

The Madison Survey

VOL. XXXV

MADISON COLLEGE, TENNESSEE, JANUARY, 1954

No. 1



"Strike Up the Band"

BY MARY KATE GAFFORD, *Librarian*

Who is there upon the face of this old globe called "Mother Earth" who does not thrill to the magic strains of a stirring march played by a good band? Certainly not Madison College, reveling in the luxury of not just one such organization, but two.

It all started (Madison's present music program, that is) three years ago when Professor Harold E. Mitzelfelt and his family, otherwise known as the "Musical Mitzