a profit. Its success or failure should not be decided by its financial statement. The medical ministry is part of the gospel message. It, as well as the gospel ministry, deserves a financial budget. It should not be expected to show a profit in dollars, although it frequently does. Some medical workers use as an excuse for their exorbitant fees the thought that their service would otherwise not be appreciated. I am sure that the blind man appreciated having his sight restored by Jesus, even if he did not pay anything. I have frequently had patients insist on paying more for their service than their regular fees, and I do not hesitate to accept the overpayment, telling them it will go to support a less-fortunate sick person. This makes me feel that the service is appreciated.

#### **Spiritual Methods for Utilizing the Right Arm**

The atmosphere in our hospitals must always be spiritual. One or two un consecrated individuals working in our midst can undo much good that is done. The Lord cannot bless the work of the selfish or sinful employee. In our hospital we have morning worship, singing a few hymns in English and Spanish, reading from the Bible, and offering prayer. In the evening the student nurses have fifteen or twenty minutes of song service. Recorded hymns are frequently played on our amplifying system. All patients are prayed with and for, often publicly in our morning devotions. We occasionally receive requests that they be men-

tioned in our service and prayers. Our religious literature is kept convenient and plentiful, with a *strange* shortage of news magazines and novels. I do not believe in trying to force religion on a sick man, but I believe it can be made convenient and inviting if tact and care are exercised. People lying on sick beds, either convalescing or dying, have much time on their hands to think and to pray. One must keep that in mind when talking to them in bedside visits. Many decisions affecting their remaining life and future life are made on these beds. We must understand this to realize fully the significance of a simple statement such as, "Doctor, what was the name of the song sung last night for worship?" or, "Would you have them read the fifth chapter of Matthew for worship this morning?" Decisions reaching into eternity are often made at times like these. Our Christian demeanor and sincerity need always to be evident in order to guide a faltering soul into the fold.

I think of a sixty-year-old man who had had Bible studies for years from one of our believers who lived near him. He needed an operation for an ailment that had made him an invalid for the last five years. He had already undergone five previous operations for the same trouble, but without relief, and had about given up hope of relief when he arrived. While convalescing after a successful operation at our hospital, he began to read the literature. I watched him with interest and prayed with him. One day he said, "This little booklet has all the answers. I cannot see how I could have been so slow to believe this message." Having already heard the message for years, he needed only to see it in action—a demonstration that the Christian nurses and other workers give every hour of the day.

When Jesus said in his commission to his disciples, "Heal the sick, cleanse the lepers," he connected the medical and gospel ministry. They are joined, and must always be so, if they are to be successful. "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."—*Testimonies*, Vol. 9, pp. 169, 170.

Let us utilize to the fullest extent the prejudice-breaking power of the right arm.

*The Ministry*, April, 1952



## THE STATUS OF THE MADISON INSTITUTION

Most of our readers know of this institution as Madison College. We would remind our readers, however, that this is more than an educational institution. We would have you think of the educational phase of the work, which of course, is the prime purpose of the institution, hence the name Madison College. But, there is also the other arm of the work, the medical division, which bore the name of Madison Rural Sanitarium. Then there is the Food Factory, which is an institution in itself, although a part of the whole organization. The farm with its dairy herd, thousands of chickens, vineyard, orchards, gardens, etc., makes up another great section of Madison.

The official name under which all of these divisions are grouped, is the NASHVILLE AGRICULTURAL AND NORMAL INSTITUTE. This is the same name that was used in the original charter when Madison came into being back in 1904.

On December 2, 1951, the RURAL EDUCATIONAL ASSOCIATION disappeared and the original organization remained. At that time some changes were made in the personnel of the N. A. N. I. There were eighteen more members added to the constituency, bringing the total up to sixty. The Operating Board was enlarged to nineteen; and an Executive Committee of seventeen was elected by the Board.

The complexion of the Constituency is reflected in the following statement which was made a part of the By-Laws of the organization:

"(17) That the total membership of the corporation, or constituency be not more than 60, divided in representation on the following ratio:

- (a) Representatives of denominational organizations, 12
- (b) Officers, heads of departments, and others directly employed in the operation of Madison College, and Madison Sanitarium and Hospital, 24
- (c) Representatives of self-supporting institutions and other representatives from among persons who have been accepted for membership in the Association of Self-Supporting Institutions, and alumni of Madison College and Madison Sanitarium and Hospital, and such others as may be chosen under No. 16, above. 24"

The Operating Board of nineteen members is composed of, six members from denominational organizations, six from related self-supporting institutions other than Madison, with the exception of Dr.

E. A. Sutherland and Miss M. Bessie DeGraw, and seven from the Madison Institution.

We have been asked whether the General Conference has taken over the Madison Institution. Permit me to say that such is not the case. Nor does the General Conference have any intention of taking over the Institution. It is the intent and purpose of the General Conference, and other denominational officials from Union and local conference to do all that they can by way of counsel and guidance in order that the basic purposes of the institution might be carried out.

We should keep in mind this fact, that General Conference administrative officers, with their respective committees, are responsible for the welfare of the entire church, therefore they are vitally concerned as to the conduct of the work of any and all self-supporting institutions within the denomination that operate under the name of Seventh-Day Adventist. There is a difference between the medical, education, and health institutions or enterprises, which use the name of the church, and a grocery store, garage, or other industry which is operated privately under the name of some individual or group.

Those who are acquainted with the work of Madison, its inception and development, will recall that it was established through direct counsel of church leaders. Mrs. E. G. White bore special testimonies relative to the work here. Thus the church endorsement was placed upon it. This being the case, it is understandable that the church at large has a paternalistic as well as spiritual interest in the institution. It is part of the body.

Let us keep in mind all of the factors we have set forth regarding the work of the Madison institution. Add to these one or two more. Madison College in its educational field, relies upon the Education Department of the denomination for guidance in educational policies. It follows closely the pattern and standards established for other educational institutions. Many of its teaching staff are graduates of the denominational schools. The medical wing of the institution relies upon the College of Medical Evangelists for its personnel. The policies and standards are those which the denomination follows.

It is essential that the philosophy of the Madison institution, tie in very closely to the denominational plan for institutional operation and function. The

(Continued on page 8)



## THE NEW PRESIDENT



For some months the Nashville Agricultural and Normal Institute board has been giving study to naming a president and general manager for the institution usually spoken of as Madison College.

The board decided to consider the possibility of selecting as president a man who had had personal experience in a self-supporting institution. As a result of this study, A. A. Jasperson, president and manager of the Asheville Agricultural School and Mountain Sanitarium at Fletcher, North Carolina, was asked to serve as president and general manager.

Mr. Jasperson comes to Madison College after many years of experience in the self-supporting work. He is a former student of Madison and a firm believer in the philosophy of this type of work.

Since leaving Madison College Mr. Jasperson has had a part in establishing and developing a number of institutions throughout the South. For the past thirty years he has been head of the institution at Fletcher, North Carolina. He has also taken an active interest in and has served as a member of the board of a number of enterprises that have been fostered by The Layman Foundation and the extension department of Madison College. For a number of years he has served as a trustee of The Layman Foundation.

Mr. Jasperson feels that the Madison institution offers unlimited opportunities and possibilities for the training of men and women who are interested in laymen enterprises, not only in the South but in other sections of the country.

## FIFTH ANNUAL MEETING

Arrangements are now being made for the Fifth Annual Meeting of the Association of Self-Supporting Institutions to be held August 13-16 at Campion Academy, Loveland, Colorado. The first meeting will commence at 7:30 o'clock, Wednesday evening. This meeting is not only for those who are members of the Association, but also for any of our people who may be interested in self-supporting institutional work and rural and suburban living.

We anticipate having a representative group present for this annual national convention of the Association. Union conference Association secretaries will be present at this meeting also.

The Executive Committee will conduct some of its business during the time of the convention. There are several important items to be brought forward at that time. Plans for the meeting include the presentation of suggestions and methods for a greater soul-winning advance through the work of the member institutions. We also desire to put more emphasis on the rural living program, through a three-point program which will be presented at that time.

Outstanding speakers of the denomination will be present. Good music will also be provided. The housing and meals will be cared for by the management of Campion Academy. Rates for use of beds and facilities will be \$1.00 per day per person. Food will be served at student rates.

Plan now for your delegation to attend. We shall be happy to answer questions if you have any. If you have any suggestions for items that might profitably be placed on the agenda, do send them in to us.

WESLEY AMUNDSEN, *Secretary*  
Association of  
Self-Supporting Institutions

## NOTICE! CHANGE OF DATE

The date of the Occupational Therapy and Crafts course at Takoma Hospital, Greeneville, Tennessee, has been changed from August 11 to 21 to an earlier date, *July 28, to August 7*, in order not to conflict with the annual meeting of the Association of Self-Supporting Institutions.

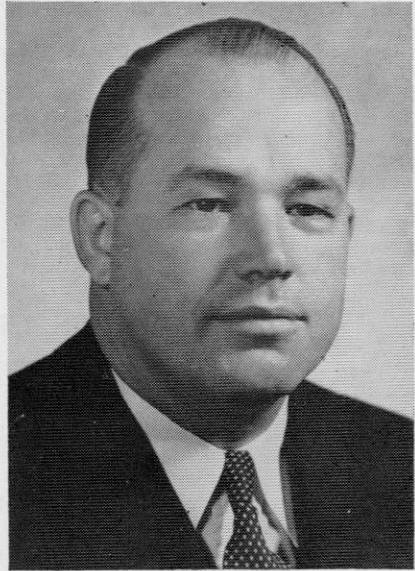


## THE NEW DEAN

The Board of Madison College at a recent meeting elected William C. Sandborn to be Dean of the College. He succeeds Dean J. A. Tucker who has completed forty years of service in the fields of education and educational administration.

Dean Sandborn enters into his responsibilities with a rich background both in teaching and administration. He possesses an intimate knowledge of the self-supporting work. He understands the problems that face students in a self-supporting school for it was his privilege to work his way through four years of college training at Madison. He also had the privilege of helping to found and manage a small self-supporting sanitarium and treatment room in Quincy, Illinois, for two years, 1933-35. He served for four years as Principal of the Madison College Academy while at the same time teaching in the college. During the year 1946-47 he served as Principal and Manager of Highland Academy, a conference boarding academy. Since 1940, with the exception of the year 1946-47, he has been the Director of Industrial Education at Madison College.

Dean Sandborn's educational training is as follows: Graduate nurse, 1936; B.S. degree in History from Madison College,



1936: M.A. degree in Social Science from George Peabody College for Teachers, 1938; graduate work in Industrial Education at Wayne University and the University of Missouri, 1939-40. At present he is an advanced graduate student at Peabody College working on the last stages of a Doctor of Education degree.

## VICTORY AT SUMMIT VALLEY

GEORGE T. BEECH, *President*  
Summit Valley Sanitarium

(The Summit Valley Sanitarium at Butte, Montana, is a member of the Association of Self-Supporting Institutions. This institution has fourteen beds and did over \$700 worth of charity and welfare work in their community last year.)

In September, 1947, one of our earnest evangelistic physicians referred a patient to us. Alcohol had all but taken his life. The doctor had saved the man's legs from gangrene by hydrotherapy treatment. He came to the Christian environment of our sanitarium to defeat alcoholism and to get away from the influence of evil companions in his home town.

He responded to treatment under God's blessing, and soon began to enjoy regular worship with the staff and accept counsel concerning reform in his life. In a short time he visited his home and brought back his good wife, who is an Adventist and who had prayed and labored long for her husband's conversion.

Another brief period of treatment and counsel was followed by his decision to

rent a room in the city, thus becoming an outpatient. The next Sabbath his wife came alone to church and wept during the service. After lunch at the sanitarium she told the sad news that her husband had left their room the night before to attend a show and hours later had returned intoxicated, without a cent of money left.

My wife and I went with her to the hotel to see her husband. He was in a bad condition. I sat down beside him, put my arm about him as he wept over his weakness, and reasoned with him about his soul's salvation. We knelt in prayer at his request, and in penitence he sobbed out the heart-rending cry of the lost for mercy and pardon. The Spirit of the Lord seemed present in power, and our friend rejoiced in the sunshine of God's love.

He accepted our invitation to move back to the sanitarium and shortly thereafter they were able to return to their home. Back in the old haunts, where he had been a saloonkeeper, he met temptations that caused him to fall occasionally, but the trend was upward. Our



prayers followed him. For a while we heard no more of him, as the distance was great, but "He that keepeth Israel shall neither slumber nor sleep."

At camp meeting one Sabbath in July, 1951, a man approached me, grasped my hand, and put an arm about my shoulders, "You don't remember me, do you?" he asked.

"What is your name?" I asked. "You look very familiar."

"I am . . . . ., whom you treated at the sanitarium."

Of course we were happy to meet him and his wife once more, and also his Christian physician and wife.

After a time I anxiously led our patient aside and asked, "How are you holding out, Brother?"

His answer rang the bells of heaven: "I was baptized in March. And about the same time my daughter was baptized in another state—so we are all together now. But my conversion really took place four years ago in Summit Valley."

(Reprint from "Go," May, 1952)

## SCRIPTURES IN 1,049 LANGUAGES

Some part of the Bible has been published in 1,049 languages and dialects, as of December 31, 1951, according to a statement issued by the American Bible Society. Fifteen new languages were added to the list last year.

Languages in which the whole Bible has been published, 195.

Languages in which a complete Testament has been published, 252.

Languages in which at least a Gospel or other whole book has been published, 602.

Total number of languages in which some part of the Bible has been published, 1,049.

There are also 85 languages in which short passages or collections of passages have been published but in which no complete book of the Bible has appeared.

The whole Bible was published for the first time in four dialects, all spoken in Africa. New Testaments were published in nine languages—languages of Asia, Africa, the West Indies and Mexico.

North Pacific Union Gleaner,  
March 31, 1952

## DEAN WEAVER DISCUSSES "FACING YOUR FEAR OF FAILURE"

("Facing Your Fear of Failure" was the title of one of a series of Burrall Class talks given recently by Paul Weaver, Dean of Religious Life at Stephens. Following is a condensed version of this discussion, taken from a stenographic transcript.)

There are very few people who, in their daydreams, do not sometimes picture themselves more courageous than they really are—forceful, possessed of confidence, moving out into life, tackling the jobs of interest and conviction without fear of failure. If I'm right in suspecting that almost everybody has such dreams, then it is appropriate, too, for us to remember that all normal people have some fear. The recent report of the Yale Institute of Human Relations points out that not only is fear the most powerful single human emotion, it is the basis for orderly minds, for all concepts of discipline and adjustment to a real world; it is the basis of morality and the basis of happiness. We cannot lead a good life without order, without an acceptance of discipline in the real world, without being happy, without being responsible persons. We are indebted to fear for all of these things.

While this powerful human emotion of

fear not only can be the basis of constructing views of life that are true, it can, unfortunately, also be equally powerful in its destructive, disintegrative effect upon us.

One of the important phantom fears that we need to distinguish and understand is the fear of failure. This is also a real fear that can so block us from becoming the kind of persons we could become that we are never free, responsive, successful human beings.

We should first understand that fear of failure, let us say, long practiced by us even without knowledge, can generalize itself into vague fears. Dr. Dollard, in his book, *Triumph Over Fears*, says, "Any isolated fear that has not been fixed tends to ignite a powder train of activities so that one may actually be hesitant and shy and back away from lots of other things that this one fear that may be at the root of it." The first thing we need to do in facing our fear of failure is to isolate it, to become aware of the fact that the thing in the present situation that we may be afraid of may not seem to be fear of failure. If we have generalized reactions of hesitance and indecisions or of the agonizing anxiety that sometimes precedes doing a job, we need



to sit down and face that fear until we isolate it.

The second thing we need to do is to distinguish between real fear of failure and phantom fear of failure. Real fear becomes constructive motivation for the most powerful achievements of the human race. Real fear is based on intelligence and it leads to action designed to make us capable of dealing with the appropriate thing.

There are real fears of failure. If, for example, I should develop a desire to beat Joe Louis in the boxing ring, the fear of falling would be a real fear for me. There are two things we can do when we find that our fears are real. We can say "no" to the thing we were thinking of doing. I will not ski down the mountain at Sun Valley, because I don't know how to ski well enough to enjoy it or come out with a whole body at the bottom.

It's precisely this kind of "no" to a purpose or an objective that is responsible for morality. If we are afraid of the consequences of an act we are considering, if these consequences are real and can be seen by other persons than ourselves, and if these consequences will cause pain or, in a sense, punishment, then often it is the intelligent course of action to say, "no."

The second thing we can do is to ask a question, "How can I eliminate the legitimate danger that now makes me afraid?" I can eliminate the real danger of the big mountain by perfecting my skill of skiing. I can eliminate my fear of failure in a social situation by working on the skills that are involved in social intercourse—learning how to speak up, how to be interested in other people; how to dance well enough to forget about it; how to play bridge.

All phantom fears come from past pain. All deadly fears of failure come from past and unremembered pain at having failed at something that was tried. The finger that seeks the burning flame must be spanked or otherwise the child will not discover that fire consumes you.

When we have distinguished between real and phantom fear of failure we can face it and say, "That's what ails me. I am afraid of failure and my fear is not real. I will, therefore, do these things. First, I will become aware of the actual powers I know I possess. Second, I will reduce the fear-inflated situation. Phantom fear always exaggerates what you're afraid of. Third, I will identify the skills I need, and keep practicing them for the job that I want to do. Fourth, I will muster my motivation." We can remind ourselves of why

it is important to do the thing, what we want out of it, and then we can use whatever confidence we have in the kind of world we live in.

For example, one way of looking at religion is to say that religion is confidence-giving art. Examine, for instance, what happens to people who have an unalterable and clear personal faith in God. One cannot use somebody else's faith in God. You can't take a definition of God or a creed you've learned, and use it. I get questions every week from students in this town who intellectually accept the proposition of God and say, "I don't know how to use it." It isn't theirs. You cannot live by somebody else's power. You cannot use the description of power that you yourself lack. When your belief in God is clear and personal, it associates you with all of the healing powers there are. Belief in God generalizes one's awareness of all which is good in life. One can count on it. There is that in us, if we free it from fear. We can muster our motivation.

"Selected"

## DO YOU KNOW

- That the Seventh-Day Adventist church membership in the United States and Canada totalled 260,185 at the close of 1951, as compared with 250,939 at the close of 1950?
- That the world Sabbath school membership of Seventh-Day Adventists at the close of 1951 was 1,009,966?
- That the total funds for the churches of the North American Division,—tithes, foreign missions, Sabbath school, Home Missions, and local church work,—amounted to \$11,125,737.30?
- That the Madison College Church turned in \$49,577.91 in tithes; \$10,954.05 for missions, in the year 1951?
- That women—
  - ... influence 85 per cent of all purchases of consumers' goods
  - ... are beneficiaries of 80 per cent of all life insurance
  - ... inherit 70 per cent of the estates left by men
  - ... own 66 per cent of all privately owned government bonds
  - ... hold 65 per cent of the accounts in mutual saving banks?
- That nurses are the most numerous members of the health team in this country?
- That of the total graduate registered nurse personnel of the country slightly more than half are employed in the more than 6,000 hospitals, and the remainder



are distributed among health agencies, doctor's offices, industrial health programs, the private practice of nursing, and the schools of nursing?

● That the total number of graduate registered nurses now employed in the United States in all fields is estimated at 320,000, the largest figure in history?

● That the first nursing schools in this country were founded in 1873?

● That there are more than 200 schools in the United States offering practical nursing training?

● That the estimated number being graduated from the practical nurses training annually is between 5,000 and 6,000?

● That thirty-five states have passed legislation for licensure of the trained practical nurse?

## JOTTINGS

● Elder H. J. Welch, who just returned from Gold Coast, Africa, spoke at the eleven o'clock hour, Sabbath, April 26.

● Dean J. A. Tucker, Professor W. H. Siemsen, and President Wesley Amundsen attended the Southern Union Educational Board meeting at Southern Missionary College.

● College Field Day for Ingathering occupied the best portion of two days. The total received by the ingatherers amounted to \$775.

● Professor Willard E. Goslin was the speaker at the special chapel exercise Tuesday night, April 22. Professor Goslin is the Professor of School Administration at George Peabody College for Teachers.

● The new Pediatrics Department will soon be fully equipped for efficient service. Dr. Naomi Kime Pitman is giving strong leadership in this field of medical service.

## STATUS OF MADISON

(Continued from page 3)

leaders of the institution need to move forward progressively, keeping abreast with the times in which we live. The counsel and help of the brethren who are interested in the welfare of the whole church are needed. Madison can still fill an important place in God's closing work. The leaders in the cause are anxious and willing to do all that they can to help Madison to fill its place within the broad outline of the church at large. There is plenty of room for every agency that God has placed within his church, to work out its design. May the Lord guide us all in working toward the spirit of unity and mutual trust in one another, in order that we may fulfill his purposes in the work to which we have been called.

WESLEY AMUNDSEN

● The N. A. N. I. Board met April 28, 29. One of the most important topics for consideration was that of calling a president to replace Wesley Amundsen.

● The well drillers are down 200 feet into water-bearing rock. It is hoped that the water will be of a potable nature in order that the Madison institution may have sufficient water of its own at lower cost than at present.

● Ann Jensen, Madison College Academy Senior, received the Merit of Honor at the Southern Missionary College for her part in the temperance oratorical contest. She also was the senior chosen to receive the \$50.00 scholarship to S. M. C. from Madison College Academy.

● Pastor Donald vonPohle, and wife, and daughter, Sylvia, were guests at the home of President and Mrs. Amundsen recently. The vonPohles are missionaries on furlough from South America, where Pastor vonPohle is Educational and Missionary Volunteer Secretary of the Inca Union, with headquarters at Lima, Peru.

## CORRECTION PLEASE!

We have had our attention called to the fact that one letter of a word changed the sense of one of the sentences in an article in the March, 1952, *Survey*, page 4, column 2, 3rd line from bottom. The word should be "curse" instead of "cure." We are sorry for this error.

Ed.

### MADISON COLLEGE SURVEY

WESLEY AMUNDSEN, *Editor*

*Contributing Editors*—WILLIAM E.

PATTERSON, C. O. FRANZ, J. A.

TUCKER, JULIAN C. GANT, M.D.

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# The Madison Survey

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MADISON COLLEGE, TENNESSEE

JUNE, 1952

## MADISON OFFERS UNUSUAL OPPORTUNITIES

### The Underlying Philosophy

A great religious movement swept the world in the decade 1834-1844, during which the educational system of the United States played an important part. Practically every Protestant denomination was affected, for Heaven was preparing men for the momentous events which the Scriptures call "The Three Angels' Messages."

This religious awakening was backed by an educational reform which materially influenced the schools of the Protestant churches, such as Oberlin College and some sixty others, many of them located in the South. These schools replaced the heathen classics in their curricula with the Scriptures; they were located on large tracts of land, and gave prominence to all phases of agriculture. This, with the mechanical arts and trades, prepared the students for self-maintenance in school, and for missionary activity on a self-supporting basis after leaving school.

Familiar names in this educational movement from the formal to the practical are Comenius, Froebel and Pestalozzi, in Europe, followed by Thomas Jefferson, Horace Mann, and others in this country. Hundreds, indeed thousands, of students, trained under this reform, went to all parts of the world as self-supporting missionaries.

The SEVENTH-DAY ADVENTIST denomination was born of this reform move-

ment. Battle Creek College, its first educational center, at first crippled by its city location, selected against advice, was in time relocated on an extensive farm, re-named Emmanuel Missionary College, its curriculum modified to agree with the reform in subject matter and methods, and equipped to give a well-rounded Christian education to students who had worked their way to that attainment. As a result,

there came to that institution the words: "Now the educational reform has begun."

In this setting, Madison College had its providential origin. The reforms were to be continued, for the founders were cautioned:

"We are in positive danger of bringing into our educational work the customs and fashions that prevail in the schools of the world. . . . The plan of the schools we shall establish in these closing years of the work is to be of an entirely different order.

"God bids us establish schools away from the cities. . . . Methods have been followed . . . which have retarded rather than advanced the work of God. . . . The usefulness learned on the school farm is the very education that is most essential."

"It was presented to me that this [Madison] was a place where an all-round education could be given advantageously to students who should come from the North and the South for instruction."

—E. G. WHITE, *The Madison School*

### Annual Meet, Self-Supporting Institutions

The Association of Self-Supporting Institutions will convene in its regular annual meeting at Campion Academy, Loveland, Colorado, August 13-16. Rooms will be available in the dormitories and meals in the cafeteria. Strong General and Union Conference help will be present.

There will be three days packed full of vital topics for those interested in establishing laymen's enterprises, doing self-supporting missionary work on more than the ordinary scale, moving from the city to the country, with the purpose in mind of helping to spread the third angel's message to new communities.



The outstanding objective of the institution is the training of Christian men and women, lay members of the church, for self-supporting missionary work, institutional or private. These objectives are thus set forth:

"Madison not only educates in a knowledge of the Scriptures, but it gives a practical training that fits the student to go forth as a self-supporting missionary to the field to which he is called. . . . Students have been taught to raise their own crops, to build their own houses, and to care wisely for cattle and poultry. They have been learning to become self-supporting, and a training more important than this they could not receive. Thus they have obtained a valuable education for usefulness in missionary fields."

"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.

. . . Every possible means should be devised to establish schools of the Madison order in various parts of the South."

—E. G. WHITE, *An Appeal for the Madison School*

If Madison adheres to the plan given to it for the training of self-supporting missionary workers, the promise is that it will become "a spectacle to the world, to angels, and to men," and this promise has in a marked manner been realized.

To the students of the future, the agricultural program, the food factory, the Madison Rural Sanitarium and Hospital, the diverse industrial program—all are contributing to the welfare of students desiring to earn while in training and whose purpose it is to fit themselves as self-supporting missionaries who can stand side by side with tithe-supported missionaries in the great harvest field.

M. BESSIE DEGRAW



M. BESSIE DEGRAW, M.A.  
*Professor Emeritus of Education*

Miss DeGraw, author of this article, is a pioneer in S. D. A. education, and at Madison.

Orphaned at ten, she was brought up by an Adventist woman in Missouri. With the financial help of her banker-grandfather DeGraw, she completed college at Warrensburg State Normal in 1891. After teaching a year in the Webb City, Mo., high school, she studied one more year at Battle Creek College.

The next four years—'93 to '97—she taught in the new Walla Walla College, organizing a four-year history course. Then, after a year's rest with her grandfather at Daytona, Florida, she taught at Battle Creek College three years, then at Berrien Springs three years where she was also Educational Secretary of the Lake Union Conference.

In 1904 when Madison College was born, Miss DeGraw was one of the original founding group. She taught, was preceptress, and had charge of the poultry. She continued teaching, interrupted by her M.A. degree from Peabody in 1932 and all the course work for her doctorate, until about five years ago.

She still lives on the campus, is a member of the Board, and is a beloved and valued advisor in all Madison activities.



## NUTRITION AT MADISON COLLEGE



FRANCES L. DITTES, PH.D.  
*Chairman, Division of Nutrition  
 and Household Arts*

Madison College trains Nutritionists, Dietitians, Teachers, Food Administrators.

The four-year program of study emphasizes the important role of *Diet* in the Health Education Program. "More can be accomplished for sick people by regulating their diet than by all the baths that can be given them." *C. D. F.*, p. 408.

The purpose of Madison College in offering these courses is to equip men and women for instructing laymen at home and abroad in the art of more abundant health through better food and nutrition.

This department presents a course of study which more than meets the requirements of the American Dietetic Association.

During the course, arrangements are made to spend some time in observation and practice work in one or more of the self-supporting educational and medical enterprises connected with Madison College, for which a certain amount of college credit may be given.

The various courses in the fields of nutrition and its related fields such as chemistry, physiology, anatomy, bacteriology, and biology give to the student a new vision of the work of the *all-wise Alchemist* who silently transmutes sunshine, water, minerals, and carbon-dioxide into all sorts of essential plant structures necessary for man's life, who in turn reasons, speaks, moves about, and who should also surrender his life to God for service as have all the other factors used in constructing his human frame. We are fearfully and wonderfully made.

The well-trained *dietitian* demonstrates in her work how man is tied to the soil, by reaching out in one direction to assist the physician in restoring health to the sick and with the other hand cooperating with the agricultural agencies in securing vitalized produce fresh from the gardens, orchards, and fields directly to the tables—a truth given to us by God and which is becoming emphasized more and more by nutrition research.

*A study of Nutrition is the science of all sciences.*

Those who are interested in taking classes in this line preparatory for service at home or abroad should write at once for further information to the Dean of Instruction, Madison College, Tennessee.

## X-RAY DEPARTMENT

The X-ray Department is an important part of the hospital in that it is a sort of gateway through which most of the pathology in a hospital must pass. The Madison Sanitarium and Hospital X-ray Department is stocked with modern X-ray equipment which is capable of turning out good quality films.

The Department affords opportunity for many students to obtain good training in X-ray technique. We take in on the average of about two students each quarter, making eight a year. The school is accredited by the Department of Education of the American Medical Association.

Last year we had 3,474 patients for X-rays. In addition to that, we did 675 fluoroscopies. The students, therefore, get

a wide experience in every type of X-ray including chest, gastro-intestinal series, urology series, bones, and sinuses including such special procedures as arteriograms and bronchograms.

The requirements for entrance are high school supplemented with one year of college work. During the year the students take class work in physiology and anatomy, and physics. They also take studies in English and history. Students learn to operate the electrocardiogram and have the privilege of observing and listening to the radiologist when he reads the films.

We have a full-time technician who instructs the students in X-ray technique. The radiologist in charge instructs the students in positions and procedures.



## WHAT MADISON COLLEGE HAS TO OFFER

A. A. JASPERSON, *President*

Through the years Madison College has built up a reputation for being ready and anxious to assist young people in improving their station in life. It has had the privilege of helping hundreds of young people reach goals that have enabled them to serve in broad fields of usefulness. It has assisted young people in becoming community leaders, educators, nurses and doctors, ministers of the gospel, and missionaries to the needy in distant lands.

Madison College has attracted much favorable publicity because of the opportunities offered students in earning their school expenses by labor. In its early history the institution was counseled to take deep interest in its agricultural work as the ABC of education. The agricultural department has been carried on with the thought expressed in the early days of the institution that God would bless the school farm, and so he has.

Very early in its history the institution gave thought to the establishment of a medical department. Some of us recall when the sanitarium consisted of eleven rooms with facilities that were very simple and meager, but from the first a fine class of people enjoyed the services offered. There has been steady development of this phase of the work until today our 200-bed sanitarium and hospital operates very nearly at capacity. In addition to a resident staff of eight well-qualified physicians there are associated with the staff a number of community doctors, so that the medical department serves a large community. The school of

nursing offers excellent opportunity to students to become skilled in the care of the sick, and provides a training that enables them to become registered nurses. At the same time they have opportunity to earn their school expenses.

In addition to the activities of the agricultural and medical divisions, the industrial arts department offers wide opportunities for service in such varied trades as heating, engineering, plumbing, carpentry, painting, and other services required in connection with the operation of a modern institution.

The college campus is also fortunate in having Madison Foods as a member of its campus activities. Our health food and nutrition departments offer a broad field in which to train, as well as additional opportunities for students who need to earn their school expenses by labor.

The departments mentioned cooperatively form the basis of an unusual setup for student participation in the institutional activities. Possibly no other institution offers so many campus activities and opportunities. It furnishes also a basis for learning in a very practical manner basic principles of cooperation and how to meet the real problems of life.

The present economic conditions have required that many adjustments be made in order to meet current conditions, but Madison offers unexcelled opportunities for young people who wish to obtain an education in an institution that trains and fits them for practical Christian service.

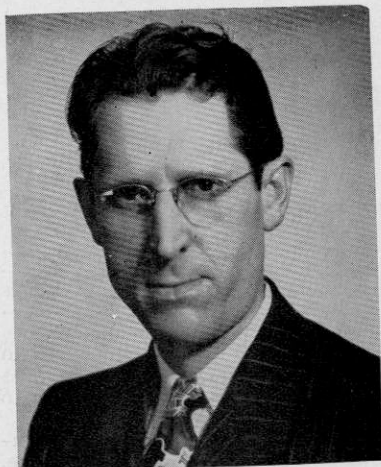
### MUSIC AT MADISON

The Music department is an important and very prominent part of Madison College.

There is a uniformed band of forty members, an orchestra of thirty, and several lesser organizations, among them the trumpet trio now on tour.

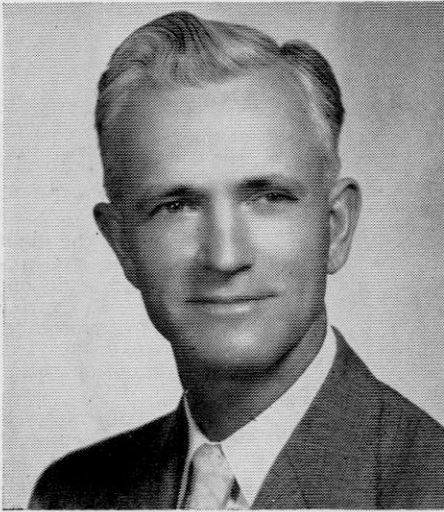
Then there are the vocal groups—the A Cappella Choir, the Choraliers, and the Messiah Chorus with about seventy singers, besides quartets and trios.

Professor Mitzelfelt, head of the department, is a musician of skill and vision, and the department has grown phenomenally under his excellent leadership. It is his conviction, and ours, that self-supporting workers, in order to make their lay missionary work the greatest possible success, need musical training.



HAROLD E. MITZELFELT, M.A.  
*Professor of Music Education*





H. C. LOVETT, M.S.  
*Chairman, Division of Agriculture*

### THE MADISON FARM

Fifty million pounds is a large amount of grass, hay, and other herbage to take off the land of even a large farm during a half century. And yet this is a fair estimate of what the Madison College farm has done in its college history. Many tons of fruits and vegetables have been taken from the farm also, and still the future is bright with prospects of bigger things in store for agriculture.

The courage of the agricultural staff is at a high level, and why not? We know the divine Leadership responsible for the location and establishment here in the beginning. Just now the present administration, no less than the preceding one, is sparing no effort and expense to raise agriculture to its rightful place here at Madison. The prospects before us are bright.

We shall continue to strengthen the position of agriculture, for is it not to play an ever-increasing part in the training of workers who will go forth to the needy rural fields? These fields are ripe unto harvest in most any way we may view them.

Never has there been a better time to transfer one's family from the city to the country. The economics, as well as the spiritual cause, justifies such a move. May we invite the reader to write us, making known his reaction toward making Madison the steppingstone from the city to the country.

Many young men just out of high school would find it to their advantage to attend Madison for the training they may receive along agricultural lines.

## PRACTICAL EDUCATION PUT TO PRACTICAL USE

Madison College, through its Division of Industrial Education, offers four-year courses leading to the Bachelor of Science degree in any one of three fields—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.

The large number of industries and services on the Madison campus offer excellent laboratories in which to put into practice the knowledge gained in the classroom. A large institution such as Madison naturally has many service departments including plumbing, electrical, carpentry, masonry, painting, and the central heating plant. In addition to these departments we find other departments such as the College Garage, the Cabinet Shop, and the College Press, all serving as laboratories for those majoring in some form of Industrial Education.

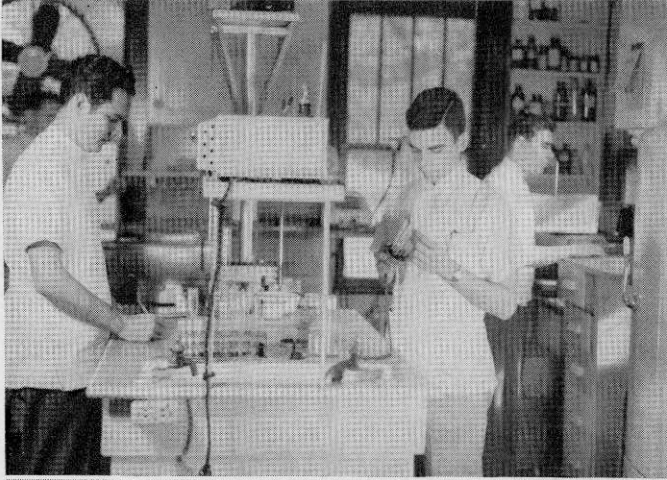
Two remarkable experiences pertaining to young men in the Industrial Education Division during the year 1951-52 are worth noting. One young man, during the latter part of his junior year in college, registered for a project course. For his project he contracted to build a house. With another young man from the school he built the house, completely finishing it from the rough carpentry framing to the inside trimming. The house was inspected by the teacher of building trades and was found to be as good as, if not superior to, houses being built by professional contractors today. The young man not only received college credit but he also received valuable experience and on top of that he made a nice financial profit. He has truly learned what it means to be self-supporting.

Another experience relates to three other young men in the department who went a short way off the campus and rented a shop building. They acquired some machinery and set up a small furniture manufacturing business. These young men put their experience, gained from training, to a very practical and remunerative use.

Madison welcomes other young men to come and study in some phase of industrial education. The opportunities for trained young men are unlimited. Our graduates are never unemployed. If no man hires them, they set forth and make their own jobs.

W. C. SANDBORN

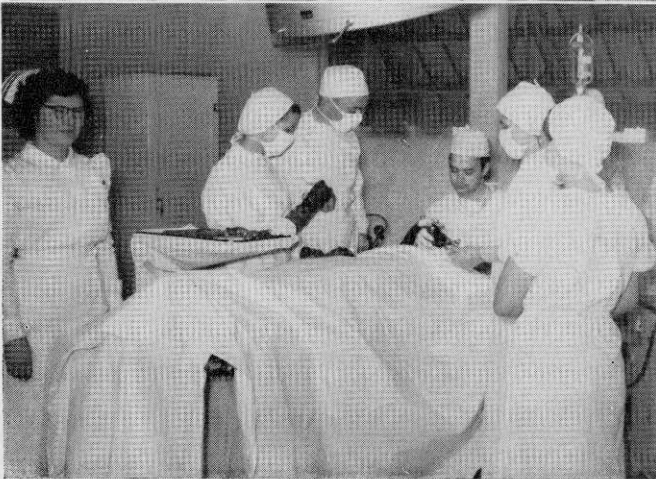




The Clinical Laboratory is where the courses in Medical Technology are taught. This laboratory did more than \$50,000 worth of business for the Sanitarium during 1951.



Babies—533 of them—were born in the Sanitarium during 1951. Shown in the picture are supervisor Jean Lowder and student nurses Ruth Bishop and Retta Mae Wiles.



The volume of surgery that passed through this department in 1951 shows an increase of nearly 50% during the past four years.



## MEDICAL TECHNOLOGY

Madison College conducts a thorough and complete course in Medical Technology. The practical instruction of the last eighteen months of this course is given in the hospital clinical laboratory which is under the supervision of a clinical pathologist who is certified by the American Board of Pathology. Associated in the teaching program in the clinical laboratory are two graduate technicians who are qualified to give instruction in the classroom and in the carrying out of the different practices performed by a medical technician.

At the present time approximately two students are admitted to this course each quarter, so eight students can be given instruction in these courses during the year.

The teacher and director of the clinical hospital laboratory are looking forward to, and seeking the approval of, the American Society of Clinical Pathologists.

The technology students are urged to complete the required work for a B.S. degree. So far as we know, students who have completed our technology course have all been able to secure satisfactory positions, and their work has been satisfactory in the institutions and hospitals where they have been employed.

DR. CYRUS E. KENDALL

## SCHOOL OF ANESTHESIA



JAMES D. SCHULER, M.D., D.N.B.  
 JAMES E. ZEIGLER, R.N., B.S., M.A.  
 JOSEPHINE MATSON, R.N., M.A.A.N.A.  
 BERNARD BOWEN, R.N., M.A.A.N.A.

## SCHOOL OF NURSING

The nursing school has grown with Madison through the years. It was very early—before 1910—that the first person came to learn how to nurse, and gradually more students came. The first record we have of graduates of the School of Nursing is in 1912.

The leaders in this division have kept the departments abreast of modern education and have been quick to take advantage of methods and trends that would advance the nursing school. In 1920 our graduates began to take state board examinations and become registered nurses. Those who had graduated previously also began to take the examination, realizing the significance to their professional standing. Our school was put on the accredited list of schools in the state when that body was organized. We have remained continuously on this list.

When the educational standards were gradually raised, requiring high school, then a recommendation for a year of College, with our other denominational schools, we met these requirements. Today we are looking forward to greater development and improvement. Our aim today is the same as it has always been—to train missionary-minded nurses for the finishing of this gospel in all the world.

Admission requirements are those of good health, aptitude for nursing, seventeen years of age, high school or its equivalent, one year college prenursing which is given here in Madison College or may be taken in other Seventh-day Adventist colleges. The financial plan is in accordance with the general plan for other students. It is possible for a student nurse to work her entire way, except the cost of uniforms, which is \$100 for the three years. This plan, we believe, enables those who are rich in potential powers for service, but poor in this world's goods, to receive the training needed. It is possible for the student to receive the Bachelor of Science degree at the end of the four years, in addition to the nursing school diploma. The nursing school diploma entitles the student to take the state board examination. With the successful passing of this examination the student becomes a registered nurse.

Nursing is truly a noble profession, giving a preparation for life that will be an asset, regardless of what one's final choice of lifework may be. There is a great demand for nurses today; they cannot be trained fast enough to fill the many demands in every field of nursing. What an opportunity for our young people!

Those who desire further information will please contact

THE DIRECTOR, School of Nursing  
 Madison College, Tennessee



## NEWS AND PROGRESS

- Professors Zeigler, Peck, and Morris will attend the quadrennial convention of S. D. A. mathematics and science teachers to be held in August at Walla Walla College in Washington.
- President Jasperson and the three dormitory deans, Warren Oakes, Mrs. Hazel Rowland, and Mrs. Gentile Zollinger, will attend the Presidents' and Deans' Council in Boulder, Colorado, June 19-26.
- LeRoy Otto, who has been public school librarian in several Illinois schools, is the new librarian at Madison College. He will also teach Library Science. He comes with a Master of Arts degree in Library Science from the University of Michigan.
- Professor Walter A. Siemsen, head of the social sciences, is studying at Vanderbilt University this summer, working toward his doctor's degree.
- Mrs. Oline Peck is attending Peabody College this summer. At the close of the summer's quarter she will lack just a few hours of having her M.A. degree in Secretarial Science, which department she heads at Madison.
- There will be a full-fledged Academy here next year, entirely separate from the college. The new principal is to be William H. Wilson, better known among the campus workers as "Billy," for he was brought up here. He has just finished two successful years as teacher and dean of boys at Pine Forest Academy. This summer he will be studying toward his master's degree at Peabody College.
- Dr. Frances Dittes, head of the Nutrition and the Household Arts Departments, will spend six weeks this summer at Cornell University, at the institute conducted by the American Dietetics Association.
- Menton Medford of the Agriculture Division will be returning to the University of Tennessee during the fall and winter terms to complete work for his master's degree.
- From Forest Lake Academy, Florida, comes Charles De Ark who will teach drafting and woodworking and will have charge of the institution's building program. He is not a stranger here, having taken his graduate work at Peabody College in Nashville.
- Medical Director, Dr. Julian C. Gant, is attending the annual convention of the American Medical Association in Chicago.
- Mrs. Frieda Zeigler, Associate Director of Nursing Education, will attend the biennial joint convention of the American Nurses' Association and the National League of Nursing Education in Atlantic City, New Jersey, the latter half of June.
- Dr. David Johnson, Madison's Neuro-Psychiatrist, will spend a week in Chicago this month with one of the outstanding authorities in Electroencephalography.
- The campus will not seem the same with Professor James E. Zeigler away. He will be on leave until he returns with his doctor's degree in biology. Dean of men Warren Oakes, whose master's degree embraced biology, will teach these classes until Professor Zeigler returns as "Dr. Zeigler."
- The Nature Club—forty-six strong—spent three wonderful days, including Sabbath, in rustic Fall Creek Falls State Park in the Cumberland Mountains. President of the club is Elizabeth Stuyvesant, and Professors Barham and Zeigler are faculty sponsors.

● The academy senior class was graduated the last week end in May. The Friday evening consecration service, the Sabbath morning baccalaureate sermon, and the Saturday night commencement were given, respectively, by Professor of Religious Education Felix A. Lorenz, Pastor of Fatherland Church in Nashville E. L. Pingnot, and *These Times* Editor Rodney E. Finney.

● The past week has broken all heat records—and the farm was never more beautiful.

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**MADISON COLLEGE SURVEY**

ARTHUR A. JASPERSON, *Editor*

*Contributing Editors*—M. BESSIE DE-GRAW, WILLIAM E. PATTERSON, W. C. SANDBORN, JULIAN C. GANT, M.D.



# The Madison Survey

VOL. XXXIV, No. 7

MADISON COLLEGE, TENNESSEE

JULY, 1952

## SELF-SUPPORTING UNIT MAKES MAGNANIMOUS DONATION

### Fletcher's Manager, A. A. Jasperson Becomes Madison's President

Eliab and Abinadab, sons of Jesse, were not chosen as king of Israel. David, a youth herding sheep in the field, was anointed to the throne of the kingdom. There followed, in his case, years of the most grueling training before he and his associates were prepared for the duties which his anointing indicated.

Elisha was plowing in the field on his father's farm when he was called by Elijah, Head Master of the Schools of the Prophets of Palestine, to become his associate and successor. For every man, the Lord has an appointed place for him to fill. If he fills that place, he reaches the highest standard his human nature is capable of.

Nearly fifty years ago with present events in mind, providentially, the Madison institution was founded to fill a special mission among the educational institutions

of the denomination. Outstanding among its founders was Dr. E. A. Sutherland, who, for forty years, guided the interests of the institution. With advancing age he resigned his position.

In 1947 a council of educators outlined for Madison its place among the educational institutions of the denomination by taking the following action:

"... its objective is to equip and train students for leadership as lay workers in self-supporting missionary activities. This concept makes advisable the train-

ing of medical missionary workers and such technical and industrial workers for fields of endeavor as are best adapted to self-supporting missionary work; further, that it purposes to afford worthy young men and women an opportunity to meet the expense of such college education and training by employment in school activities. That we recognize that Madison should demonstrate in its own operation the principles of self-support."

In the minds of these educators, it finally became evident that the future leadership of this institution must eventually be in the hands of some individual

who by conversion and spirit was himself distinctly identified with the fundamental principles of the self-supporting rural education movement.

At a meeting of the Board of the corporation in the spring of 1952, after

careful and prayerful consideration, Arthur A. Jasperson who had been for thirty years in in-service training at Fletcher, was chosen to head the institution as its president.

### The Story of Fletcher

Fletcher represents one of the earliest and likewise one of the largest of the self-supporting rural auxiliaries of Madison College. The narration, therefore, of the in-service training received by a member of its working force is an interesting story. It runs like this:



*Asheville Agricultural School and Mountain Sanitarium  
Fletcher, North Carolina*



In 1910 when Madison was very young Mr. Jasperson, a Wisconsin farmer, entered Madison as a student. In his case as in many others, the vital spark of the fundamental principles of Madison kindled a flame in his heart which influenced his career from then to now. Two years later, he married Marguerite Miller, a Wisconsin classmate who preceded him as a Madison student and was then teaching in a little rural school at Copper Ridge, Tennessee.

The young couple spent three years in a distinctly Southern mountain community in Macon County, North Carolina, where their contact was so close with the rural life of the community that it burned itself into their hearts, and they so far identified themselves with the needs of those native Americans, talented but restricted in their development by their narrow limitations, that then and there the young people dedicated their lives to welfare work for the southern mountaineer.

There followed four years teaching at Pisgah Institute, a young and struggling North Carolina rural unit. Then a transfer to "Fletcher," the common name for the corporation, Asheville Agricultural School and Mountain Sanitarium, that was developing in a picturesque valley seventeen miles from Asheville at the foot of Couch Mountain, near Strawberry and Potato Hills, which inspired the school song,

"Down in the Southern mountains . . . where Couch Mountain reaches upward to the starry blue . . . in winter we go coasting down Potato Hill . . . School of the mountains, School of standards high . . . Fletcher! Our School!"

There were eighteen mountain boys and girls in the little one room school house that stood on a side hill of what has become one of the most attractive school campuses among us as a group of rural units.

### An Accredited Academy

From this nucleus there developed through the coming years a full fledged North Carolina accredited academy. From the little one room school it became an attractive brick chapel which houses the classrooms and a library. This library, developed through the years by the academy, was augmented by the generous gift of Attorney Elbert M. Davis and his wife of Pittsburg until today it has one of the largest collections of local literature to be found among us. In 1935, as an accredited academy, it graduated its first four-year class. Today it has an alumni roll of over two hundred. Lack of space prevents an analysis of those alumni, but they include some outstanding names worthy of a place in history. To illus-

trate, four members of the Trivett family, isolated mountain dwellers, one by one completed their high school work at Fletcher. Three of the girls became registered nurses, training either at Fletcher or at Madison. The son, J. C. Trivett, graduated at Madison and trained as a Doctor of Dental Surgery, has been the dental surgeon at Madison for a number of years.

### A Model Dairy

Clayton Hodges from his distant mountain home came as a fifteen year old boy, enrolled in the academy, completed his work there, graduated at Madison College with a major in Agriculture, and returned to Fletcher with a truck filled with registered Jerseys from the Madison College gold star herd. From this beginning he developed what is now a widely known dairy department. He so identified himself with the dairy interests of Henderson County and other parts of North Carolina that Fletcher's herd has increased from fine acquisitions from the famous Biltmore stock and the equally well known herd of Dr. Howard W. Odum of the State University at Chapel Hill. The Fletcher dairy not only supplies the needs of the sanitarium and school, but their milk is sold in case lots through the campus store to patrons living at various distances from the institution.

### A Thousand-Acre Farm

The pattern which characterizes the self-supporting unit of the South calls for a farm, a school, and a medical institution. The initial steps at Fletcher appealed so strongly to an Asheville resident, Mrs. Martha E. Rumbaugh, that she donated to the corporation a four hundred fifty acre tract of mountain land. This acreage has been augmented by purchases and gifts from The Layman Foundation and others until the farm now consists of about a thousand acres. It is well wooded, and its timber, cut by students into lumber, planed, and seasoned, has furnished the material for the various buildings that have been constructed on the campus. This, too, has been one of the substantial sources of income for students in earning all or a large part of their school expenses.

The industrial program of this self-supporting institution does not consist of commercial enterprises but rather of service industries such as the woodworking shop, a store of outstanding quality, and agricultural program which, in addition to the dairy already mentioned, includes general farming, gardening and fruit raising, for Fletcher is located in an exceedingly fine fruit area. There is an orchard of six hundred fruit trees, a vineyard of several varieties, three acres of strawberries, and a large variety of other small fruits. The extensive gardens and the



general feed for stock were for many years supervised by James Lewis, a former member of the Madison Faculty. He and his good wife, Clara, have played an important part in the institution's history.

### The Sanitarium

When the Jaspersons joined the Fletcher unit, the sanitarium was in its infancy. From a twelve-bed capacity it has grown into a well equipped seventy-bed hospital and sanitarium whose first purpose was to serve the needs of its immediate community, the rural people, but whose reputation has brought to it many patrons from afar.

Not only is the medical department caring for the sick and afflicted, but it has been the training center of an accredited nursing school. A forty-bed nurses' home was also added in the sanitarium area.

It must be remembered that in the self-supporting rural units of the Southland, the workers are men and women who have been drawn to the place, not by any financial inducement, but because of a conviction that they wanted what the institution had to offer, and in return wanted to contribute to its success whatever lay within their power. Were the history of this one institution given, it would contain a galaxy of missionaries whose unstinted service would place them on an honor roll. Among these would be Miss Lelia V. Patterson, for she was for years the superintendent of the sanitarium, faithful attendant and minister to the sick of the institution, and known also by her service among the sick and underprivileged of the community. A literal example of "Nurses on Horseback," she carried the spirit of the institution to distant homes.

Space forbids to give details of the vital contributions of such workers as the Ports, Lewis E. Nestell who will now take Mrs. Jaspersons' place as principal of the academy, the Brownsbergers, the Wallaces, Dorothy Boggs, Dr. Johannes, Dr. Bliss, and Mrs. T. C. Lowder. C. G. Marquis, who for years served as vice-president, will now become Fletcher's president.

### Fletcher's Gift to Madison

For over thirty years Mr. Jasperson, as head of this organization, has carried the unmeasured responsibility of supervising, directing, advising, and promoting the interests of the institution on a self-supporting basis and ministering to the people of a rural area. From this environment, which words inadequately describe, comes a man whom Madison welcomes as its leader. To Fletcher we owe our gratitude for their contribution to our success. After thirty years of the consecrated faithful service and leadership of Mr. and Mrs. Jasperson, there is little wonder that their call to Madison shook Fletcher to its foundations. But their reluctance gradually gave place to recognition of the hand of Providence and the privilege they had of contributing to the wider service of training of self-supporting rural workers, and they began to revamp their program to meet the new situation.

"Not that which we give, but what we share,

For the gift without the giver is bare;  
Who gives himself with his alms feeds three,

Himself, his hungering neighbor, and me."

—James Russell Lowell  
M. BESSIE DEGRAW

## EL REPOSO SANITARIUM MOVES TO THE COUNTRY

Sunday, July 6, from 2 to 5 p.m., was the time set for the opening of El Reposo Sanitarium in its new location.

In May of this year the furnishings, equipment, and patients of the El Reposo Sanitarium of Florence, Alabama, were moved to its 73-acre farm located approximately 12 miles north of Florence, where a new, spacious sanitarium has been built.

To sell the city building and locate their sanitarium on the farm had been the hope of the Neil Martin family for years, but it was not until a short time after the death of Mr. Martin that what appeared to the Martin family as a miracle occurred. In February a cash offer was made for the city property of sufficient amount to enable them to complete the rural sanitarium.

By careful management and hard work a well-built, beautifully located 25-bed sanitarium is now in operation on the farm, where most of their food is raised and where they plan to make a demonstration of rural living and aid others who are interested in doing so.

Mrs. Neil Martin and the two eldest sons, Charles N., Jr., and Edwin, with their wives, comprise the principal workers of this group. A local doctor is their attending physician, and they have a vision of making this new location a medical center for the surrounding community.

FLORENCE FELLEMEDE

**The Madison College fall term begins September 22. Perhaps you know someone who ought to be a student.**



## RED CROSS TRAINING AT MADISON

Civil Defense and the American Red Cross requests that instructors be furnished by Madison College for two First Aid classes to be held in nearby towns.

Accordingly instructors Menton Medford and Norman Wilson are now conducting a standard First Aid class at Old Hickory, and instructors Alex and Elsie Brown are conducting a standard First Aid class at Rayon City. In the early part of each class Red Cross films on first aid are shown, which give a good start to the work being initiated.

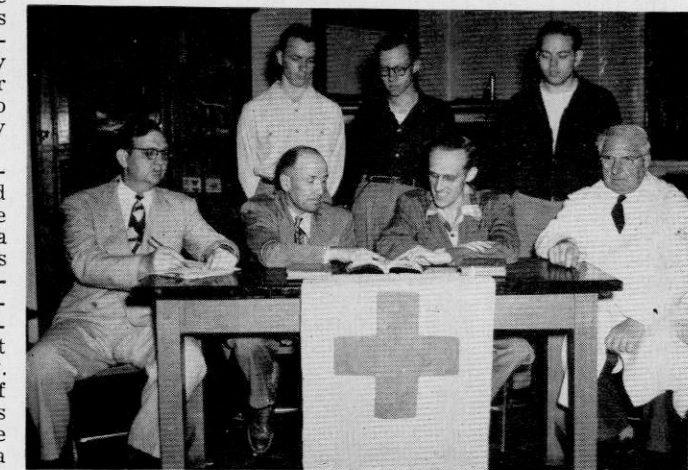
For the past year and a half we have been carrying on, in the college, classes to train first aid instructors, thus qualifying them to teach under the auspices of the American Red Cross.

Our First Aid stockroom, containing a goodly quantity of stretchers, blankets, splints of many kinds, bandages and other material, is open to the instructors so that supplies may be obtained as

needed for the classes or any emergencies which may arise, either on or off the campus.

Madison College considers it a privilege to co-operate with the Civil Defense and the American Red Cross in the worthy first aid instructional work.

JAMES G. RIMMER  
First Aid Instructor-Trainer



Professor Rimmer (right, seated) and Assistant Instructors

## CALEB AND JOSHUA CLUB

President Jasperson was the speaker at the last regular meeting of the Caleb and Joshua Club, a forward-looking organization including most of the Madison College and Sanitarium workers. The report of his remarks was so well worded by *The Madison News* that it is here quoted, in part.

"He first gave a report of the meeting he had just attended at Boulder, Colo., where he and others from Madison College had the opportunity of meeting college presidents and deans from various North American Seventh-day Adventist institutions.

"Mr. Jasperson's further remarks to the club included an outline of the possibilities which exist at Madison College for a further development of a strong educational program. He stated that Madison College is favorably situated for offering an unusual number of opportunities for students who wish or must earn their college expenses by labor in some of the college-sponsored enterprises. Madison College is fortunate in having its farm, which furnishes milk from a well-developed dairy, fruit from its orchard, and vegetables from its garden.

"In addition to the agricultural oppor-

tunities and benefits, the college operates on its campus a food factory that makes available special health foods.

"Perhaps one of the most important parts of the institution's activity is centered in the operation of the Madison Sanitarium and Hospital. It requires a great deal of closely-knit service and co-operation to operate the various departments, and the students participate actively in these endeavors.

"A unique factor in the Madison College operation is the active interest taken by the faculty as a whole in all the various departments and activities of the institutions. The teachers and workers actively engage in the managerial problems. This sharing of responsibilities makes possible the operation of the college with a strong industrial arts emphasis as well as training of nurses and other medical technicians on a college level."

Mr. Jasperson also outlined the advantage of Madison College's working closer to the various educational and medical centers that have been established through the years as a result of the encouragement and help given to these institutions by the leaders of Madison.



## CUMBERLAND HEIGHTS COMMUNITY EXPANDS

The third generation of Madison's children is recently identified with the growing Cumberland Heights Community, fifty miles northwest of Chattanooga. Dr. L. Fay Littell, third generation of Littells to go out from Madison, is now the community doctor—the only one in Grundy County and in a radius of thirty miles.

Dr. Littell was a student here several years ago. Then he came back from the medical college and served our Sanitarium as "resident" last year. In April he moved his family and practice to this thriving mountain community and has a fine clinic in what was formerly the Edmister rest home. We visited him there a few days ago and found the doctor busy and happy, the community is happy, and prospects are bright.

In two recent issues, the *Chattanooga News-Free Press* gave this neighborhood and the coming of the doctor very generous publicity. There were enough pictures alone to fill almost an entire page.

From the several excellent news and feature stories we quote the following:

"The pioneer spirit is not only still alive here, but it is also a great, active force in the lives of approximately 90 residents who compose a community which has been carved from the tangled majesty of a mountain forest."

"The community was organized in April, 1947, and now has 31 families. In 1942 there were only seven families, and just a few years before that only Mr. and Mrs. Roy W. Edmister, founders of the community, lived in the area, neighbors being a mile away."

"By the early years of the last decade enough persons had moved into the community to warrant the construction of a church. Local labor tackled the job and in 1945 the Seventh-day Adventist Church was completed. It now has a membership of almost 100 persons. Its pastor is Mr. C. E. Weaks, a veteran of missionary work in his faith. Now retired, he spent, during his active ministry of over 40 years, nine years in Shanghai, four years in India and six years in Europe."

"The community church was entirely built by the labor of its members. The only objects not made locally are the pews, which were purchased ready-made. The church has many visitors during the summer months, some Sundays there are over 30 non-members in attendance."

"The residents of Cumberland Heights also built with their own labor a school building which doubles as a community hall. This structure was finished about five years ago."

"For the first time in its history, this community of approximately 31 families has a doctor."

"Until last April, the seriously ill or injured had to be taken at least 30 miles for medical services and those with lesser troubles went to the home of Mrs. Roy W. Edmister, whose husband was the community's first settler."

"Dr. L. F. Littell, Jr., who moved to the community from Mount Juliet, Tenn., is a graduate of the College of Medical Evangelists, Loma Linda, Calif., and interned at Nashville General Hospital. His residency was at Madison Sanitarium, Madison, Tennessee."

**MADISON'S GRADUATES are serving in many capacities all over the world. Still more workers are needed. Scores of young people are looking for us—and we are looking for them. Perhaps YOU can get us together. Tell them; and write us.**

## GLEN ALPINE REST HOME

Brother C. B. Howe, manager of the Glen Alpine Rest Home, Morganton, N. C., sends us the following news item. The problem of securing new laundry equipment is an acute one.

"Since opening our nursing home, called the Glen Alpine Rest Home, here in Glen Alpine, North Carolina, in 1945, the Lord has opened the windows of heaven and poured us out a blessing that we have not had the room to receive it.

"Our buildings and equipment have been insufficient to care for all who want

to come. We began with 2 patients and at the present time we have 28.

"Especially has our laundry equipment been overtaxed. The home washing machine from Montgomery Ward and Company groans under the load and really is too light to handle it. In prolonged wet weather we do have a time trying to keep the patients supplied with clean, dry linen. Our crying need is for heavier laundry equipment.

"God is good and I am sure he will see us through."



## INSTITUTION BOARD MEETS AT MADISON COLLEGE

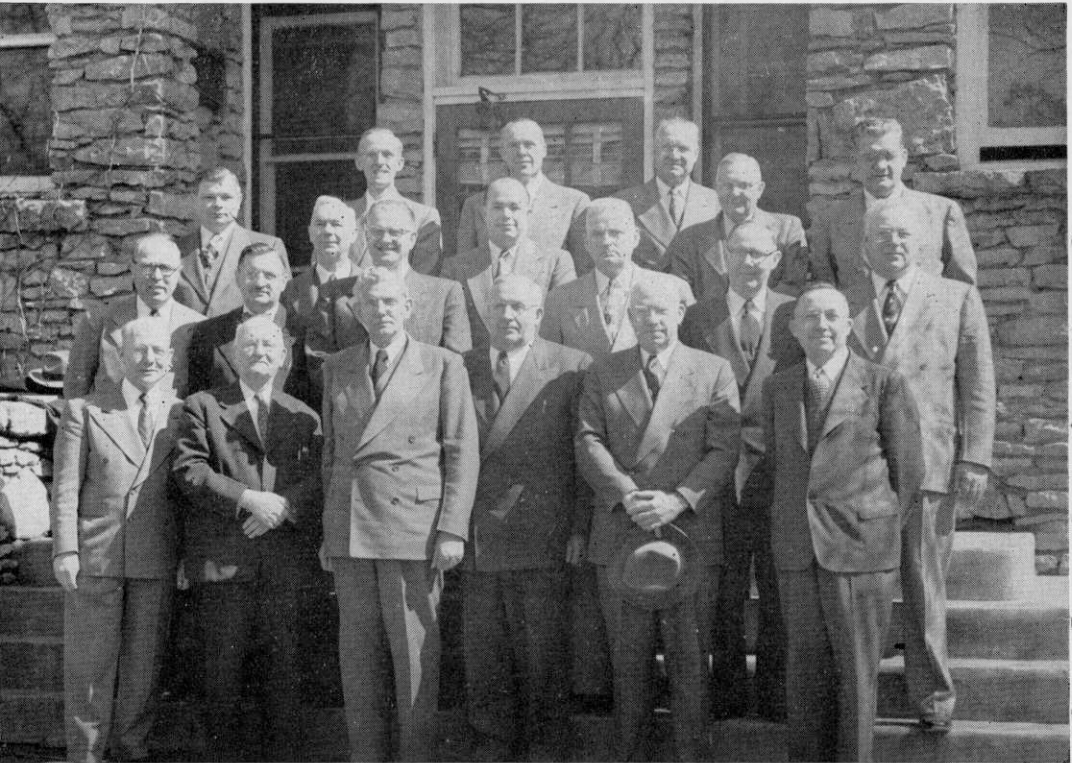
On July 14 the college board met to study current problems of vital interest to the institution.

Members coming from a distance were A. L. Ham, president of the board, of Washington, D. C., and V. G. Anderson, president of the Southern Union Conference, of Atlanta, Georgia, who serves as vice-president of our board. W. E. Strickland, president of Kentucky-Tennessee Conference, was also with us. In addition to members of the board we were favored by a visit from Dr. T. R. Flaiz and Dr. Keld J. Reynolds of the medical and educational departments of the General Conference respectively. These brethren made a large contribution in the consideration of our institutional problems.

Some of the problems studied by the board included filling of vacancies on the college staff, providing housing for new members of the faculty and a new building for the pre-school. The board voted to approve the four-year secondary school program. As we are the training school

for self-supporting workers the board takes the position that the educational work of Madison College should be strengthened and maintained on a high level. Recognizing that fully accredited pre-work is required of students applying for the X-ray and laboratory technician courses and for anesthesiology as well as for teacher-training, and that within a short time our nursing students will be required to have their pre-nurse training in a fully accredited college, the board unanimously voted that Madison College should prepare for full accreditation by the regional accrediting association.

The finance report presented by the treasurer is encouraging and shows that progress is being made in building up the cash reserves of the institution. The president of the college reported briefly on the present status and gave an encouraging outlook for the future development of the various divisions that make up the institution. General optimism for the future of the institution was prevalent throughout the meeting.



*Madison College and Sanitarium Board As of Several Months Ago  
(Pres. Wesley Amundsen and Mgr. C. O. Franz have left.)*



## PROVIDENCES AND PROGRESS AT PINE FOREST

A recent letter from Mrs. Adolph Johnson at Pine Forest Academy and Sanitarium, Chunky, Mississippi, indicates that the good hand of God is guiding and blessing. She says, in part,

"The students have been coming in recently, and from the most unexpected places.

"One Sunday morning the old colporteur who sold my father the first S. D. A. literature we ever saw dropped in with a family whose daughter is now a student with us.

"Two more girls from Jackson came last Sunday and they are just the finest. Another colporteur-pastor from Vicksburg brought us two lovely girls that have recently accepted the message and want to get a Christian education. Their parents have not come in, so they are strictly on their own with help only from their church.

"Two recently converted young people whose family made the decision with them are coming from Mobile."

It seems two greatly needed hot water heating plants, stoker and all, have just fallen into the hands of this institution, and they seem to be in excellent condition, thus solving the heating problem for the new dormitory.

Then there is the gift of more than a hundred thousand brick, used but of good quality. The only cost will be transporting them.

Speaking of the religious interest in the community, Mrs. Johnson goes on to say, "Last Sunday one of the leaders in the Methodist church near Chunky, who has had relatives in our hospital here, called up and asked about the tent effort that is going on in Meridian—our 'campmeeting,' they called it—and to'd us they were taking their whole church down for the evening meeting. We really get a thrill out of these experiences."

Yes, it is a thrill. This whole self-supporting movement, with all its varied branches, is a thrill. It is a thrill to give birth to a new institution and see it grow. It is a thrill to face a problem, pray about it, and then to stand back to see what God will do. It is a thrill to see patients come to these institutions, in ignorance or even prejudice, and to see them leave, singing the praises of these little stations of sacrificing service, and Christian influence, and peace. The greatest thrill is still ahead, when the full fruitage will be revealed. That final and enduring thrill is our inspiration and hope.

## MADISON COLLEGE PRESENTS COOKING CLASSES AT THE KENTUCKY-TENNESSEE CAMPMEETING

At the request of Elder W. E. Strickland, president, and Elder J. O. Marsh, Home Missionary Secretary of the Kentucky-Tennessee Conference, Mrs. Wesley Amundsen, Miss Opal Lawry, and E'der Wesley Amundsen, conducted a series of four healthful cookery classes at the recent campmeeting. The meetings were well attended by both men and women. And those attending expressed their appreciation and requested that a similar plan be followed in 1953.

Each class was opened by prayer following which Elder Amundsen presented from the Bible and from the writings of Mrs. E. G. White helpful thoughts as to God's plan for His people in the matter of healthful cookery.

The four lessons which were presented at the campmeeting came under the following headings: "FOODS—WHAT ARE FOODS?," "FOODS—THEIR QUALITY AND PREPARATION," "PROPER BALANCE OF FOODS," "PLEASURE IN EATING."

Emphasis was placed upon such points as: the right kinds of food, the best way to prepare food for human consumption, the seven basic food groupings, right and wrong combinations, cooking food in a palatable manner, eye-appeal of foods, arranging the food on the table, how to

obtain the most out of the food we eat, making healthful vegetarian cookery appealing as well as nutritious, how to enjoy good food, the building of sound bodies through proper diet, choosing the right foods for persons in various walks of life.

In connection with these lessons sample servings of vegetarian roasts, carrot-corn bread, and other confections were passed out to the class. These savory dishes were prepared at the Madison College Cafeteria by Miss Opal Lawry under the supervision of Mrs. Amundsen. In case some of our readers do not know it, Mrs. Amundsen has been in charge of the college cafeteria for the past year. She is also the author of a small cook book for the tropics, the name of which is, *COOK BETTER AND LIVE LONGER*, tens of thousands of which have been sold throughout the Inter-American Division territory.

The conference officers expressed their deep appreciation to Elder and Mrs. Amundsen, and Miss Lawry, for their services, and to the Madison College Cafeteria for the materials provided to make the cooking classes so successful. A hearty invitation to come again next year was extended to those participating.

WESLEY AMUNDSEN



## SOCIAL LIFE AT MADISON

What do you do at Madison for recreation and social life? How do you find time with your busy school and work program to have social and recreational activities? These are questions that are often asked by the many friends who are interested in Madison.

The entire program of Madison is constructed around the basic principle that "True education is the harmonious development of the physical, the mental and the spiritual powers." Madison College is endeavoring to carry out a wholesome, well-balanced program of social and recreational life. This is being done through the following means and agencies.

The Nature Club under the sponsorship of Professor James Zeigler is open to all nature lovers. Hikes are often taken. This club also takes an annual week-end camping trip to one of the many state parks.

The young ladies living in the dormitory have a club. Once each year they entertain the young men. The young men through their club return the favor.

There are a number of other clubs such

as the Teachers of Tomorrow, the Industrial Educational Club, and the Agricultural Club.

The Committee on Social Activities plans a well-balanced weekly recreational program throughout the year. This program includes moving pictures, news reels, lectures by eminent authorities, musical programs by outstanding artists, marches, games, and swimming. The college has been very fortunate in obtaining the use of the two swimming pools of a neighboring college—David Lipscomb of Nashville—until such time as we are able to provide a pool of our own.

The music organizations under the direction of Professor Harold Mitzelfelt are offering outstanding opportunities to young people who desire to participate.

Campus picnics are quite the order of the day. The faculty have their periodic pot-luck suppers and other get-together affairs.

Probably the greatest opportunity for students at Madison is in the missionary activities program.

Life at Madison is not dull. It is a full program physically, intellectually, spiritually, and socially.

## NEWS AND PROGRESS

● The Sanitarium-Hospital staff and campus workers welcome Dr. Myung Soon Lim, who comes as a resident Doctor. Dr. Lim is a graduate of the Seoul, Korea, Women's Medical College. She spent 4½ years in practice in Seoul then came to America where she spent a year at the St. Barnabas Hospital, Newark, New Jersey. She then went to California and spent two years at the College of Medical Evangelists.

● The new home for the Dean of Men is now being built. It is attached to "Wasiota Hall," the dormitory for men. This will furnish Dean Warren Oakes and family a nice new five-room private apartment, and will greatly increase the dean's efficiency in giving proper coun-

sel and help to his young men. Wasiota Hall is also being improved otherwise so that the boys can be comfortable and proud in their dormitory home. The building is being done by students under faculty guidance.

● Dr. Yolanda Sutherland-Brunie and daughter, Barbara, of Pasadena, California, are spending a week with Dr. Brunie's parents, Dr. and Mrs. E. A. Sutherland, and her brother Dr. Joe Sutherland and family. Madison is the birthplace of Dr. Yolanda and was her home until she entered medical training.

● The Food Factory reports a new and greatly improved gluten steak. It is expected that this new food preparation will be in production at an early date.

● Dr. Julius Dietrich of McMinnville, Tennessee, dropped in for a visit with friends. Dr. Dietrich is doing an outstanding piece of work in the practice of medicine at McMinnville.

● The secretaries at the Medical Office have the use of a new Cardineer. This is an electrically operated rotary card index file. It has space for 5,000 cards.

### MADISON COLLEGE SURVEY

ARTHUR A. JASPERSON, *Editor*

*Contributing Editors*—M. BESSIE DE-GRAW, WILLIAM E. PATERSON, W. C. SANDBORN, JULIAN C. GANT, M.D.



# The Madison Survey

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MADISON COLLEGE, TENNESSEE

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## MADISON PLANS WITH THE UNITS

By invitation a representative group of workers from a number of self-supporting institutions met at Madison College on Sunday, July 27, to study problems related to the future development of Madison College and its relationships to other self-supporting institutions. A number of hours were spent in intensive study as to how the training program offered at the college can be strengthened and expanded to tie in more closely with the teaching program in the other institutions. The results of these meetings are summarized in a number of recommendations.

Among those present at this meeting were W. D. Frazee, Wildwood Sanitarium; G. B. McClure and J. L. Risch, Lookout

proved by the Caleb and Joshua Club, then by the Faculty of Madison College, and finally by the Executive Committee of the institution. It is realized that much more detailed and specific study will need to be given to the methods of carrying out the actions but it is believed by those present at these meetings that when put into operation and developed further these recommendations will be the basis of expanding and strengthening the work of those institutions who participate in the plan.

The difficulty of outlining a plan by writing a few recommendations is recognized, but it is the best way that a group can express themselves. Madison Col-

Perhaps this advance mention should be made of the coming annual convention of the Southern Self-supporting Workers to be held at Madison College, as usual, sometime in October. This should be a history-making session as well as a home-coming for members and friends. Definite dates will be given in the September SURVEY.

Mountain; L. A. Butterfield, Pewee Valley and Pleasant Grove Hospitals; Roger Goodge and Leland Straw, Little Creek School and Sanitarium; C. A. Johnson, Pine Forest Academy and Sanitarium; Mrs. Susan Ard, Chestnut Hill Farm School; Charles N. Martin, Jr., El Reposo Sanitarium; and Miss Florence Felle-mende representing the Layman Foundation. Madison College was well represented in this study including among others W. C. Sandborn, J. C. Gant, D. F. Johnson, J. E. Zeigler, W. E. Patterson, Mrs. Mildred Oakes, F. A. Lorenz, A. A. Jasperson, and Eli Layton. We were also provided with counsel from two former presidents of Madison College—Dr. E. A. Sutherland and W. E. Straw.

The recommendations formulated by this group were further studied and ap-

proved by the Caleb and Joshua Club, then by the Faculty of Madison College, and finally by the Executive Committee of the institution. It is realized that much more detailed and specific study will need to be given to the methods of carrying out the actions but it is believed by those present at these meetings that when put into operation and developed further these recommendations will be the basis of expanding and strengthening the work of those institutions who participate in the plan.

leged senses the truth of the statement, "None of us liveth to himself," and as a special type of college she should give constant study as to how her program can be geared to the needs of the world today. Plans should be developed so that the facilities and resources of Madison College will be utilized to the fullest extent in keeping alive and in promoting an educational and progressive program in the various institutions in the South that are attempting to carry on a self-supporting work. And Madison needs the inspiration and help that can come from a closer association with those who are working out problems in smaller institutions. For this reason the suggested plan, whereby each student could spend some time in actually helping to operate an institution, would make it easier for such a student to initi-



ate and operate an enterprise or an institution of his own.

The self-supporting program was intended to be an expanding one. And today, when this work is recognized and appreciated as never before, is the time to develop plans for an aggressive program that we can all sponsor. Suggestions and counsel are solicited from those who are interested in seeing Madison College and other self-supporting institutions succeed.

The recommendations follow:

WHEREAS, we recognize the great need, and the great possibilities, in a closer relation between Madison and the several Units, WE RECOMMEND:

1. That Madison College should re-emphasize the original plan of spending her efforts in preparing people for Unit and self-supporting work.

2. That a plan be formulated whereby there will be an interchange of qualified workers between the Units and Madison.

3. That we foster the plan of having Madison students visit the Units and encourage Unit students to visit Madison, with a view to a better understanding of their respective work.

4. That Madison College adopt a plan whereby all of her students may be sent in affiliation to the several units.

5. That practical, intensive short courses should be given in addition to our regular course work, aiming especially to prepare for unit work, and calling in workers from the Units at times to assist.

6. That inasmuch as we have been told that the time will come when Seventh-day Adventists will not be able to buy or sell, that when that time comes they will be left largely upon their own resources, when money will be of little value, that Madison plan for a strong agricultural program, looking to the end of being self-sustaining in providing food for their own use and looking toward the training of agricultural

workers for the Units.

7. That the agricultural work as well as the industrial phases should be as far as possible such as can be duplicated in the Units, that Madison's work along these lines be a demonstration, a kind of pattern, as to what the Units might do.

8. That a self-supporting worker placement service be established at Madison College where available workers and Madison or Unit graduates may register, and to which Unit leaders may look to secure names of available workers, and that the faculty of Madison College cooperate fully with this placement service.

9. That the dietetic department of Madison College arrange for an itinerary cook to regularly visit Units participating in the plan, spending approximately one week at a time at each institution, exchanging choice recipes and menus, and making suggestions to the cooks and to the managements of these Institutions, it being understood that the expense of such a plan be met by the participating Units.

10. That by promotion, education, and demonstration, we endeavor to attract physicians, dentists, and other medical workers to the possibilities of leadership and service in the Units, and that we recognize the resident training program at Madison Sanitarium as being an effective means toward that end.

11. That Units be encouraged to choose certain people to be sent to Madison for specific training.

12. That this Institution put forth every effort to train workers for rural Units as "Out Posts" from which nearby cities can be evangelized.

13. That we look forward to the time when the Units will be more fully represented on the Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute Board.

14. That a spirit of sacrifice and service be encouraged in workers and students as the essential motivating factors in the work at Madison and the Units, and

15. That, in order to inspire and inform the Madison student about Unit work, we invite Unit workers at times to give chapel and other talks.

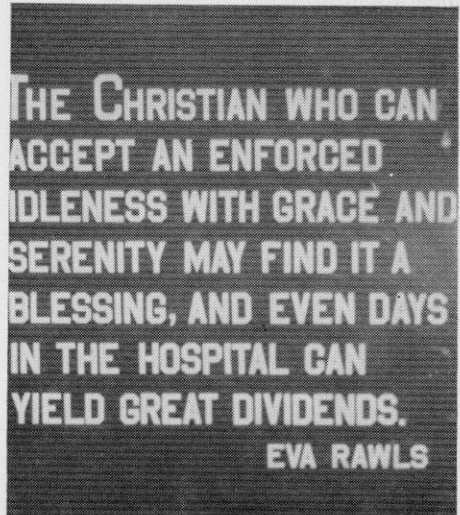
## MADISON IN THE NEWS

The *Nashville Tennessean* carries a daily, front-page column by Red O'Donnell, "Top O' the Mornin'." On August 5 it included reference to a correspondence from Mrs. Patterson, instructor of Medical Secretarial Training and wife of Madison's Director of Public Relations, W. E. Patterson. Following is the statement with the picture as it appeared in the newspaper:

"Writes Lucile Patterson: 'Your column brings joy to many of our readers out here at Madison Sanitarium. Recently you mentioned some interesting items about Eva Rawls.

'Mrs. Rawls wrote card to patient that was listed on our bulletin board. It was subject of so much comment, that I thought you might want to pass it on and enable others to enjoy it.

'The Rawls lesson follows:'"





## RURAL LIVING SELLS ITSELF TO FARM WOMEN

"Yes, I hope my daughter will marry a farmer," was the answer to 94 per cent of the letters sent to farm women, so states an article in the July issue of the *Farm Journal*. Farm women still think farming is the best life, as they did back in 1922 when the same question was asked. "But the No letters were a scattered few. Some women pointed out that there's good and bad in both city and country. 'But in the country, even the bad is better—and the good is best.'"

"Scores of women told of depression days—when their savings were lost; or when they scraped together their last nickels to keep up payments on farms that weren't worth half what they'd paid for them in the '20s. But family unity and faith seemed to thrive. These families came through!

"These mothers hope that their daughters will be spared hard times. But they seem to agree that during a depression, a farm is the best place to be. You can have a tough time there, too, but it's likely you'll have something to eat, a place to live, and a good job."

A prominent writer wrote in 1900, "If the land is cultivated, it will, with the blessing of God, supply our necessities." The writer of 1900 and the ones of today appear to agree on the security one will enjoy by following agriculture as his vocation.

Again we quote from the above mentioned article. "What about the cultural advantages—or lack of them—on the farm? Several contend that radio, television, and easy travel keep farm folks almost as close as their city cousins to opera and art galleries. Others observed that the natural beauties of the countryside more than take the place of 'cultural' attractions."

Quoting from *Ministry of Healing*: "To many of those living in the cities who have not a spot of green grass to set their feet upon, who year after year have looked out upon filthy courts and narrow alleys, brick walls and pavements, and skies clouded with dust and smoke,—if these could be taken to some farming district, surrounded with the green fields, the woods and hills and brooks, the clear skies and the fresh, pure air of the country, it would seem almost like heaven."

Quoting again from the article in the *Farm Journal*:

"We all work—and play—together" was high on the list of arguments women gave in favor of farm life. A farm woman knows her husband's work and shares all his interests—not just after five o'clock and on week-ends.

"As an Ohio woman put it: 'The farm woman doesn't need to ask politely how business was today. Chances are she knows the Holstein heifer freshened this morning and if she doesn't, her husband will tell her without prompting.'

"From New York state: 'No pay check earned separately can possibly mean as much as a milk check which pays for a family's combined effort.' . . .

"When a man and wife can work together, shoulder to shoulder, their very life foundation becomes a solid and real thing. 'I am not merely my husband's wife, but I'm also his right hand, his partner,' one homemaker wrote.

"Most women mentioned the country as the best place to rear children. Chores teach responsibility and good working habits, and give children a sense of accomplishment. Working and playing with Dad and Mom give them friendliness and respect for their parents."

For the sake of comparison we quote again from *Ministry of Healing*: "Go where, apart from the distractions and dissipations of city life, you can give your children your companionship, where you can teach them to learn of God through His works and train them for lives of integrity and usefulness."

Returning to the above mentioned article: "'Living on the farm helps you live your religion,' many writers told us. An Out-West woman summed up: 'Looking over your land gives you a sense of having both feet on the good dark earth, and knowing somehow that God and Nature will take care of you. Even in troubled times, working with the land gives you a feeling of peace and security.'" We believe that in this connection the following somewhat similar statement written in 1905, will be of interest: "If the poor now crowded into the cities could find homes upon the land, they might not only earn a livelihood, but find health and happiness now unknown to them. Hard work, simple fare, close economy, often hardship and privation, would be their lot. But what a blessing would be theirs in leaving the city, with its enticements to evil, its turmoil and crime, misery and foulness, for the country's quiet and peace and purity."

To close, the article reads: "Since those 30-years-ago letters, the tractor has largely replaced the team on the farm; and an electric or gas range stands where the old black stove used to be. But the freedom, family unity, beauty and reverence have remained. Those are the things

(Continued on page 8)



## A LOCAL BANKER APPRAISES MADISON

All through the years, Madison College has been favored by the friendship and good will of many noted persons, publications, and institutions. This favor has found expression in many praiseworthy articles written about the institution and the work it is accomplishing. Lack of space forbids citing the long list.

However, a recent incident reminds us anew of the fine attitude of these friends. We pass on to our readers a recent statement regarding Madison College and Madison Sanitarium and Hospital. The statement was made by Mr. Parkes Armistead, president of the First American National Bank of Nashville, Tennessee. We quote:

You came to our community in 1904 with a vision of what might be accomplished by a self-supporting educational institution providing means for young men and women working with their hands while acquiring an education and specialized training for later earning their living.

Upon the 800 acres of rural land which you purchased, through the years, you have built a college giving courses from farming and mechanical training through caring for the ill in your Sanitarium and Hospital.

The vision of your founders is being realized in the success you have attained and that success is becoming increasingly known and valued over our land, and foreign lands.

Your unique institution has accomplished three things of major importance: First—the education of young people, enabling



PARKES ARMISTEAD

them to support themselves while learning and qualifying them for positions of their choice in the work-a-day world. Second—uplifting the moral thinking and ideals. Third—caring for those who are ill and afflicted.

You have become an important member of

our college group that has brought to Nashville the title "The Athens of the South."

We wish for you continuing success in your undertakings and the contributions you are making to the life of this community.

W. E. P.

## FLOWERS HIGH UP ON SAND MOUNTAIN

The Sand Mountain group has worked quietly through the years and we have not heard much concerning their activities. Nevertheless they are contributing their bit to the community life on the mountain. Only eternity will reveal the results of the work done quietly in these rural centers.

A recent report in the *Review and Herald* calls to mind a group of students who came down from Nebraska for training at Madison several years ago. Among the group were the Petersons—Elsie (Mrs. John Brownsberger), Florence, and Reynold. Blanche Noble (Dr. Beakley) and Lula Musser, who later became Mrs. Reynold Peterson, were in the group. These young people together with others chose Sand Mountain as their center of activity. A rural school was developed which reached out into the corners of the entire community. Dr. O. M. Hayward pioneered the medical phase of their work, which has in recent years been fostered by Dr. R. E. Ownbey.

Interesting and varied are the activities of these self-supporting missionary centers and broad is their field of endeavor.

We quote excerpts from the article appearing in the *Review and Herald*:

Someone gave us a quart of gladiolus bulbets in 1935. About that time, or soon after, we received two barrels of surplus dahlia bulbs. That was the beginning of the dahlia and gladiolus business on Sand Mountain, at Long Island, Alabama. The growing of tuberose started with the purchase of one dozen bulbs from Sears, Roebuck. . . .

Our community, now known as Floral Crest, is situated near Chattanooga and Collegedale, Tennessee, at the tip of Alabama, where it meets two other states—Tennessee and Georgia. Sand Mountain is a plateau in northeast Alabama one hundred miles long and from ten to twenty-five miles wide. The soil is a sandy loam, naturally poor, but it can be built up to an ideal soil for flowers and vegetables.

The first flowers to be sold in the spring leave Sand Mountain in February. From then on till about the first of November they bloom continually. During the summer months there are five trucks hauling cut flowers from Floral Crest out in every direction from one hundred to one hundred and fifty miles distant. . . .

The following flowers are grown here commercially, but no one family grows them all: jonquils, tulips, several kinds of irises, several kinds of daisies, gypsophilas (Bristol Fairy and Ohamiana), several varieties of tritomas (commonly called red poker), glad-

(Continued on page 8)



## LITTLE CREEK MAKES A PRACTICAL DEMONSTRATION

Christian education has as its cornerstone the art and science of agriculture with emphasis on placing fresh, whole, nourishing, and unadulterated food upon our tables. It is apparent that this cornerstone has not been used effectively in the past several decades—no doubt partially due to the economic instability of this basic industry. The prospect of reestablishing this cornerstone into Christian education is not very promising at the present time, since mankind rarely undertakes a change or a reform until circumstances become so grim that there is no other way out.

Throughout history, agriculture has been the basic industry of society. Of necessity this is still the case even though today we live in a world where half the population suffers from mal-nutrition and the diseases arising from it and where at least two hundred millions of people live and die without ever having had enough to eat one day of their lives. Even in the United States, mal-nutrition is prevalent, aided by refined foods, excessive uses of sugar in candies, ice cream, and soft drinks, all of which lessen the taste and desire for nourishing foods rich in essential vitamins and minerals.

"If the land is cultivated, it will, with the blessing of God, supply our necessities . . . We should work the soil cheerfully, hopefully, gratefully, believing that the earth holds in her bosom rich stores for the faithful worker to garner, stores richer than gold or silver." 6 T. p 178. We note from these statements that the great value of the science of agriculture is not measured in dollars and cents or solely on an economic basis.

We have been experimenting with agriculture as the basic industry of our school on the hypothesis that it will supply our necessities spiritually, mentally, physically, and economically. Thus far we have been happily surprised at the results obtained. This past year Little Creek's farm and garden provided the

following commodities for use in the school and sanitarium kitchens and workers homes: whole wheat flour ground fresh each week from winter grain crop, milk from Jersey herd that is fed entirely from feed grown on the school farm, cornmeal, sorghum molasses, sweet potatoes, edible soy beans, some Irish potatoes, tomatoes and general garden crops of cabbage, beans, squash, okra, peas (fresh and dry), beets, greens of several varieties, some berries and grapes, and some tree fruit. The winter Siberian kale was very good and provided a green vegetable during most of the winter.

With the above program in operation an average of 75 persons including students, faculty, and guests were fed for the year on an average cash cost of fifteen cents per day or five cents per meal per person. This cash expenditure was for staple items and fruit.

Since the farmer receives only approximately 40 cents of the consumer's dollar, it can readily be seen that where the market for food is already established, as in the school or home, 60 cents on every dollar spent for food on the market could be kept within the institution, thus making agriculture a basic industry as it should be. Labor of both boys and girls can be used in the production, processing, and preparation of the food, thus giving our young people the vital experience of working in nature which is essential in the full and complete development of the individual.

With the results of the experiment thus far being as satisfactory as they are, we find ourselves constrained to continue in this field of endeavor in order that we may make Christian education available to our young people and to attain educational standards that will meet the ever oncoming vice, moral decay, physical disease, and economic insecurity with which the world is confronted.

ROGER F. GOODGE

## NOTES FROM THE INSTITUTE OF HIGHER EDUCATION

President A. A. Jasperson attended some of the lectures at the Institute of Higher Education held at Scarritt College July 29-31. He calls attention to some startling statements made at this meeting:

"Religion holds a precarious position in the American college curriculum."

"Education has been so thoroughly secularized that even denominational schools and colleges, at least as far as the Protestant churches are concerned, do not stress religious ancestry." It was brought out that in order to survive the church

related colleges have been forced to adopt the educational patterns of the state.

"Knowledge today is only man's knowledge, it leaves God out."

"Modern education has failed because it has left man and God out."

"Some think that the less useful it is, the better it is."

In the face of these trends, we feel humbly to thank God for the pattern of true education He has given us, and we should pledge our unswerving loyalty to this pattern.



## HUMMING IN MORE THAN ONE WAY

In spite of the general drouth in this section we have good reports from the Agricultural Department. Earl Barham, a '51 graduate of Madison College, has just given to the office a glimpse of the Apiary. The department cares for 400 colonies of bees and in spite of the unfavorable season the honey production was eight tons. As much as 190 pounds was taken from one colony. Most of the colonies are kept in Lawrence County, which is one of the best locations for bees in the state.

The Apiary is one of the most interesting laboratories in the Agricultural Department. Bees are a subject of interest to nature lovers, and to people following various other activities, as well as to the agriculturists. The introductory class in beekeeping numbered fourteen and included our roentgenologist, the wife of our medical director, the head of the building service, and the pastor of the Madison College Church. The class in advanced beekeeping recently enjoyed a field trip to Lawrence County, where they witnessed the operations necessary in removing the honey crop.

Since bees furnish one of nature's best and most wholesome sweets and are so essential for pollination, we at Madison feel that beekeeping should be one of the agricultural projects in each rural center. Mr. Barham has had a number of years of experience in beekeeping and will be glad to render any assistance he can to those desiring help in this field.



Earl Barham and the hive that produced 190 pounds of honey.

## A LETTER FROM MRS. DAVISON

A good many years ago, when Madison Sanitarium was small, Mrs. Lura Davison built her home, a cottage, in the Sanitarium area of the campus.

Later, when she moved to California, she donated her cottage to the Sanitarium and it has since been used for patients—known as Davison Cottage.

Mrs. Davison has kept in touch with Madison through the SURVEY. A letter from her, mailed in Los Angeles, August 13, will interest our readers:

Dear Miss DeGraw:

It has been so long since I have heard from you or anyone from Madison, but I am thankful that I have the SURVEY.

I know very few there, but my interest and affection will never diminish, and I see that the SURVEY follows me wherever I roam, thanks to your cooperation.

I am enclosing my request for change of address, since I have moved.

I have Madison College on my prayer list with your name as the only member of the Faculty I know.

I am quite well but not strong enough to do much besides caring for my room. I am only one block from Paulson Hall and attend all the services there.

My birthdays still persist. A few days ago (August 10) my ninety-first birthday caught up with me, and now ninety-two is after me. Whether it succeeds is the next question. Whether it does or not, it is all right with me. I still enjoy life and have many interests, chief of which is the progress of the message we all love. I read about all our papers and find a new and welcome impetus which gives me joy.

I thank the SURVEY and you for many favors. With love and prayers, I am, as always,

LURA E. DAVISON



## EDITORIALLY SPEAKING

## LET US ALL BE STUDENTS

"Study," said Paul, the illustrious teacher and apostle, to Timothy, one of his students and associates in Christian service. This is an exhortation to definite effort for self-improvement while carrying on a progressive program of service for the Master. It is advice of special import to teachers and industrial and medical workers in our self-supporting rural Units.

Often workers in these rural centers are young and inexperienced but, whatever the age or previous experience, rural unit workers are in charge of an enterprise of great possibilities. It is their privilege, as well as their duty, to increase their capabilities as the institution increases its size and responsibility.

The unit, therefore, should be a workshop, not only for students but for each member of the staff. A wide range of subjects offers fields of study and research—subjects directly bearing on different phases of the work represented in the program of the self-supporting center. Included are, methods of work, personnel problems in order to increase efficiency in dealing with students and with one another, and world problems concerning which it is essential for us to know our relationship—these as well as directed Bible study and instruction given us on the conduct of our work.

The instruction given by Paul to Timothy called for well-organized study, not mere desultory reading. It is to be study which God can approve, broadening of intellect, an increase of native ability, an investigation of spiritual as well as temporal matters.

It would add greatly to the strength and efficiency of a rural center if the group carried on a well-planned program of study together. Such a course, to begin, let us say, with the opening of the fall term of school and carried forward as persistently as the school program for students, would bring a rich reward.

Too busy? Perhaps, but there is a question about that. You find time to supply your physical needs for food, and this other is even more important. Those who have tried it, have found it of such value they have wondered how they had carried on without it. Have a textbook in which assignments are made. Choose a teacher and recite. It is not to be a sermon but a class in which all have opportunity to participate. You will be surprised to see the results. The Editor invites your response to this idea. He may be able to give helpful suggestions as to lines of study and suitable texts. Come to convention with topics.

For a number of years previous to the establishment of Madison, some of its early teachers had a part in such a study program carried on by the faculty of Walla Walla College. The plan was continued in Battle Creek College, then in Emmanuel Missionary College, and the fruit of that effort for increased efficiency was reaped by Madison College and its affiliated rural self-supporting units. We are speaking from experience.

M. BESSIE DEGRAW

## THE HUSBANDMEN'S PRAYER

OUR FATHER in heaven, Lord of field and forest, hill and stream, we thank thee for the manifestation of thy power in all

growing things. Fruitful soil, quickening sunlight, favorable rains are thy good gifts to us. As thou hast made us to have dominion over all the work of thy hands, help us by thy spirit to enter into our heritage, esteeming it a high calling to be thy husbandmen. Help us to be mindful of thy partnership in all the cultivation of our gardens and the care of our flocks. And when the ground hath brought forth plentifully, may we know that thou hast given us our daily bread and give thee thanks, in Jesus' name. AMEN.

—HILDA L. IVES in *Rural Missions*

## MADISON COLLEGE SURVEY

ARTHUR A. JASPERSON, *Editor*

*Contributing Editors*—M. BESSIE DEGRAW, WILLIAM E. PATTERSON, W. C. SANDBORN, JULIAN C. GANT, M.D.



## NEWS AND PROGRESS

● Madison College was well represented at the Kentucky-Tennessee Junior Camp at Highland Park, July 20-27. Those from Madison assisting in the camp program were Mrs. Alex Brown, food preparation; Mrs. Earl Barham, Joyce Christensen, Ruby Sykes, Marilyn Jensen, and Alvin Barham, counselors; Earl Barham and Dorothy Mathews, camp craft instructors.

● We are happy to have Dr. and Mrs. Ralph Moore, Mary Arline, and Johnnie back on the campus. Dr. Moore (class of '37) is taking his internship at Nashville General Hospital, and Mrs. Moore (Earline Thomas, class of '38) has been employed as a teacher in the Pre-school.

● Among campus visitors are Mr. and Mrs. James Suzuki of the New England Sanitarium and Hospital, Melrose, Massachusetts, where he is a laboratory technician. With them is their son James, Jr., a fine lad of seventeen. Mrs. Suzuki will be remembered as Emilia Pena of the nursing class of '31. Mr. Suzuki is also a former Madison student, having completed premedical training in '28. They are enroute to Nora Springs, Iowa, to visit Dr. and Mrs. Lewis Bascom and family. Dr. and Mrs. Bascom, also former Madison students, finished in the same classes with the Suzukis.

● Another "old timer" seen on the campus is Mrs. J. C. Ruskjer. The Ruskjers, formerly of Peru, S. A., are now connected with the Walker Memorial Sanitarium and Hospital, Avon Park, Florida. Mrs. Ruskjer was Ruth Martin, nursing class of '20.

● In a conspicuous corner of the president's office are three stalks of corn nine feet tall and each with large ears of

corn. These were brought up from the river bottom by Professor H. C. Lovett, head of the Agricultural Department. The corn yield is good, he tells us, in spite of the severe drouth in this section.

● Madison College graduates in the '53 class of the College of Medical Evangelists are Russell C. Herman, '38; James M. Whitlock, '41; Ralph B. Moore, '37; and Charles Leslie Reeve, '39. Drs. Herman and Whitlock are interning in Washington Sanitarium and Hospital, and Drs. Reeve and Moore respectively in Loma Linda Sanitarium and Hospital and in Nashville General Hospital.

● Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Patterson are the proud grandparents of Steven Fielding Wilhite born July 2, 1952. Steven lives in Chicago but being an only grandchild he has had visits from both grandparents, and dutifully sends them variant poses every few days. Mr. Patterson is Director of Public Relations and Mrs. Patterson is instructor in medical secretarial training.

● Miss Tahlana Elza, bookkeeper for The Layman Foundation, has recently completed an audit of the Chestnut Hill books.

● Material is being donated and gathered together for the erection of a new sanitarium and hospital on the grounds of the Pine Forest Academy and Sanitarium, near Chunky, Mississippi, when the proper time comes for such action. It is planned that the present Pine Forest Sanitarium will then become a convalescent home.

● Representatives of The Layman Foundation are planning to attend the annual meeting of the Association of Self-supporting Institutions, August 13-16 at Loveland, Colorado.

Attention prospective students: The Madison College and the Madison College Academy open on September 22. You still have time to apply for admission and be present for the opening convocation at 8 P.M.

## FLOWERS

(Continued from page 4)

ioluses, dahlias, delphiniums, lilies, ismenes, tuberoses, Liatris, chrysanthemums, four or five kinds of Stalice, ornamental gourds, and several others.

Gladioluses are the main crop. There are about seventy-five varieties grown here, but perhaps about a third of that number are good commercially. In 1931 the famous gladiolus Picardy was introduced by a Vermont grower. That was the beginning of big business for gladioluses in the United States. Florists can get them the year round. It is interesting to notice the time of year that each section of the United States can best produce this popular flower. The mountains of the middle south can grow excellent "glads" from June till frost. This is not possible farther south.

## FARM WOMEN

(Continued from page 3)

that farm women wanted for their daughters 30 years ago—and that farm women want for theirs today. They haven't changed their minds about the superiority of farm life." And with what more fitting statement could we close than that contained in *Christian Education*, page 327: "Fathers and mothers who possess a piece of land and a comfortable home are kings and queens."

FLORENCE FELLEMEDE



# The Madison Survey

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MADISON COLLEGE, TENNESSEE

SEPTEMBER, 1952

## IN BEHALF OF OUR MEDICAL COLLEGE

The speakers at the eleven o'clock hour, Sabbath, August 16, were Dr. Roy Bowes and Dr. Naomi Pitman. Dr. Gilbert Johnson and Elder F. A. Lorenz also spoke a few words. Dr. James D. Schuler sang "Wonderful Savior of Mine," and the opening and closing prayers were offered by Dr. J. C. Gant and Dr. David Johnson. The appeal was in behalf of the College of Medical Evangelists.

A brief review of the history of our medical school was given by Dr. Bowes. He called attention to the kindred feeling there has been through the years between the College of Medical Evangelists and Madison College, and mentioned some of the reasons for this feeling.

Elder John Burden, being a man of great faith in the instructions given to the church in regard to the medical work, led out in the establishment of the medical school. The

medical and educational work had been centered in Battle Creek and there were many problems and much opposition to meet. In 1905 Loma Linda Hotel resort was purchased, and in the same year became Loma Linda Sanitarium and a training school for nurses. This was the embryo of our medical school. The medical training program started in 1907, but it was not until 1914 that our first class was graduated. There were many difficulties to be surmounted, and men and women of less calibre and faith than those who were leading out in the establishment of the medical school would have given up; but the hand of God was evident and His blessing was upon this humble beginning.

During this same period, another institution had been launched on the winding Cumberland in Tennessee. Battle Creek

College—sixteen car loads—had been moved—lock, stock and barrel—to the bank of the St. Joseph in Berrien Springs, Michigan, and had become Emmanuel Missionary College. E. A. Sutherland, president, and Percy T. Magan, dean, of Battle Creek College, believed the instruction given in regard to locating our schools away from the cities where there would be land to cultivate; and it was through the efforts of these men, against great opposition, that the tremendous task of moving the college was accomplished. In the spring of 1904, Professors Sutherland and Magan joined Mrs. E. G. White and son, who were looking for a location for a colored school in the South. When

the Morning Star, on which they came down the Cumberland, was delayed for repairs near the present site of Madison College, Mrs.

White took the opportunity to look

this property over. She reported promptly to Professors Sutherland and Magan, "This is the place for your school." Their own reasoning was otherwise; but again the leading of providence was in evidence, and these devout men concurred. The original four hundred acres was purchased by Mrs. N. H. Druillard, and our first self-supporting missionary school was launched in harmony with the instructions given. This little group also met much opposition from those in high places; but the Lord was with them, and the work progressed beyond all expectations.

### Madison Shares Key Personnel

In 1910, Dr. Newton Evans, graduate of American Missionary College, joined his efforts with the Madison group, serving as superintendent of the sanitarium.

We must provide that which is essential to qualify our youth who desire to be physicians, so that they may intelligently fit themselves to be able to stand the examinations required to prove their efficiency as physicians.

—Medical Ministry



It was 1913 and Loma Linda was in great straits; the infant medical school, so to speak, was being born. It was at this time that Madison first became painfully conscious of the struggling infant. It was just when Dr. Evans was preparing to build his home on the campus that a call came for him to connect with the medical school at Loma Linda. Madison gave—as became her custom—her only male physician, leaving Dr. Lillian Magan to carry the medical work alone. The institution's urgent need for medical missionary doctors induced Professors Sutherland and Magan (often referred to as David and Jonathan) to take medical training. Both were past the age of 45. They rode their motorcycles to Vanderbilt for their first two years of training, and finished at the University of Tennessee Medical School in 1914.

Before the time of their graduation, Dr. Evans, who was carrying a very heavy load as president of the medical college, had written his desire that Dr. Magan would join him at Loma Linda. At this time the question of whether or not the medical school would be continued was being seriously considered. Dr. Magan's natural ability as a leader, his training and experiences in Battle Creek College, Emmanuel Missionary College, and Madison College, and his unquestioning faith in the great principles of education pre-eminently fitted him for the large place which he was destined to fill in the development of the medical school. At the Fall Council, where the destiny of the school was being discussed, Dr. Magan made an eloquent plea for the institution. Dr. Evans is quoted as saying: "Percy, tonight you have saved the medical college; you must now come and help us." To Madison "this was like tearing asunder bone and marrow," but Madison gave again. Dr. Magan joined the faculty at Loma Linda in 1915, serving as dean and vice-president. In 1928 he succeeded Dr. Evans as president of the medical college, serving in this capacity until illness called for his retirement in 1942. During the administrations of Drs. Evans and Magan, the institution was developed from a struggling school with no rating to a Class A medical school with a faculty and student body numbering in the hundreds.

Madison not only gave to the College of Medical Evangelists key personnel, but gave of means generously that might rightfully have been Madison's. Mrs. Josephine Gotzian, one of the founders of Madison and a member of the board of trustees, gave, with Madison's blessing, \$10,000 toward the purchase of the land on which the White Memorial Hospital was built. Later, when Dr. Magan needed another financial boost, Mrs. Lida Scott,

member of the Madison faculty and board for many years, and secretary of The Layman Foundation, gave \$30,000. Madison has always given generously when calls came from the College of Medical Evangelists for help, and her generosity is being repaid in the return to the Southland of physicians trained at the medical college, many of whom had their premedical training at Madison.

Speaking of the graduates of the College of Medical Evangelists, Dr. Naomi Pitman called attention to the much larger number than is generally recognized who are doing self-supporting missionary work. There are at least 175 of our doctors and their families in foreign countries and U. S. territories. This number does not, of course, include the nurses, dietitians, technicians, etc. In the Southern states we have at least 208 College of Medical Evangelists graduates, practically all of them engaged in self-supporting missionary activities. In Tennessee alone there are 55. Many of these physicians are doing outstanding work. Thrilling are their experiences and interesting are their stories. Dr. Pitman mentioned two, one of which is located in a foreign field and the other in our own Tennessee.

#### In the Jungles of Bolivia

In the jungles of Bolivia\*, probably our most inaccessible and far-flung mission field, we find Dr. Elmer Botsford and his wife. One must travel over miles and miles of jungle by plane to get there. No one knows how many savages live in the jungles below. Even the native people of the more populated areas in the interior of Bolivia refuse to live in these jungles. On one occasion, the public health official of LaPaz was induced to visit Guayaramarin to see what could be done to help the people in this great wilderness "graveyard" in their fight against malaria. He got off the plane wearing hip boots, long gauntlets, and a beekeeper's veil over his face. After looking around the town, he promised to send back some quinine, and was preparing to leave. His pilot happened to be a native of the jungle, and was much incensed that so little was being done to help his people. He induced the health officer to remain a few days longer.

In spite of the fact that he has had malignant malaria, in spite of the extreme heat day and night and all year, and in spite of the bugs and many other annoyances of which we know nothing, the Botsfords are staying with these jungle people. Sometimes the gnats come in at

\*Some will recall that it was in the jungles of Bolivia that Dr. Pitman's companion, Dr. Theron Pitman, lost his life in a plane crash while on an errand of mercy.



night through the screens, making it necessary to turn out all lights. One may go down to the river to cool off a bit, but "there are so many insects biting you that you wish you had not come, so you go home to pick the gnats out of your soup."

Dr. Botsford is eminently fitted for his work. He can repair a boiler as well as take out a diseased appendix. Letters just received from the president and secretary-treasurer of the Bolivian Mission give the news that Dr. Botsford has now built a church and a church school. For sometime he has been having Sunday-night meetings, and now the president of the mission is conducting a regular effort, with between two and three hundred persons in attendance inside the building and many standing outside.

### High Up in the Cumberlands

Margaret Wrenn was a medical student when Dr. Pitman was a resident in pediatrics. Margaret received about the best grades, and was one of the prettiest girls in her class; but some of the professors were worried about her. She seemed a little timid, somewhat like her name—wren. However, it was observed that when the time came for a group of students to go to Mexico to study tropical medicine and get a glimpse of the problems in the mission field, Margaret was in

the group who went. Before this course was completed, it was noted that Margaret was not as timid as most people thought. One day, when Dr. Pitman was about ready to leave for Tennessee, she ran across Margaret, who had just finished her internship. In reply to an inquiry as to her plans, she said she was going to practice in a little mountain town in Tennessee, where there are no doctors for miles around, and where there are plenty of mountaineers and "moonshiners" too.

Twice this year, Dr. Pitman has visited Dr. Wrenn and her nurse Miss Irvin, high up on the mountain. She found them bubbling over with enthusiasm, having many interesting experiences to relate. On the second visit made just recently, she was accompanied by Madison's senior class of nurses. Around the campfire at Friday vespers they learned many interesting things first-hand concerning mountain life and the work in this most interesting mission field.

Recognizing that the medical work is the right hand and the entering wedge of our world-wide missionary program, and following the example of our founders, Madison was urged by each speaker in turn to give generously to these calls from the necessarily ever-expanding program of the medical college.

## MADISON COLLEGE COMMENCEMENT EXERCISES

The consecration service held Friday evening, August 29, was in charge of E. E. Banks, of the Department of Religion, Southern Missionary College. V. G. Anderson, President of the Southern Union Conference, gave the baccalaureate address at the eleven o'clock service, August 30. H. J. Welch, principal of the Bekwai Training School, Gold Coast, West Africa, was the commencement speaker, August 31. Reports of these addresses will appear in the SURVEY.

Diplomas were presented and degrees conferred by A. A. Jaspersen, President, and Floyd Byers, Registrar. There were 56 graduates from the various courses.

Bachelor of Science: Dorothy Allen, Inez M. Baron, Henry Bedford, Jr., Harlan M. Brown, Edward H. Burnside, Charlotte S. Coolidge, Lawrence L. Cheever, Lois B. Cheever, Elva M. Harrold, Marilyn Jensen, Edna A. Pepper, Mervin C. Riggenbach, Clayton Spady, Clifford S. Tonsberg, Charles Wang, Duane Wang, Sue

D. Weemes, Charles E. White, Norman L. Wilson, and Paul H. Wilson.

Professional Nurses: Juanita L. Ashlock, Joan E. Bishop, Ruth Bishop, Daisy A. Bryant, Helen Burg, Joyce B. Burnside, Martha I. Cary, Geraldine Dickman, Jennie Mae Edwards, Doris M. Grover, Betty Jo Jennings, Helen June Register, Lillian R. Register, Ramona J. Seath, Velma L. Stewart, Carl H. Upton, Thelma Lou Wetmore, and Retta Mae Wiles.

Medical Technology: Henry Bedford, Jr., Edward H. Burnside, Mervin Riggenbach, Clayton Spady, and Paul H. Wilson.

X-Ray Technology: David M. Harrold, Raymond V. Karnatz, Jesus Vega, and Charles Wang.

Two-Year Elementary Teacher: Adolfo D. Jaramillo.

School of Anesthesia: Frank Humphreys, Bernard Jensen, Darrell Jones, David Killian, Doyle Martin, Forrest Pride, Lucille Scruggs, Alice Weaver.



## FROM THE COMMENCEMENT ADDRESS

The commencement address was given at Madison College, August 31, by Howard J. Welch, formerly dean of Madison College, and now on furlough from the Bekwai Training School, Gold Coast, West Africa.

Professor Welch recalled happy memories of their work here, and expressed continued faith in Madison's objective to brain leadership for a vital and growing lay missionary movement. He complimented the class of '52 on its choice of Aim, **To meet the world's challenge**, and Motto, **Through Christ we conquer**, by using these as the text of his message.

To meet, to face, to accept and carry responsibilities, to go forward, turning not to the right nor to the left from the path of duty—these are qualities to be desired. The world is filled with dodgers, fence sitters, men who do not have the courage of their convictions. One need only to read the current newspapers and magazines, listen to political and other speeches, to sense the alarming lack of courage and unwillingness by many of those in responsible places to face the issues. This "namby-pamby, wishy-washy" attitude is a most uncomfortable state in which to be, and undoubtedly has contributed much to the increasing moral corruption and mental illness in the world today.

The laymen's movement is calling for men and women with the vision and courage of our pioneers. Leaders are needed like Paul, who said, "Woe is me if I preach not the gospel."

Our memories were refreshed with the story of David and Goliath. Five great Goliaths of today were pointed out—giants who challenge and dispute the passage with us.

"Fear, indifference, covetousness, love of pleasure, and lust for fame—these five

wicked and mighty forces of evil are abroad in the land. Strong men and women, faithful, fearless, consecrated souls are sorely needed to meet the challenge of the world and conquer through Christ.

"The greatest want of the world is the want of men—men who will not be bought or sold; men who in their inmost souls are true and honest; men who do not fear to call sin by its right name; men whose conscience is as true to duty as the needle to the pole; men who will stand for right though the heavens fall. *Education*, p. 57.

"You, members of the graduating classes, are called and trained for this hour. You are to be God's men and women. Let me counsel you to take as your pattern and helper one who has gone before you and has promised to be with you. He was the greatest leader of men the world has ever known. Jesus faced the challenge of fear, even the dread of the tomb, and conquered. He was never indifferent to his Father's commands, nor to the needs of his fellowmen. The cry of the blind beggar, the plea of a child, the heartbroken sob of a penitent Peter, alike touched his heart and drew a loving response of kindly service and comfort.

"Though he was conscious of his heritage as a Son of the Most High, he counted not the ivory palaces of heaven nor the kingdoms of earth as things to be sought at the sacrifice of principle. He sought no ease or pleasure for self, though he was often weary. Though he was the King of kings, he was the most humble of all men. He met the world's challenge with Himself completely consecrated and dedicated to its salvation. What a pattern we have! Young friends, follow Him and victory is yours. In Christ we conquer."

Immediately following his address, Elder and Mrs. Welch left for Washington, enroute to the Gold Coast, West Africa.

## THE CHALLENGE

The baccalaureate address was given at Madison College, August 31, by Elder V. G. Anderson, President of the Southern Union Conference. A digest of the address follows:

The baccalaureate sermon is a farewell address to a graduating class. If this were an address to a freshman class, no doubt words of counsel and instruction would be given, urging the members to apply themselves to the best of their ability in gaining the things the institution has to offer. That instruction no doubt was given at the time you began your courses.

I am thinking today of another graduating class about the year A.D. 31, or some 1900 years ago. That was an extraordi-

nary class, with an exceptional teacher. The class consisted of eleven graduates with our Master, Jesus, as the teacher. I am particularly interested in the baccalaureate or last address given to this class by our great Example.

"Then the eleven disciples went away into Galilee into a mountain where Jesus had appointed them. And when they saw him, they worshipped him; but some doubted. And Jesus came and spake unto them, saying, 'All power is given unto me in heaven and in earth. Go ye therefore, and teach all nations, baptizing them in the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost, teaching them to



observe all things whatsoever I have commanded you; and, lo, I am with you alway, even unto the end of the world. Amen.”

The great principles of education given by the Master Teacher have never been improved upon. And the commission in His farewell address is applicable to all of us, and, in a special sense, to you who are graduating.

“But Jesus called them unto Him, and said, ‘Ye know that the princes of the Gentiles exercise dominion over them, and they that are great exercise authority upon them. But it shall not be so among you; but whosoever will be great among you, let him be your minister; even as the Son of man came not to be ministered unto but to minister, and to give his life a ransom for many.’”

Christ’s standards for bestowing honor are different from those of the world. Only as we follow in His footsteps, ministering to others, can we expect honor from Him whose right it is to bestow honor. Your aim, “**To meet the world’s challenge.**” is commendable and your motto, “**Through Christ we conquer,** is well chosen.

#### The Test of an Institution

This is my sixth graduation class to address at Madison College, and I esteem it an honor to be called back, time after time. Madison College is unique among colleges, including Seventh-day Adventist colleges. Speaking as an individual, I want to say that I believe one hundred per cent in the great program known as the self-supporting work, which has been outlined for the church. Speaking officially as president of the Southern Union Conference, which comprises eight states and in whose territory Madison College and other self-supporting centers are situated, I want to say that I believe in the work that is being done by these institutions. I believe in this work, first, because it has been outlined as an important phase of our world-wide missionary program. Second, the work of an educational institution is not determined by its buildings nor by the degrees of its faculty, but rather by the spirit of its graduates and what is accomplished by them. During my two periods of service, I have spent ten years out of the past twenty in the Southern Union. On this basis, and officially speaking, I want to commend Madison College and give honor to those who are its graduates, this Sabbath morning. All over the Southern Union I find graduates of Madison whom I met during my first periods of service in this conference. Among these are doctors, nurses, teachers, electricians, and workers of every sort, holding up the banner of truth in the Southland.

Your 1952 college graduates number

twenty. I wish the number might be twenty times twenty, four hundred going out of this place into the fields not yet entered with the message for this time. As president of the Southern Union Conference, I bring to you not only the challenge of the world task but the challenge of these unentered territories in the Southern Union. Many times we think of the self-supporting work as being the work of an institution, but how wonderful it would be to have a steady stream of individuals or small groups going out into these fields as colporteurs, farmers, electricians, medical missionaries, and so on. We must have our institutions—they are doing an excellent work—but which do you think would bring more souls to Christ, one hundred families located in an institution, or one hundred families scattered in these by-ways and hedges? Classes of 1952—college, nurses, medical technicians, anesthetists, and teachers—these great unentered fields of the Southern Union and of the world are truly a challenge.

#### The Test of True Education

The apostle James, the philosopher of the New Testament, gives a pen picture of one who is truly educated. Before drawing this picture, he asks and answers this all-important question: “Who is a wise man and endowed with knowledge among you? (James 3: 13). In other words, this is his question: “Who is an educated man?” In answering this question he declares that an educated man will “show out of a good conversation (conduct) his works with meekness of wisdom.” In short, a man’s education is determined by his conduct rather than by his knowledge. “. . . But the wisdom (education) that is from above is first pure, then peaceable, gentle, and easy to be entreated, full of mercy and good fruits, without partiality and without hypocrisy.” (James 3: 15-17.)

Take care of your character, and your reputation will take care of itself. “Character is the great harvest of life,” we have been told. No one can dream himself into character; he must hammer and forge it, and that means hard work—but it pays. Hard work! I want you to get that, and not forget it. Today men are seeking after every type of labor-saving device. Character results from straight thinking and hard work. God may permit you to suffer in order to develop character properly, if you can’t work. Following the path of least resistance makes streams and men crooked.

“A character formed according to the divine likeness is the only treasure that we can take from this world to the next.” The results of character developed, therefore, are eternal.



### Pass It On

Have you found the heavenly light?  
 Pass it on.  
 Souls are groping in the night,  
 Daylight gone.  
 Hold your lighted lamp on high,  
 Be a star in someone's sky,  
 He may live who else would die;  
 Pass it on.

Into a college community there came at commencement time a man of splendid presence and fine oratorical gifts. When, with one accord, the boys exclaimed, "That is the man I want to be," an old professor said to them: "Boys, that is a fine ambition. There isn't a nobler man in the country than Mr. R., God bless him. But before you make up your minds to be like him, let us count the cost. I have known your man from boyhood; he has suffered privations, thwartings, misunderstandings, losses, crosses, disappointments, and many failures. Boys, are you willing to pay the price for such a manhood? If you are, it is yours."—Moulton

### A World-Wide Field

"God's people have a mighty work before them, a work that must continually rise to greater prominence. Our efforts in missionary lines must become far more extensive. . . . The vineyard includes the whole world, and every part of it is to be worked. . . . The waste places of the earth are to be cultivated, that they may bud and blossom as the rose. New territories are to be worked by men inspired by the Holy Spirit. New churches must be established, new congregations organized. At this time there should be representatives of present truth in every city and in the remote parts of the earth.

"It is the very essence of all right faith

to do the right thing at the right time. God is the great Master-Worker, and by His providence He prepares the way for His work to be accomplished. He provides opportunities, opens up lines of influence, and channels of working. If His people are watching the indications of His providence, and stand ready to cooperate with Him, they will see a great work accomplished. Their efforts, rightly directed, will produce a hundred-fold greater results than can be accomplished with the same means and facilities in another channel where God is not so manifestly working."

"Every phase of denominational activity needs to be surcharged with the supreme purpose of soul winning—medical, educational, publishing, and all others. Here is an opportunity for Christian statesmanship of the highest order. The people will respond if only we will lead the way."

Graduating Classes of 1952, we are proud of you. The management of Madison College is proud of you. The College Board is proud of you. Your parents and friends are proud of you. Always be pure in life, clean in thought, honest with others, and true to God. May you be modest, not backward; aggressive, not forward; progressive, not ambitious for position; sober, not sad; happy, not frivolous; and above all, may you keep faith in yourself, in humanity and in God.

"Be true, for there are those who trust you;  
 Be pure, for there are those who care;  
 Be strong, for there is much to suffer;  
 Be brave, for there is much to dare.  
 Be friend of all, the foe, the friendless;  
 Be giving, and forget the gift;  
 Be humble, and know thy weakness;  
 Look up, and love, and laugh, and lift."

## MADISON COLLEGE OFFICIALS ATTEND SELF-SUPPORTING INSTITUTIONS ASSOCIATION MEETING

The fifth annual meeting of the Association of Seventh-day Adventist Self-supporting Institutions, familiarly known as the A.S.I., was held at Campion Academy, Loveland, Colorado, August 13-16, 1952.

The Association had its inception in the fall of 1945, when the need for closer cooperation between the various self-supporting institutions, as well as with the General Conference, was being felt all over the United States and Canada. The organization was completed in the spring of 1947, with twenty-five charter members. At present there are approximately 125 members, representing those who are promoting the idea of rural living and operating medical and educational institutions where Christian service to mankind is the prime motive.

The convention opened Wednesday evening, August 13, with President L. A. Senseman, M.D. as presiding officer and speaker. He related some of the experiences of the Fuller Memorial Sanitarium and Hospital, of which he is a director. He stated that the workers not only did their assigned tasks but often had to fill in as workers in other lines, that second-hand furniture was used, and often it was necessary to borrow linen. As the workers had the same objective, the institution grew.

Dr. Senseman mentioned that the tithes and offerings, conservatively estimated, paid into the treasuries of the various conferences by self-supporting institutions, approximated a half million dollars annually.

Others participating in the program



were A. W. Truman, M.D., of the Ardmore Sanitarium-Hospital, Ardmore, Oklahoma; L. E. Coolidge, M.D., of the Takoma Sanitarium-Hospital, Greeneville, Tennessee; Mrs. Pohle of the Tempe Clinic-Hospital, Tempe, Arizona; Dr. E. A. Sutherland, founder of Madison College, and presently president emeritus of the College; J. C. Gant, M.D., medical director of Madison Sanitarium-Hospital; President A. A. Jaspersen of Madison College; Wayne McFarland, M.D., of the General Conference Medical Department.

Dr. Truman stated that God had only one Son, and sent Him as a medical missionary. Medical work is the gospel in shoes. No other method of spreading the gospel is so easy to demonstrate. Dr. Truman further stated that the spirit of the sanitarium and hospital was the most valuable consideration in its operation and that the physician, being the guiding hand, must see that this spirit is maintained at a very high level at all times. He also remarked that there never was a time in the world's history when so much money, equipment, and buildings were being given for medical services and that these offers were a challenge to the medical profession; that it was regrettable that many doctors did not want the headaches of building up an institution.

Dr. Coolidge said it was impossible to write a book as to how each of the units should be operated, as that was a matter for individuals and institutions to solve. Men have three motives for working: (1) money; (2) love for service, (3) force. The second motive should be that which prompts self-supporting institutions and the individuals associated with them.

## ASSOCIATION OF SELF-SUPPORTING INSTITUTIONS Annual Meeting Held at Loveland, Colorado, August 13-16

Your hearts would have been cheered to see the large group of A. S. I. secretaries from the local and union conferences, and the good representation of leaders from self-supporting institutions scattered from the Pacific to the Atlantic, that met in our sixth annual session of the A. S. I.

"The work of God in this earth can never be finished until the men and women comprising our church membership rally to the work, and unite their efforts with those of ministers and church officers." 9T,117. We rejoice that this is being fulfilled. Can we not hope to see the work finished soon?

At the first meeting, as the roll call of the institutions was read and several more institutions voted in, we noted that our number reaches about 125. This includes sanitariums, hospitals, clinics,

Mrs. Pohle stressed the fact that if an institution is known for its charitable work, it will find funds flowing in from unexpected sources.

Dr. Sutherland told how Madison was started, met her problems, and was financed.

Dr. J. C. Gant stated that the strength of the self-supporting work was in its diversity and not its uniformity.

Dr. McFarland, who had just returned from Europe and South America, reported there are over 120 self-supporting treatment rooms and sanitariums in Scandinavia. He said that the work in Scandinavia started in a horse-barn of the king; that the work had met with favor by the government, and as a result they have, among their patients, dukes, queens and kings.

President A. A. Jaspersen, of Madison College, said that institutions must surmount their problems as they come. Unless they do this, the problems become unsurmountable. Then drastic changes have to be made—which is unfortunate. An institution must have something to offer the people, and he emphasized the fact that self-supporting institutions rightfully should look to Madison for workers and that he believed Madison would be able to help materially in this respect.

The meeting was attended by representatives from the General Conference, union and local conferences, delegates from many of the units, and by a number of visitors.

FLORENCE FELEMEMENDE

Reprinted from *Madison News*.

nursing homes, schools, health food work, etc. Elder Amundsen, A. S. I. secretary, spoke of the Association with its many types of institutions as a "conglomeration." We all smiled, as we knew his statement was true. I think the angels smile too as they see men and women of varied talents and disposition working in love and harmony for one purpose—the salvation of souls.

Several hours were spent each day studying rural living. The round-table discussions included such subjects as how to interest your children in country life while you still live in the city; what crops to raise or lines of work to follow on a small farm to make it pay; developing a love for agriculture; how to help our people move to the country in a "sane" manner.

We are instructed concerning this: "Let



there be nothing done in a disorderly manner, that there shall be a great loss or sacrifice made upon property because of ardent, impulsive speeches which stir up an enthusiasm which is not after the order of God, that a victory that was essential to be gained, shall, for lack of level-headed moderation and proper contemplation and sound principles and purposes, be turned into a defeat. Let there be wise generalship in this matter, and all move under the guidance of a wise, unseen Counselor, which is God." *Country Living*, p. 27. Our A. S. I. secretaries are studying methods of following this instruction as they present rural living to our city dwellers.

Dr. Senseman, A. S. I. president, and other doctors discussed plans whereby the efficiency of our sanitariums could be increased. Much emphasis was placed on the spiritual tone of our institutions. Obtaining thoroughly consecrated helpers, placing our literature in lobby and patients' rooms, and having weekly meetings with the sanitarium family were some suggestions often repeated.

The Sabbath was a happy day for all. The business of the session was over; all entered into the sweet spirit of Elder Ham's study on Peter, as the Sabbath hours came on. The earnest testimonies indicated that many felt they were like Peter but wanted to go all the way and obtain the full outpouring of God's Spirit as he did. Sabbath morning we all re-dedicated ourselves anew to God as Elder Oswald appealed to us to be better men and women for the big task God has given us.

What an inspiration the afternoon brought! Reports of soul winning were given by the doctors, nurses, farmers, and teachers from a dozen institutions. When Dr. McFarland closed the Sabbath, encouraging us to have peace, even when we returned home and found many problems awaiting us, we felt that we could do it with all the spiritual uplifting we had received during the day

"Blest be the Tie that Binds," our closing song, took on new significance as we realized that the tie between lay workers and the ministry was binding closer than ever before in the history of our work.

W. D. FRAZEE

## NEWS NOTES

Among the guests over graduation week-end, it was a pleasure to have with us Elder and Mrs. H. K. Christman, of Mountain View, California. The Christmans formerly lived on Madison College

campus, and Elder Christman is a member of the Madison College Class of '41.

Miss Florence Fellemede, of The Layman Foundation, is spending two days each week at the Junior League Home for Crippled Children in Nashville, supervising the physical therapy treatments during the present shortage of registered therapists.

President A. A. Jasperson will participate in the program given by the colleges of the Nashville area on "the Jeffersonian heritage," which is being presented by the National Association of Educational Broadcasters over WSM September 28.

Bernard V. Bowen, director of the School of Anesthesia, attended the American Association of Nurse Anesthetists convention in Philadelphia, and delivered an address before the group on September 14.

The Madison College Alumni Association entertained the graduating class of '52 at a banquet in the College Cafeteria, August 27. There were twenty members of the '52 class, and this was the twentieth class to be graduated. Mrs. Edith Cothren, class of '47, sang "We Have Come a Long Way Together" and "Aloha," the words of both songs being adapted to the class of '52. H. J. Welch, formerly dean of Madison College, and now on furlough from West Africa, addressed the group. The objectives of the Association were presented and the '52 class was welcomed into membership.

Dr. M. K. Butler, of the C.M.E. class of '52, who has just completed his year of residency at the Portland Sanitarium and Hospital, has joined the El Reposo Sanitarium group, Florence, Alabama. On the evening of September 8, the Caleb and Joshua Club listened to an eloquent plea from the El Reposo group for aid in enlarging their quarters to take in the doctor and his family. We believe that the Madison College and Sanitarium group will respond generously.

## The Annual Convention of Self-Supporting Workers

The forty-third Annual Convention of Southern Self-Supporting Workers will be held at Madison College, October 16 to 19. This is the annual home-coming. An entertaining and instructive program has been planned. A large attendance is expected from the units, and a cordial invitation is extended to friends of the rural work and Madison.



# The Madison Survey

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MADISON COLLEGE, TENNESSEE

OCTOBER, 1952

## THE TIMES IN WHICH WE LIVE AND WHAT WE OUGHT TO DO

THE keynote of the annual Convention of Southern Self-Supporting Workers, held at Madison College the week-end of October 16 to 19, was expressed in the words of 1 Chronicles 12: 32, "The children of Issachar were men that had understanding of the times, to know what Israel ought to do." Following the singing of the theme song based on these words, Dr. E. A. Sutherland, one of the founders of the Madison institution, gave the keynote address.

### A HARD PROPOSITION

HOW different are conditions today than they were forty-eight years ago when Percy Magan and I sat on a rock on what is now the college campus and struggled over

a statement made to us by Mrs. E. G. White as we accompanied her on a trip up the Cumberland River on the Morning Star. She had told us that the Lord would be pleased to see a training school established on this particular property.

Magan and I were not then members of a Caleb and Joshua club who could say, "We be well able to do this." Rather, we were like the ten false spies who visited the land of Canaan, and reported the undertaking too great. We felt help-

less. But as we prayed we decided that to do otherwise than follow the instruction we would be ruined spiritually. The thing to do was to undertake the enterprise by faith.

### CONDITIONS HAVE CHANGED

TONIGHT I heard Chairman Hanson, educational secretary of the Southern Union Conference, say that he believes it is the Lord's plan for every Seventh-day Adventist family to live on a small farm. That statement calls for faith, great faith. We did not have such faith forty-eight years ago. But as tonight I hear the statement that all of God's people should get out of the cities and on to farms, and should be self-con-

tained, I feel amply repaid for starting this work.

It is most gratifying to hear President V. G. Anderson of the Southern Union Conference say that he attributes the great influx of people into the church, in no small measure, to the faithful work of the lay people who have established and are operating the self-supporting missionary enterprises in this union conference. In those early days we did not know we would ever hear such words. I rejoice to be with you self-supporting

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IT is a little band, this, training in the wilderness for great things; and many there must be to join them, like Zebulum of old, "such as went forth to battle, expert in war, . . . fifty thousand, which could keep rank and "were not of double heart."

—Spalding—*The Times of Cheer.*

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is most unbecoming for a layman to talk disparagingly of his brethren in the organized work, or to belittle the activities of anyone else. The self-supporting work is to supplement that of the general organization. It will require the united effort of all to complete the task assigned by the Lord to His people.

I see ahead of us in this school, in the

rural units, in the denominational work, one glorious movement, the greatest that ever has taken place in this world, when the world will be enlightened with His appearing.

"Like the men of Issachar, we need an understanding of the times, to know what we ought to do."  
See 1 Chronicles 12:32.

## SOUTH TO THE FOREFRONT

By MABLE H. TOWERY\*

"SOME of us can recall when the Southern field was strictly mission territory, supported on funds from the General Conference," says Louis A. Hansen of Orlando, Florida, now retired after a long period of service in both denominational and self-supporting work. Elder Hansen was the first self-supporting worker sent out by the old Medical Missionary and Benevolent Association in Battle Creek. In response to the call that appeared in articles by Mrs. White, Elder and Mrs. Hansen went to the South away back in 1897, locating in Nashville, and started the first treatment rooms in the history of our medical work.

"After struggling for years, with more or less support from General Conference appropriations, the 'poor South,' as it was often thought of, announced with great rejoicing that it would no longer need help from outside its territory," Elder Hansen continues. The work there has flourished and grown, until today the latest statistical report (1951) shows that the Southern Union Conference led all the other unions in membership gains per 1,000 members (61); in the number of book distributors or colporteurs (128); and in their mission gifts for each dollar contributed (40 cents).

There are a number of outstanding institutions in the South today—the Southern Publishing Association, Southern Missionary College, Oakwood College, and the Florida Sanitarium.

Many private and self-supporting institutions have also been started in the Southland. Years ago it was emphasized that "many small sanitariums" should be established in all sections. It would be difficult for the conferences to fulfill this mission.

A half century ago, Dr. E. A. Sutherland, a man of vision and determination, came to the South; and he, together with a few associates, started a school and sanitarium at Madison, where others could be trained in turn to go out and start rural schools and small sanitariums, and do community work. For a long time urgent appeals had been made for missionary families to locate in various needy places in the South, making it clear that self-sacrificing labor was needed. Many have answered the call through the years.

At a recent annual convention of self-supporting workers in the South, Dr. Sutherland made the statement that the Southern Union has more sanitariums than any other union in the world. A recent count reveals that there are twenty-nine sanitariums and hospitals in the Southern Union. Five of these are denominationally owned and operated; twenty-four are privately owned or self-supporting.

Many large churches and important centers have developed as a result of the self-supporting work. The tithes and offerings from these groups have remarkably grown and increased through the years. Many have consecrated time, talent, and means, without looking to the

\*Associate Editor of *News and Views*.



conference for support. Yes, the South is a progressive area today. Surely the self-supporting work has been a mighty factor in making this true as far as the advent movement is concerned.

The South has many natural advantages. Its resources are unlimited, and its climate favorable. It is said to be the garden spot of America. It has an abundance of coal and iron and native timber. It produces its own fuel, cotton, wool, and food products. In the past, the South has been called the nation's No. 1 economic problem, but it is recognized today that this section has moved into an area of industrial and social development that is outstanding. With World War II it acquired large-scale industries, and the investment of big capital, which brought it into the vanguard of world industrial progress.

As to agricultural possibilities, the

South offers farmers the best chance in the world to become independent. It is an ideal spot for those who wish to move to the country, and at the same time support themselves. During World War I, the food conservation program meant little hardship to those on the farms, nor did World War II, with its restrictions and rationing. As we approach nearer the end, there will come a time when we can neither buy nor sell. War clouds, labor strikes, unemployment, and Sabbath-keeping difficulties will increase in the meantime. As all these things approach, how good it will be for those who live in the country with their own food and water supply, and a roof over their heads. In that day the small sanitariums, rest homes, and rural schools can act as havens of refuge for those who are forced to flee from the large cities.

## DEEPER FURROWS IN NUTRITION

FRANCES L. DITTES, PH.D.

*Professor of Nutrition, Madison College*

“FOR I was an hungred, and ye gave me meat; I was thirsty, and ye gave be drink; . . . naked, and ye clothed me; I was sick and ye visited me.”

To give *true meat*, well-selected essential nutrients, to the nutritionally hungry and to bring drink to those who thirst, is the field of preventive medicine and the work of physicians and nutritionists.

We are told that “more can be accomplished for sick people by regulating their diet than by all the baths that can be given.” C.D.F., p. 408. Both Christ himself and the sure word of prophecy have made it clear from whence is the source of abundant health, peace, happiness, and prosperity; and that food and drink are placed first in the healing art of the sick, as well as in our service to mankind.

When once this concept is registered in the deeper consciousness of those whose role it is to educate and treat the sick, nutritio-therapy shall appear in a

new dress, honored, and invited to occupy the first seat at the wedding feast. Agriculture too will be dignified and elevated above many of the present sought-for positions.

A new word, gardo-therapy, has been carved out by Dr. Albert J. Irving, meaning the use of gardening as a therapeutic agent in healing, particularly the healing of sick minds. What more lovely place could be found than gardens of flowers or fruits in which to place the sick where in contact with nature, the sunshine, and the music of the leaves, they may let the tired nerves and muscles come in direct contact with mother earth?

The earth is of divine origin; man did not make it. We are here on earth, a part of that creation, sick or well. We cannot escape. We are under obligations to honor the ground from which we come, as we do our parents; to take part; to do our best, living with each other and with all creatures. We may not know the full plan, but that does not



alter the relation. When once we set ourselves to the pleasure of our dominion reverently and hopefully and assume all its responsibilities, we shall have a new hold on life; the sick will be healed and the soil will bring forth its treasures for the service and pleasure of man.

When at exercise in a garden, the divine touch of earth mobilizes the body's supply of hormones, enzymes, vitamins, amino acids, and minerals with all of their interrelationships. They move about like an army of occupation to restore order, which results in the restoration of the blood and its circulation, nerves with greater vigor, muscles with new tone, in fashion as they appeared in man's original beauty. Since he is permitted to enjoy eating the products of the soil which he himself has had a part in creating, he enriches this supply of essential nutrients. Under these conditions, the nutrients operate with greater efficiency and add to the total strength, endurance, and mental vigor. Thus man becomes a vine in the garden of God. He belongs there. A worker together with God—a miracle indeed!

**S**UCH was the motivation given to the ancient Hebrews. It was a part of their educational system. Even their Sabbath-keeping was in harmony with these divine ideals. The land rested as well as tired nerves and muscle. On this program a bountiful harvest was seen on the land during the sixth year which supplied all needs for the seventh, the sabbath year, the eighth and over into the ninth year. And what is more they could not permanently dispose of their land. It returned unto them at the Jubilee. Here is another miracle—the result of an educational program given to them by God. The Hebrews rested this sabbath year and had time to visit their unbelieving neighbors and acquaint them with God's plan for a rich economy. A unique tie-up of man and the earth was this—a truth, the significance of which few of us grasp.

When the Jewish people were taken captive by the surrounding heathen na-

tions for not keeping the sabbath of the land, their educational system and their social economy was destroyed. They learned in Babylon to become merchants, a craft from which they never recovered, and they appear in the world today a despised and rejected race.

Later appeared the Grecian Aristotle with his philosophy of developing great minds and idle hands. To work with the soil was only for the slave, not for the elite. As the various cultures of the world developed, Aristotle's philosophy carried over. Through this way of life, the care of lovely gardens and the growing of foods—beneath the dignity of other professions—fell into the hands of slaves. The world is suffering today from this ingrained culture of many generations. We see the result of it in the deplorable condition of our nation's health.

**I**T was in the 19th century that science awakened to the fact that nearly every food substance contained some nitrogen, and that life with growth was impossible without it. Like little fairies, nitrogen moves about among the various hydrocarbons, attaching itself here and there, forming amino acids differing among themselves, but each one useful for some specific purpose in plant and animal life. The particular arrangements of nitrogen in these compounds became the secret so important in keeping the normal balance for good nutrition and immunity to disease.

Since 1929 science has been investigating the biological value of the amino acid structure in proteins, especially which ones must be present in food, how much of each we require, and for what purpose each is used. These are the burning questions of the present hour in nutrition research. The answer to the first is fairly well understood; the second is beginning to open up; but for what purpose each is used is the tantalizing mystery, to be known only as we approach its study with open, unbiased minds.

One of these essential amino acids, phenylalanine, is the precursor of thy-



roxine and epinephrine, two important hormones of the body. Thyroxine controls growth and the rate of metabolism. Tryptophan, another amino acid, influences the synthesis of niacin, the vitamin which helps to control the nervous system. Our understanding of these nice relationships is exceedingly limited, but so important in regulating the diet.

Ninety per cent of all illnesses, among them poliomyelitis, may be traceable directly or indirectly to diet. "Food is the medicine of the future," said Wiley.

The old alchemists sought to turn the baser metals into gold, but they failed.

When we expect great results through human philosophy, we fail too. But when we exchange this for the divine plan, the treasures of gold hidden in the earth will reappear through the improvement of the nutritional status, happiness, and a rich economy for all.

We have a two-fold program facing us: First, to arouse the interest of non-specialists for training in these important lines preparatory to helping rural and urban areas in health education, and also to give the well-trained a new insight into the significance of their vocations.

## NEWS AND PROGRESS

● As this issue of the SURVEY goes to press, the forty-third annual Convention of Self-Supporting Workers has just closed. There were more than one hundred delegates from the various centers. The weather was ideal throughout the convention. Helen Funk Assembly Hall was unable to seat those in attendance at the Sabbath meetings. As the guests are now leaving, one hears many times, "This has been the best convention we have ever had." Watch for a report of the convention in the next issue of the SURVEY.

● Among recent visitors was Dr. Lew Wallace of Cupertino, California. When in this section he says he always arranges "to come home." He was a member of one of the early rural units, and had his high school and premedical training at Madison. After completing his medical education at College of Medical Evangelists, he was a member of the staff of Madison Sanitarium and Hospital for a number of years, and served later as medical superintendent of Mountain Sanitarium and Hospital, Fletcher, North Carolina. His sons, John Harvey and Carleton, are now freshmen at C.M.E.

● Dr. Harold Benjamin, chairman of the Division of Educational Foundations at Peabody College, recently conducted a group of German teachers through

Madison College, and was the speaker at the chapel hour. These teachers are observing United States educational programs under sponsorship of the U. S. Department of State.

● The lower floor of West Hall has been remodeled, and the Pediatrics Department moved in the first of the month. On the opening day more than seven hundred persons were shown through the new quarters. Dr. Naomi Pitman, head of the department, Mrs. Fred Cothren, Mrs. Gilbert Johnson, and others associated with them, are to be commended for their efforts in producing an attractively arranged and well-equipped Pediatrics Department.

● H. E. Clough, who has spent a number of years at Madison, serving in various administrative offices, is connecting with the Medical Group Foundation at Wytheville, Virginia, and Riverdale, Maryland. The Cloughs came to Madison because of their interest in self-supporting missionary enterprises and desire to prepare for work in one of the smaller institutions. They will be missed at Madison, but we are happy that they are joining the Wytheville group, the progress of which we shall now follow with increased interest.

● A meeting of the Nashville Agricultural and Normal Institute board was held at Madison October 16. A. L.



Ham, chairman of the board, and H. T. Elliott, both of Washington, D. C., were present. Other members in attendance included K. A. Wright, Collegedale, Tennessee; H. S. Hanson, Decatur, Georgia; W. E. Strickland, Nashville; E. A. Sutherland; and Miss M. Bessie DeGraw. Study was given to plans and policies of the institution. C. C. Pulver, former manager of Washington Missionary College, was invited to serve as treasurer, and John Guier of Lawrenceburg to serve as assistant to the general manager of the institution.

● Madison College was favored by a visit from C. F. Ulrich of Warburton, Australia. His sermon on Sabbath morning was a deeply spiritual message enriched by the personality of the speaker, the picturesque presentation of life in his country, and the progress being made in evangelical, medical and educational fields. On Monday night Elder Ulrich returned to show beautiful Kodachrome slides of Australian views and other scenes of countries through which he passed en route to America.

● Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Hamer and children, on furlough from Costa Rica, called

on friends at Madison en route to California. Mrs. Hamer was here as a student several years ago and will be remembered as Evelyn Lorentz. They are connected with the Central American Vocational College at San Jose.

● News comes from Mr. and Mrs. Ogden L. Aaby that the middle of November they are scheduled to sail for Tokyo, Japan, where Mr. Aaby will serve as business manager of Tokyo Sanitarium and Hospital. Mr. Aaby completed junior college work at Madison College a number of years ago, later receiving a degree from Union College. For the past five years he served as credit manager of Madison Sanitarium and Hospital. The Aabys will be greeted by a number of Madison alumni in Japan.

● Dr. and Mrs. V. E. McNeilus of the Hylandale Academy and Sanitarium, Rockland, Wisconsin, were recent visitors on the campus. Dr. McNeilus is a member of the Hylandale board and spent his vacation visiting a number of the units in the South. Hylandale, he stated, like many other institutions, needs nurses. Hylandale is one of our oldest self-supporting institutions.

Take any moment of history and you will find light piercing unilluminated darkness—now with reference to one phase of the purpose of God, now another. The company of those who stand in the beam of light by which the path

of true progress for that time is discerned is always small. Remember Wilberforce and the early Abolitionists; remember the twelve Apostles and the company gathered round them.—*Temple*.

## COLLEGE ALUMNI ASSOCIATION ELECTS NEW OFFICERS

THE annual meeting of the Madison College Alumni Association was held at the supper hour in the College Cafeteria, Saturday evening, October 18. The new officers are Mrs. Gilbert Johnson, president; Mrs. Helen Sandborn, vice-president; Mrs. Marguerite Jaspersen, secretary-treasurer; Miss Elsie Wrinkle, assistant secretary-treasurer. Members of the Executive Committee are Dr. Roy Bowes, Norman Wilson, Worth Lowder, Dr. J. C. Trivett, Dr. Cyrus E. Kendall.

The Madison pictorial history book was again on the agenda and it was voted that this project be completed the coming year. Madison alumni and those who are or have been Madison students will be hearing more about this project.



# The Madison Survey

VOL. XXXIV, No. 11

MADISON COLLEGE, TENNESSEE

NOVEMBER, 1952

## THE FORTY-THIRD ANNUAL CONVENTION OF SOUTHERN SELF-SUPPORTING WORKERS

By M. BESSIE DEGRAW, *Convention Secretary*

### Home-Coming

The heavens smiled on Tennessee and the Madison College campus as delegates from the rural units in the states of the Southern Union Conference, and a few outside that area, plus friends, some nearby, some from greater distances, were located in the homes of campus dwellers, in institution buildings, and a few in homes of friends off the campus.

Autumn flowers were still in bloom, and the trees and shrubs were gorgeous with the tintings of the first frosts. Over one hundred visitors gathered in groups, greeting friends, sometimes of long standing, for there were here some who had known Madison and its children institution workers for over forty years.

### Welcome Home

Greetings were extended to the home-comers and friends by President Jaspersen, of Madison College; by W. E. Strickland, President of the Kentucky-Tennessee Conference; by President V. G. Anderson, of the Southern Union Conference; and by A. L. Ham, Chairman of the Board of Directors of Nashville Agricultural and Normal Institute.

At intervals throughout the convention, the Madison College band, with forty instruments, the choir of forty-five voices, the trumpet trio—Patricia and Vincent Mitzelfelt and Dalline Colvin—and congregational singing under the leadership of H. E. Mitzelfelt, head of the college music department, brought inspiration and delight to the audience. He, too, led in the theme song with piano or trumpet accompaniment. The trumpeteers filled the room with "Onward, Christian Sol-

diers," and "Lift Up the Trumpet." The choir sang "Go Not Far from Me, O Lord," "Bless the Lord, O My Soul," and "Glorious Things of Thee are Spoken."

A bird's-eye view of unit history as prepared by Miss Hartsock and presented by Felix Lorenz, John Dodd, and W. R. Zollinger, brought vividly to mind many events in the development of the self-supporting work. Taps sounded in memory of Neil Martin, a veteran worker at El RePoso Sanitarium, Florence, Alabama, whose life-work closed in December, 1951, and for George Wallace, whose tragic death occurred in North Carolina in the summer of '52.

### The Opening Session

The chairman of the Thursday evening session, H. S. Hanson, Educational Secretary of the Southern Union Conference, introduced Dr. E. A. Sutherland, founder of the Madison institution, who gave the keynote address. In condensed form the Doctor's address appeared as the lead arti-

cle in the October issue of THE SURVEY. Almost fifty years ago, in view of changing conditions in the world, the Lord led in the establishment of Madison as a training center for lay people, who, in the close of the work of the church in the history of the world, should carry on a strong spiritual work.

Madison and its rural units represent a distinct type of educational work, which calls for self-sacrifice, devotion to a cause, whole-hearted service in the vineyard of the Lord, side by side with regular workers of the organization. The out-of-the-city message is a part of this movement. Simultaneous training of head,

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### THE KEYNOTE AND THEME SONG

Like the men of Issachar, we need  
an understanding of the times,  
to know what we ought to do.

—1 Chron. 12: 32.

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heart, and hand is the pattern. A working combination of physical, mental and spiritual activity characterizes the individuals and the groups that are dedicated to this cause. Self-maintenance is a necessity.

Social and governmental changes in our country indicate the approach of the time when men's liberties will be so curtailed that under extreme conditions they will not be able to carry on the usual program of life, but will be forbidden to buy and sell. It is important, therefore, that the present generation with its children and youth be prepared to meet such conditions, maintain themselves, and at the same time carry to completion the message of salvation. This is the picture set forth by Dr. Sutherland as the appointment for the mother institution and for its children, the rural centers called units. This thought was kept before the convention by the theme song, with which the first session of the convention closed.

"Like the men of Issachar, we need an understanding of the times, to know what we ought to do."

#### **The Company in Attendance**

A large proportion of the one hundred, or more, who attended the 1952 convention came from the various rural self-supporting groups in the Southern Union Conference. There were familiar faces from Birmingham, Florence, and Long Island, Alabama; Fletcher and Glen Alpine, North Carolina; Ellijay, Lookout Mountain, Reeves, and Wildwood, Georgia; Pewee Valley, Kentucky; Pine Forest, Chunky, Mississippi; Altamont, Bon Aqua, Coalmont, Chestnut Hill, Dayton, Little Creek at Concord, Lawrenceburg, McMinnville, Portland and Woodbury, Tennessee.

It was a pleasure to have with us and participating in the program President W. E. Strickland, of the Kentucky-Tennessee Conference; President V. G. Anderson, and Educational Secretary H. S. Hanson, of the Southern Union Conference; General Conference Field Secretary, A. L. Ham, of Washington, D. C., who is also Chairman of Madison's Nashville Agricultural and Normal Institute Board of Directors. From the Washington, D. C., area came also Mrs. Mable Towery, Associate Editor of *News and Views*, and Mrs. Eleanor Howe, Superintendent of Brooke Grove Convalescent Home. You will meet others as you continue reading.

#### **Evidences of Growth**

No abbreviated report such as this can adequately reflect the spirit of the group that made up the convention audience. The smile on the face of C. A. Johnson, of Pine Forest Academy and Sanitarium,

was an example of this. He told the experience of his academy boys who, while he was here, were bringing one truckload of brick after another from Meridian to the campus. Meridian had wrecked three school buildings and was building larger and better accommodations for its increasing population, and Pine Forest had a present of 150,000 bricks in exchange for clearing the grounds. These will eventually go into the construction of an enlarged medical institution and other facilities on the Pine Forest campus.

The group of families constituting the Ellijay, Georgia, community work, were proud sometime ago when they completed a church building. At convention they were rejoicing over the recent completion of a new schoolhouse, equal to, or excelling any schoolhouse in the rural area. Charles Holverstatt was the architect and builder. Ruth Wheeler is the teacher.

Jack Riddle, of Reeves, Georgia, reported with equal pleasure the enlargement of facilities for patients in Scott Sanitarium, of which Dr. Byron Steele, of the Fairmont Clinic, is superintendent.

Pewee Valley Sanitarium and Hospital has made marked improvement in its buildings and equipment, and with fifty patients is having the largest patronage in its history. L. A. Butterfield is superintendent of the Pewee Valley institution and the neighboring Pleasant Grove Hospital at Anchorage, Kentucky, which reports seventy-two patients. Paul Dyingner and wife of Bon Aqua have united with the Pewee Valley group of workers.

Asheville Agricultural School and Mountain Sanitarium is in the midst of a building program, which centers about the erection of dining quarters for the student family, which heretofore has been fed in the plantation house acquired when the property was purchased.

These are mere glimpses of material growth, indicative of progress all along the line. Possibly the most outstanding change is the removal of El Reposo Sanitarium from Florence, Alabama, to a seventy-five-acre farm outside the city. The name and address remain unchanged, but a new building among the Alabama hills, finished, equipped, and filled with patients, with orchards, vineyards, and gardens already in production, is a practical demonstration of belief in the out-of-the-city movement.

#### **Devotional Services**

Each day's program of the convention opened with a half-hour Bible study. W. E. Straw, an experienced Bible teacher now connected with the Little Creek School and Sanitarium, near Knoxville, Tennessee, based his study on the words of Jesus to His disciples (Acts 1: 8), "Ye shall be witnesses unto me." He related





The Second Convention Southern Self-Supporting Workers



was fortunate in having as a financial godmother, that good, red-headed Mother Druillard, Scotch-Irish, and as shrewd and thrifty as they are made. She threw herself and all she possessed into the new and untried problem, and then brought to her aid financial assistance from sources that scarcely any other person would be able to reach. Thus Madison began with a 414-acre tract of land, a former slave-operated farm, worn and uninviting, but which we were told held treasures greater than those of gold and silver.

Madison had set a pace, and financially, a woman was in the lead.

#### Fletcher

Fletcher, one of the oldest, and the largest of the children of Madison, now has an acreage of seven hundred, but the beginnings were a gift of five hundred acres by Mrs. Martha Rumbaugh, of Asheville, North Carolina. Mrs. Rumbaugh had become interested in the movement to establish and operate schools and sanitariums on the land, and the initial five hundred acres were her donation to the new movement. A woman's heart had been touched.

#### Little Creek

The Layman Foundation was chartered in 1924 as a result of the interest in the Southern rural work of Mrs. Lida Scott, daughter of Dr. Isaac Funk, founder and president of the Funk and Wagnall Publishing Company of New York City. She wanted her inheritance to be safeguarded for the self-supporting work of the South. One of the activities of the Layman Foundation in its early days was a vegetarian cafeteria in Knoxville. A building was erected, the Lovells operating treatment rooms on the first floor, and the Crowders a cafeteria on the second floor.

The instruction was that workers in the city should have a country base to which they were to retire for the night. So the Layman Foundation purchased a farm ten miles west of the city, destined to be such a home. But years passed, and the dream of having a medical center on the farm did not materialize.

One day the Layman Foundation was approached by Mr. and Mrs. Leland Straw, both members of the Madison College faculty, who asked if they could have the Knoxville farm as a country base if they would establish a rural unit there. That was Little Creek's initial step, and again a woman made possible the rural base.

It should be added here that another woman, Mrs. Lida Ross, interested in the program of Little Creek, its agricultural basis for development, the spirit of self-sacrifice of the workers, has been a second mother, who passes out unstintingly, it

sometimes seems, the means necessary for added equipment.

#### Hurlbutt Farm

A third example is Hurlbutt Farm (and these are merely samples that you may see that when a group decides to work for the Master in this manner, there is a WAY to secure the necessary country base). Dr. Sutherland, who has had a hand in all these projects, and many more, told the story of the beginning of the institution at Reeves, Georgia, known as Hurlbutt Farm and the Scott Sanitarium.

Mrs. Hurlbutt visited Madison and attended a convention. Her heart was touched, and she identified herself with it by purchasing a five-hundred-acre farm on the banks of the Oostanaula River near Reeves, Georgia. From the home of a California neighbor she drew the first manager of the Reeves unit, the eldest son in the Wilson family. Later a second son, Elder N. C. Wilson, became Madison's Bible teacher; and at present, two members of the Wilson family, Ray and Walter, are still members of our campus group.

After surmounting many obstacles and difficulties, including the loss by fire of the first sanitarium building, the Reeves unit, usually referred to as the Scott Sanitarium and Hurlbutt Farm, under the medical supervision of Dr. Byron Steele, is doing an excellent work.

#### Questions of Importance

Space limitations forbid a report of the discussions that filled the Friday morning session. There was not a wasted minute nor any lack of interest as questions such as these were asked and answered:

What are your leading agricultural crops? Who decides what crops shall be raised in the garden—the dietitian, the doctor, the teachers, or the farmer only?

To what extent is organic, or biologic, gardening practiced by your unit, and what do you consider its value?

How do you maintain a satisfactory and enduring pasture for your stock?

What part of the farm work are your students doing, and to what extent are students and teachers working together?

What is the financial value of your Agricultural Department to your institution?

In what way is your Agricultural Department contributing to your influence in the community? We are told that our crops "should be eloquent for the Lord."

What preparation has your unit made to assist in the out-of-the-city movement?

As a training center for unit workers, how does Madison College meet the challenge?

## II. THE MEDICAL SESSION OF THE CONVENTION

The program of a convention of self-supporting workers deals with problems that are vital to the life of every unit, everyday problems. Delegates come to

opportunities for witnessing. A patient is pleased with the service at the sanitarium. That is one method of witnessing. Professor Straw is teaching a senior Sunday school class each week in the Ebenezer church, and one of the students teaches the junior class in the same Sunday school. He himself has the church service the fourth Sunday in each month. The young people have opportunity to bear witness by their work, and by their association with youth of the community. Women of the school are leaders in various clubs and philanthropic enterprises.

Madison's Bible teacher, Felix Lorenz, in his study compared the experiences of John the Baptist and the disciple Peter. John's attitude is expressed in his own words, "He (Jesus) must increase, but I must decrease," while Peter, to the very time of the death of Jesus, was striving for power and position. This indicates the consecration, the self-forgetfulness, needed by all workers in self-supporting units.

#### The First Hours of the Sabbath

A roll call of the units—President Jasperson of Madison College, leading—afforded opportunity for a group of delegates from the self-supporting rural centers to tell of interesting experiences of the year in carrying forward their work. These were reports from the hearts of workers who have identified themselves with a cause that makes heavy demands, but is most generous in the returns it bestows upon the giver. There were stories of health restored to the sick, and souls won for the truth; of return to the path of rectitude by some who had lost their vision; of dedication to mission work in foreign lands; and of steady growth in spiritual experience, in courage and inspiration, as a result of the daily unit program and the privileges it affords to work for others.

Later, referring to this hour, the Southern Union Conference president said that he heard more talk of soul-winning and baptisms than in any previous convention. These reports came from such groups as El Reposo, Pine Forest, Lookout Mountain, Ellijay, Bon Aqua, Pewee Valley, Little Creek, Wildwood, Fletcher, and elsewhere.

#### A Capacity Audience

Convention delegates were joined by friends from the city, and elsewhere, Sabbath forenoon, so that A. L. Ham, Field Secretary of the General Conference, faced a capacity audience. He prefaced the lesson of the hour by saying:

"The privilege I had of attending the meeting of the laymen at Grand Ledge last summer, and again, the meeting of the Association of Self-supporting Insti-

tutions in August at Loveland, has brought to me a deeper appreciation and a clearer understanding of the work you are doing under God in your units and various institutions. You are greatly blessed in that the leadership in the Southern Union Conference, and this includes the Kentucky-Tennessee Conference, is very sympathetic and appreciative of your efforts for God. For myself I will say from the depths of my heart that there is now a better understanding and deeper appreciation of your work than ever before by the brethren of the General Conference. May God richly bless, as He has blessed in the past, this institution in inspiring men and women to enter this line of work and carry forward this program. Souls are being won to God." The chosen text was John 16: 13—, and the lesson was on "The Revelation of the Father."

#### The Self-Supporting Unit Pattern

The self-supporting rural units of the Southland are patterned in their general set-up after Madison, the mother institution. This is not a new or strange form of organization. It is as old as the schools of the prophets, of which Samuel was the founder.

To us the instruction has been given that all our schools should be located in the country and on land which is cultivated by teachers and students in cooperation. The first step, therefore, in the establishment of a typical unit is to secure a farm; for agriculture is to be the basic industry, and agriculture is to supply largely the food for human and animal consumption. There is, therefore, a financial basis for the rural location, which becomes clearer with the passage of time and in view of changing world conditions.

On this chosen farm there is developed a school, a medical institution, and an evangelistic program. It is customary, therefore, for the convention program to follow this order of activities. This year, as usual, four distinct phases were featured, each having a half-day session for presentation.

#### I. THE AGRICULTURAL SESSION

A new procedure was adopted this year. Instead of presenting various topics in the form of papers, or lectures, it was decided to follow the popular method of educating the public by a panel discussion. A list of problems of importance to all farmers was prepared.

Roger Goodge, of the Little Creek School, was selected to play the part of moderator.

#### Madison

To begin with, three units were asked to tell how they secured the property on which to build a unit. Madison College



convention for an exchange of thought on such problems and to find answers to their own perplexities. These units are part of a broad educational and evangelistic movement, and each convention is a step in the education and ever-broadening outlook of the group members.

Dr. David Johnson, chairman of the medical session, is a member of the Madison Sanitarium medical staff. With two exceptions, the subjects were presented by physicians. Those exceptions were Miss Edith Winquist, R.N., who, with her mother, has for years successfully operated the Battle Creek Health Studio in West Nashville, who presented the subject, "Promoting Treatment Rooms." The topic was discussed by Harvey Bean, occupational and recreational therapist at the Sanitarium, who has had wide experience in treatment-room work.

"The Relationship of the Physician to the Unit" was presented by Dr. Roy R. Bowes, of the Goodlettsville Medical Clinic.

Dr. E. A. Sutherland handled the subject, "Promoting the Small Sanitarium."

"The Main Features of the Small Sanitarium: Diet Therapy, Physical Therapy, and Spiritual Ministry" was presented by Dr. Alan Harmer, of Wildwood Sanitarium and Hospital, and discussed by Dr. Gilbert Johnson, head of the X-ray Department of Madison Sanitarium.

Dr. J. C. Gant, Medical Superintendent of Madison Sanitarium, spoke on the subject, "The Relationship of Madison Sanitarium to the Self-Supporting Units."

Dr. Reuben Johnson, Medical Director of Pine Forest Sanitarium and Hospital, Chunky, Mississippi, had, as his subject, "The Relation of the Rural Sanitarium to its Community."

That unit workers in general are intelligent about, and appreciative of, medical problems is demonstrated by the large and attentive audience at this Friday afternoon session.

### III. EVANGELISM

The Self-supporting rural-unit work is strongly spiritual. Evangelism is habitual, not a thing distinct and apart. This was very evident to one listening to the program, for each department afforded opportunity for showing the contribution it was making to the evangelistic work of the entire institution, or group. This spiritual outlook and practice was the subject of comment by visitors.

President V. G. Anderson, of the Southern Conference, led in the ten-minute presentations of familiar unit problems. He described the rapid growth of the work in this territory during the past year. September baptisms were the largest in the history of the conference. He complimented the units for their contri-

butions to these results. Colporteurs have had unusual success in the sale of literature, and the Twentieth Century Bible Lessons are reaching literally thousands of people who are hungry for truth.

"Increasing Soul-Winning Activities," by J. B. Crow, reports the work of Wildwood in its community service. Little Creek School gives more than the usual attention to the teaching of music. Every student plays some musical instrument. Leland Straw, the principal, reported various opportunities the teachers and students have for entering the homes of neighbors, taking part in school and church programs, and the effect on student character of this phase of their educational set-up.

Mrs. Banta, of Chestnut Hill School, conducts class work in missionary activities, and she and the students have field work in connection with their study.

Interesting experiences of spiritual work with the sick were related by George McClure, now of Lookout Mountain Rural School. Edwin Martin, of El Reposo Sanitarium in its new location, and Mrs. Jerusha Johnson, of Pine Forest Academy and Sanitarium, told of interesting experiences based on the agricultural work of their units.

### IV. THE EDUCATIONAL SESSION

Recently, representatives from a number of the rural units that are operating schools, met with the Caleb and Joshua Club of Madison to study plans for bringing the college and the rural grade schools into closer cooperation. Students in training for self-supporting unit work can add much to their efficiency by spending some time as interns in a unit. Dean W. C. Sandborn of the college spoke on this subject, outlining plans for the college in arranging for students during their course work to take an internship that will be acceptable for college credit.

Mrs. Jasperson, until recently principal of Asheville Agricultural School at Fletcher, North Carolina; Mrs. Susan Ard, of Chestnut Hill School, Portland, Tennessee; and Paul Dysinger, member of the Pewee Valley Sanitarium group, all speaking from years of experience, agreed to the advantage of such a plan both to the student in training and to the unit which becomes the proving ground for the plan.

Much interest was expressed in this topic, and more will be heard regarding it in the near future.

Specific qualifications are necessary for the success of a teacher in a self-supporting unit. One may be well qualified as a public school teacher and still lack the faith, stability, initiative, courage, and self-sacrifice required of those who oper-



ate a self-supporting missionary institution. Such unit teachers as Leland Straw, Adolph Johnson, and Mrs. Alice Straw spoke from personal experience on this subject, and the need of equally well qualified workers as industrial department heads.

Dr. Frances Dittes on her European trip in the summer of 1949 was deeply impressed by the methods of education used in the Danish Folk Schools, which stress the practical combination of mental and physical training. Again, in her six-weeks study at Cornell University this summer, she met the influence which is being wielded at present by the Danish Folk School methods. She pointed out to the unit teachers features of their work to which we can well give thought as they follow closely the pattern given us of Christian education—cultivation of the land, self-maintenance, combination of head and hand work.

### RECOMMENDATIONS ACCEPTED

THAT we continue our Madison Self-Supporting Workers' Convention, and express our desire to cooperate with any future plans for a Southern Union Conference Chapter of A.S.I.

THAT we encourage the establishment of a self-supporting school for Negroes on the Jim Pearson property.

THAT we express our deep loss in the passing of Neil Martin.

THAT we express appreciation to Madison College for its hospitality as host of the convention; and to the General, Union, and Local Conferences for their cooperation.

THAT the following individuals comprise the Executive Committee for the coming year: William C. Sandborn, Chairman  
Charles Martin, Chairman-Elect  
M. Bessie DeGraw, Executive Secretary  
Earl Barham and H. C. Lovett, Agricultural Division Leaders  
Leland Straw and Lewis E. Nestell, Educational Division Leaders  
Drs. Reuben Johnson and Julius Dietrich, Medical Division  
George McClure and B. A. Sheffield, Evangelistic Division Leaders  
H. S. Hanson, ex-officio member  
Florence Fellemeide, Promoter of Exhibits

THAT the convention be held next year the third week end in October, and if any change is necessary, the matter be left to the Executive Committee.

THAT Madison College arrange for its teachers and students to become better ac-

quainted with the units, the units meanwhile pledging their interest and cooperation in this plan, and inviting week-end visits by Madison teachers and students.

THAT the Executive Committee arrange for at least three regional meetings during the coming year.

THAT the program for next year's convention include a section on Finance.

### THE PICTURE

A group that attended the second convention of Southern Self-Supporting Workers in 1909 had its picture taken in front of the Old Plantation House at the top of the hill. That picture, dim with age, was restored by the photographic department of Castner-Knott in Nashville, and when presented to the 1952 convention, created such interest that appears in this issue of THE SURVEY.

Faces we have been unable to identify are indicated in the following list. Readers are invited to send names to fill the blanks or to correct errors in identification as given below:

*Upper Group, 3 deep, left to right:* E. R. Carnahan, Nels Larsen, Neil Martin, Mrs. E. A. Sutherland, Mrs. Chet Yale, Dr. Chet Yale, Marion Stitzel, \_\_\_\_\_, Ida Owen, Rose Newbee, Mrs. Geo. Wallace, Edith Wallace-Smith, Bertha Mann-Lewis, C. L. Kendall, Kathleen Paulson, L. Warnek, Mrs. Forrest West, Rilla Bcynton, \_\_\_\_\_, Mrs. Alden, Ward Alden, Dr. Floyd Bralliar, Mrs. Bralliar, W. J. Pflugradt, wife, baby, \_\_\_\_\_, C. C. Crisler, Oberholster, J. Holm, \_\_\_\_\_, John Van Alstine.

*Center 4 deep:* Child, Claud Rouse (kneeling), Mrs. Kendall, \_\_\_\_\_, Father Alden, Syble Burgess, Flora Templeton, Mother Alden, W. C. White, \_\_\_\_\_, Marguerite M. Jasperson, \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, Lucian Scott, Paul Kellogg, \_\_\_\_\_, Eva Proctor, Dr. E. A. Sutherland, Charles Ashton, \_\_\_\_\_, E. E. Brink, \_\_\_\_\_, O. R. Staines, Dr. Lillian Magan, W. R. Tolman, Dr. P. T. Magan, Roy Edmister, Charles Alden, Mrs. Graves, \_\_\_\_\_, T. A. Graves, Child, \_\_\_\_\_, Chris Holm.

*Lower Group:* Goat, Edna Kendall-Face, Dr. Cyrus Kendall, \_\_\_\_\_, Linnie Kinsman-Black, Nellie Crandell-Myers, Ivaline Kellogg, \_\_\_\_\_, Cora Fuller-Scott, Fl. Strever, B. N. Mulford, Mrs. Tolman, Bessie West, Mrs. Mulford, Mother West, George Schism, Edna West-Edmister, \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, Mrs. W. H. Walen, Esther Mikkelsen, \_\_\_\_\_, Mable West, \_\_\_\_\_, Bessie Kinsman-Ashton.

*Children:* Alice Bralliar-Rahn, Dr. Joe Sutherland, Dr. Yolanda S. Brunie, Dorothy Tolman-Hatcher.



# The Madison Survey

VOL. XXXIV, No. 12

MADISON COLLEGE, TENNESSEE

DECEMBER, 1952

## Christmas Eve at Home

GRACE NOLL CROWELL

Let us forget for a little while tonight  
The clamor of the world, its wild unrest,  
And let us set a candle with its light  
Upon a sill, and know how very blest  
Is any home, though humble it may be,  
If Christ be worshipped, and if love be there—  
In a Christian land where a people may be free  
To live and labor, and to love and share.

O, blest indeed, are they on Christmas Eve  
Whose roofs are snug, whose fires are warmly red;  
Where excited, eager children turn and leave  
A room reluctantly, to go to bed.  
And blest are they whose hands reach up to trim  
Some small spruce tree whose branches soon will glow  
With lovely light in memory of Him  
Who came to light the whole world long ago.



## FROM ISTANBUL (CONSTANTINOPLE) TO MADISON COLLEGE

By Ali Riza Kavlak

THE first of September, 1952, I was in my home near Istanbul, Turkey, on the border of the Bosphorus, over five thousand miles, as the birds fly, from Madison, Tennessee. On the 20th of September, I reached New York City, and twenty-six hours later I was met in Nashville by Mr. Harvey Bean of the Madison Sanitarium, who brought me out to the school.

My birth place is Erenkoy, a short distance from Istanbul. My father, a baker, died when I was six years old. My mother, a thrifty housewife, kept her four children, three sons and one daughter, together, giving two of us an education in the University of Istanbul.

I was graduated after three years in the Istanbul Agricultural College, and my grades from there are on file in the Registrar's office of Madison College. Following graduation, I was employed in Erenkoy by the Turkish Government for six months in an experimental project of raising grapes grafted on American root stocks. After that I was drafted into the Turkish Army and served one year as a first lieutenant.

For a number of years it was my ambition to continue my education in the United States. I wanted to be able to hold a government position in agriculture in my own country. A friend of ours, Mrs. Nezhahat Nurettin Ege, an author and correspondent, whose books on higher education in the United States I had read, told me about Madison College. She had learned of this institution as a school in which students could earn a large portion of their expenses while carrying their studies. Among her periodicals, she had THE MADISON SURVEY.

I corresponded with Madison College and finally received word of my acceptance. I received my visa from the American Consulate in Istanbul, and on the fifth of September took passage on an Ankara boat for Naples, Italy, where we arrived the morning of the 8th. That day we exchanged our Turkish money for American currency, and continued our

journey on a Vulcania boat destined for New York.

Among the passengers on this boat were Mrs. Frank Waldrop and her daughter, whose home is in Washington, D. C., but who has relatives in Nashville. There was also a young business man from New York City. I became well acquainted with these people and we have corresponded since I reached Madison. They had much to tell me about life in the United States as we traveled together through the Mediterranean Sea and across the broad Atlantic to New York City.

It was a wonderful twelve-day trip. When we left the boat at New York, a young American girl, a member of the Foreign Student Association, approached me, saying, "Are you Mr. Kavlak?" She piloted me to the Greyhound Bus Station, and stayed with me until the bus started for Nashville. It was now the evening of September 21st.

I had seen many lands, many beautiful places. We had a peaceful trip by water, and I made the journey by bus to Nashville without trouble. When I reached the bus terminal, a young woman from Scarritt College met me and put in a call to Madison College. It is in this way that members of the Foreign Student Association assist strangers who are entering this country.

Here at Madison College I am learning to use the English language. At the same time I am on the early morning dairy crew as my assignment for labor. Meanwhile I am taking violin lessons with Mr. Mitzelfelt of the College Music Department.

Mrs. Nurettin had given me some of the history of Madison College. She had told me about Dr. E. A. Sutherland, one of the founders, and for many years the president of the institution and medical superintendent of Madison Rural Sanitarium. A few days ago I met Dr. Sutherland. I am getting acquainted with a group of very busy people, and I am learning many things about this institution which has such a diversified type of education.



## REGISTRAR REPORTS ON SCHOOL ENROLLMENT

The Madison educational program includes not only the college with its divisions and departments, but also the academy, the elementary school, and the pre-school. Thus the educational needs and interests of nearly 500 persons of all ages are served.

Under the general supervision of Mrs. Agnes Johnson, and with Mrs. Earline Moore directly in charge, the pre-school now cares for 22 children ranging in age from two to six years. Most of these are children of employees or students of the college, but a few are from homes in the community surrounding the campus. The pre-school, like the elementary school and the academy, serves as a laboratory for classes in teacher training, nutrition, and nurse training.

The elementary school, grades 1-8, has an enrollment of 114.

The academy enrollment is now 74. William H. Wilson is principal, and the morale of the students is high.

The cumulative college enrollment stands at 285. This is equal to the corresponding figure for last year, and, in view of the current national and denominational trend, is encouraging.

Forty-one students are from thirteen foreign countries and territories. Students from the homeland represent 35 states, and 144 of these are from states outside the territory of the Southern Union.

In terms of vocational objectives the largest single group are the professional nurses, with 73 enrolled, of whom 18 are men. Next in number are the pre-nurses, with 37. Other lines of study include medical technology, X-ray, anesthesia, attendant nursing, nutrition, teacher training, industrial education, agriculture, business and secretarial training, music education, religious education, and medical secretarial training.

**CHARLES DE ARK**



From State of Indiana.  
Army 1942-46.  
B.S. Degree, Industrial Education, from Southern Missionary College, 1950.  
Graduate study, Peabody College.  
Taught two years at Forrest Lake Academy, Maitland, Florida.

**CLARENCE H. DYE**



Returning to the college this fall is a former student, Clarence H. Dye, who is the new chairman of the Industrial Education Division. Mr. Dye left Madison in 1934, attended W. M. C. and then Union

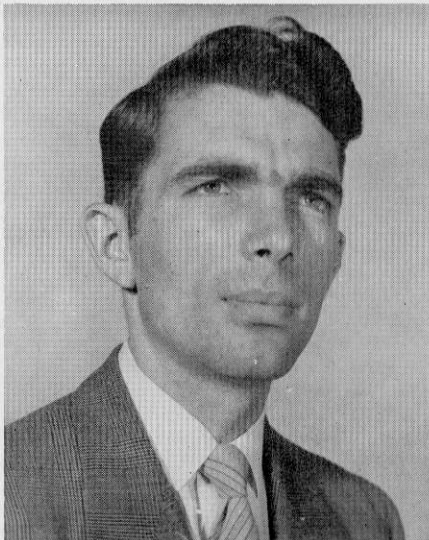


College where he received his B.A. in 1937.

While in school Mr. Dye worked primarily at printing and during the intervening years besides working in a number of commercial presses, he was foreman of the Union College Press, taught printing in the Atlanta, Georgia, Schools, was manager of the Glendale Academy Press and for the past seven years was manager of the Atlantic Union College Press.

In 1945 he received his Master's degree in Trade and Industrial Education at Colorado A. and M. College. He has been active in promoting the work of vocational education by his work in that field in our denominational schools, his promotion of and participation in workshops and conventions, and his contributions to educational journals. His earnest desire is to help build and promote the work in Industrial Education at Madison College.

**WILLIAM H. WILSON**



Born August 10, 1926, Madison College, Tennessee.

Completed Grade School, High school, and 1½ years of college at Madison College.

Drafted for Army in January, 1945; served 19 months, 10 months in Egypt in charge of Hospital Laboratory.

Completed medical Technology course at Madison College.

Attended Union College from '47 to '50, graduating with a B.A. in Theology, minors in Secondary Education and History.

Teaching and Dean of Boys at Pine Forrest Academy, '50-'51.

Teaching and Dean of Boys and Principal, '51-'52.

Summer of '52 attended Peabody, starting work on Master's Degree in Secondary Education.

August, 1949, married the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Blair—Beverly Ann Blair.

**NORMAN WILSON**



Graduated from E.M.C. Academy in 1944.

Army 1945 and 1946. Spent one year in Osaka, Japan, as Postal Clerk in a division of the post office. Was in the 25th Division.

Worked as machinist 1947-'48.  
 Married 1948 to Donna Sloan.  
 Entered Madison College 1948.  
 Graduated from Madison College 1952.  
 Major in Secondary Education.  
 Minor in Mathematics and Physics.

Now teaching high school geometry and college plumbing. Also head of the Plumbing Department and the Fire Department.

Two children—Donnie 2 years Linda 3 months.

Mr. Otto comes to Madison from Compton, Illinois, where he supervised the library program for the schools of East Lee County and parts of adjacent counties. Last summer (1951) he was a visiting instructor at Glenville State College, West Virginia. He has also taught in a Wisconsin high school and for a time in



the U. S. Army. Mr. Otto is the college librarian and is also instructor in accounting.

Graduating from Emmanuel Missionary College with a B.A. degree, Otto later attended the University of Michigan, from which he received an M.A. in Library Science. He also has taken postgraduate work at C. S. T. C., Stevens Point, Wisconsin, the University of Wisconsin, and the University of Notre Dame, Indiana. Otto was a student at Madison from 1936-39. He has majors in Library Science, Business, History, and Education.

Mrs. Otto is also a graduate of Emmanuel Missionary College. The Ottos have three children and are living in the former Welch house on Sanitarium Drive.

Under direction of Mrs. Frieda Zeigler, assisted by Mrs. Geraldine Dickman and Miss Violet Stewart, Madison College nurses presented a program at a recent chapel hour at Highland Academy. Eleven scenes, depicting the life of a student nurse at Madison, were pantomimed, as Miss Velma Midghall acted as narrator and read a poem suitable to each scene. Miss Joyce Christensen furnished appropriate music. The program included scenes of the pioneer nurse, the pre-nurse, capping ceremony, Big Sister, surgery, O.B., social life, affiliation in Cincinnati, and the Tennessee Association of Student Nurses. A spiritual note was highlighted in a scene showing a nurse studying the Bible and having prayer with her patient. Miss Myrle Tabler, junior nurse, read a poem, "Sanitarium and Twilight," written by herself and dedicated to Madison nurses. The closing scene was "Graduation" with Miss Stewart holding her diploma.

C. C. Pulver, newly elected treasurer of Madison College, has taken up his work. He comes with a background of institutional experience which will greatly strengthen our business organization. Mr. and Mrs. Pulver will make their home on the campus.

A recent inspection of the College Cafeteria by the State Department gives that department a grade A rating. Mrs. Walter Wilson, who heads the department, deserves recognition for the high standard she has maintained.

Among guests of the past month was Dr. John R. Peters, head of the Department of Psychiatry at the College of Medical Evangelists. Dr. Peters and wife are both graduates of the Madison School of Nursing. They have been connected with self-supporting work in the South at Pe-

wee Valley, Kentucky. They also spent some time in connection with the Harding Sanitarium in Ohio. While on the campus the doctor addressed the medical staff and sanitarium workers.

John E. Guier has recently been appointed assistant administrator of Madison Sanitarium and Hospital. His most recent work was the development of the Lawrenceburg Sanitarium and Hospital. We are happy to add Mr. and Mrs. Guier, Gwendolin, Donna, and Johnny to our campus family.

H. C. Lovett, head of the Agricultural Department of Madison College, attended an institute on dairy feeding in St. Louis. He was accompanied by Glen Schaeffer, a senior agricultural student. Ivan C. Peacock of the Physical Therapy Department, attended the semi-annual state meeting of the American Physical Therapy Association.

Among recent visitors on the campus were Mr. and Mrs. Octavio Socol, Joddy and Judy, of Lima, Peru. Mrs. Socol will be remembered as Helen Biggs of the Class of '39. Mr. Socol has charge of the laboratory and X-ray work at the Good Hope Clinic. Their address while on furlough is 2338 Kaydel Road, Whittier, California.

The Kendalls had a family reunion, during the Thanksgiving holidays, at the homes of Dr. and Mrs. Cyrus E. Kendall and C. L. Kendall and Mrs. Edna Face. Coming down from Clinton, North Carolina, were Dr. and Mrs. John Kendall and children, and from Spottswood, New Jersey, Mr. and Mrs. Stanley Cruikshanks and children.

Madison Sanitarium and Hospital patients were the happy recipients of beautiful flowers sent by the Madison Branch of the Third National Bank, following their opening December 4.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Wilson of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, stopped to visit friends at Madison en route to National City, California, where they will be connected with Paradise Valley Sanitarium and Hospital. Mrs. Wilson will be remembered as Mary Mowry, Nurses' Class of '28.

Jose Tabuenca, Director of Uruguay Academy, Progreso, Uruguay, visited Madison College for a few hours this week. He stated that he had read much concerning the establishment of the work here, and he was especially happy to have a visit with the institution's founders, Dr. E. A. Sutherland and Miss M. Bessie DeGraw.



## BOOK REVIEW

*So Sure of Life*—VIOLET WOOD—Friendship Press, NEW YORK

THE reader who follows Dr. Robert Thomas through the pages of Violet Wood's book will travel far. There will be no dull moments. We take up the trail with Dr. Thomas in a Methodist mission on the island of Penang, Straits Settlements, Malay, and follow it to the Great Smoky Mountains in Tennessee—from the grass hut of the jungle to the log cabin of the mountains.

The great influenza epidemic of 1918 showed the young missionary that he must be a doctor. Thus was settled the question he had struggled with from boyhood—should he be a minister or a doctor? Out there he decided that he must be both. He came home to study medicine and to marry the girl who waited for him. He never returned to Malay. He went instead to Pitman Center, a few miles from Gatlinburg, Tennessee, where there was a rural area of about two hundred square miles which had not, nor had ever had, a doctor.

Dr. Thomas' first patient was waiting when he arrived at Pitman Center, and up on Tater Ridge in a dimly-lit cabin where the "granny woman" had "ben a-waitin'" three or four days "fer natur to ter take hits course," he performed a podalic version, using the kitchen table, with only frightened neighbor women to assist him while the mountain community looked on in disapproval of his "interferin' with natur." Beyond a

doubt, the "shootin' irons" were handy.

And there we find Dr. Thomas today, in winter and summer, going over steep, rough roads, sometimes in his trusty "Chev," sometimes on horseback, battling for life in a mountain cabin, carrying home in pay for his services, perhaps a rooster, a fat possum, a gallon of sorghum. Once in the cold and darkness, he just let "Old Maud" take over and carry him safely home.

The mountain folk were delighted when they learned that "Doc's a preacher too." No doubt that first christening when he said, "I baptize thee Robert Thomas — in the name of the Father and the Son and the Holy Ghost," has been duplicated many times, and nothing could be more beautiful than the marriage ceremony in the old courthouse at Sevierville where the judge suggested that Dr. Thomas unite the bashful young pair who stood "waitin' fer the jedge." "Dearly beloved"—his rich voice filled the dingy place with dignity and beauty. By-standers paused to listen. The men removed their hats, and the girl bride sobbed happily, "Hit was jest beautiful."

*So Sure of Life*, a faithful portrayal of a Southern mountain community, is also a stimulating, heart-warming story of loving, Christian service.

MARGUERITE M. JASPERSON.

The ability to keep a cool head in an emergency, maintain poise in the midst of excitement, and to refuse to be stampered are the true marks of leadership.—*Shannon*.

One of Disraeli's friends protested against his rewarding calumny with charity and honors. Disraeli replied, "I never trouble to be avenged. When a man injures me, I write his name on a card and lock the card in a drawer.

Later I take it out and marvel at how many men who have tried to injure me have the knack of disappearing."—*Dale Carnegie*.

The inside history of the building up of any enterprise is largely written in prose, not poetry. There is a great deal of God's work that does not have a halo over it unless you have it in your soul.—*Paulson*.



## SANITARIUM AT TWILIGHT

By MYRLE TABLER\*

The sun,  
Departing, flings brief glory o'er the world  
And day withdraws, its last, long, golden rays  
Of light close-fur'd.

The moon  
Hangs low and full above the stucco walls;  
Mysterious shadows lie beneath the trees;  
A night bird calls.

A moan  
Is heard from where the ambulances park;  
The sick and helpless one is lifted out;  
And in the dark

Wan eyes,  
Behold the lighted windows; there, he knows  
Are ministering hands, respite from pain,  
Longed-for repose.

A moan  
Is heard, a swelling cry of hopelessness  
As nations grope in shadows, sinister,  
Mysterious.

Wan eyes,  
Sin sick, beseech a lighted window, clear,  
Through which shall shine enduring peace and  
hope  
And faith sincere.

Soon God  
Reluctantly and sadly will have spent  
His last, long rays of mercy on a world  
Impenitente.

O ye,  
Who speak the Name of Christ, as shadows  
lower,  
Be windows for His light and love, in this  
Earth's twilight hour!

\*Student nurse.

## THE SCHOOL OF ANESTHESIA

The School of Anesthesia graduates for 1952 are Forrest Pride, staff anesthesiologist, Hinsdale Sanitarium and Hospital, Hinsdale, Ill.; Lucille Scruggs, chief anesthesiologist, Lyle Hospital, Battle Creek, Mich.; Bernard Jensen, anesthesiologist for local physicians, Springfield, Mo.; Doyle Martin, staff anesthesiologist, Charity Hospital, Shreveport, La.; Frank Humphreys, chief anesthesiologist, Winter Haven Hospital, Winter Haven, Fla.; Alice Weaver, scheduled for St. Elizabeth Hospital, Lincoln, Nebr.; Darrell Jones, staff anesthesiologist, General Hospital, Nashville, Tenn.; David Killian, Peabody College, Nashville, Tenn.

Students of the School of Anesthesia affiliate at Vanderbilt University Hospital; Nashville General Hospital; Illinois Masonic Hospital, Chicago; and Copley Memorial Hospital, Aurora, Ill. Our graduates have been well received by the profession throughout the country, and all those who have taken the national examination to date have passed creditably. The school was inspected during the past summer by the American Association of Nurse Anesthetists and was given a good rating.

The new class in Anesthesia opens January 1, 1953. The plan is to enroll only twelve students each year. Registered nurses only are accepted.

BERNARD V. BOWEN  
*Instructor in Anesthesiology*

## Don't Be Afraid to Stumble

*Suppose a half-dozen of us are seated around the walls of a very dark room. We are told that somewhere in the open middle space is a chair. Who would find it? Not those of us who sat still and philosophized about where chairs are placed in rooms. The fellow who would find it is the one who'd get up, then walk and stumble around until he discovered it. Nobody ever found anything while sitting down. So, Q. E. D., don't be afraid to stumble.*

*A study made several years ago indicated that the more education a man has, the less likely he is to invent new things. Perhaps this is because from the moment a youngster starts school he is examined three or four times a year, and a failure or two and he is out. Because an inventor works differently, he thinks that's all wrong. He knows he'll never go far on any problem before he strikes snags. He may fail 999 times, but if on his one-thousandth try he succeeds, he wins! The only time you don't want to fail is the last time you try a thing.—CHARLES F. KETTERING.*



## IS THERE STILL NEED FOR SMALL SANITARIUMS?

### Is There Still Need for Small Sanitariums?

The following instruction is familiar to all of us. "Medical missionary work is the right hand of the gospel. . . . Small local sanitariums are to be established in connection with our training schools. . . . Instead of devoting our energies to the upbuilding of a few mammoth medical institutions, we should establish many smaller ones," and all these should be in the country.

Many of these small sanitariums will be operated as self-supporting institutions, each an outpost from which its near-by city is to be worked. The operation of these numerous small sanitariums may be closely linked with the out-of-the-city movement, which the Spirit of Prophecy refers to as present truth for our people. Placing these small medical institutions on the land instead of in a city is a vivid way of demonstrating to the world the Lord's plan of living for the human race. As a basis for a clear understanding of this "Way of Life," consider briefly the history of "The City versus Rural Living" down through the ages.

When Adam and Eve were created they were given a garden or small farm as their home. They were to have charge of that piece of land to dress and keep it, and it in turn was to supply their physical needs and contribute to their comfort.

Without carrying history further, we should have a clear conception of the conditions in which we live today. Our cities have multiplied, they increased in size, and they are following the pattern of cities of the past in crime, iniquity, and departure from the thoughts of God until they resemble Sodom and Gomorrah. At the same time masses of our Seventh-day Adventist people, like Lot, are living in the cities. Like him, their souls are vexed by the iniquity—grieved, perplexed, yet like Lot they still live there although definite instruction has been given to get out.

The getting out is not to be only for

their own safety, but it is to increase their possibilities as workers for the Master. They are to locate on the land; groups are to locate and by cooperative exercise are to operate schools, medical institutions, food manufacturing plants, bakeries producing wholesome food; and a variety of activities that will make use of all the skills of the group members.

These rural centers are to become outposts from which the message is to go to people in the cities. The rural sanitarium cares for the sick; members of the group go to the city by day to operate vegetarian restaurants, treatment rooms, health food and literature stores; but they live in the country and to their rural base they retire for the night. The number of small sanitariums, health homes, convalescent homes, treatment rooms to be operated from these rural bases will depend upon the number of and the size of the cities they are working. A few miles out—twenty miles—is not too far; for the distance will be determined by transportation facilities. A rural sanitarium and a school on the land will attract people who desire truth and health. These medical institutions will specialize in hydrotherapy, physical therapy, occupational therapy. They will utilize the health-giving properties of light, proper diet, skillful nursing—all on a wholesome religious atmosphere.

#### Self-Supporting Rural Centers

The most of these rural sanitariums and schools which become outpost centers from which the cities are worked, will be operated by lay people who are self-supporting. They must live and receive their support from the earnings of their rural enterprises.

A program of self-supporting projects was started in the South nearly fifty years ago. Some of these have grown to considerable proportions and have become strong medical, educational and community centers which demonstrate the workability of the program.—Excerpts from a lecture by Dr. E. A. Sutherland.





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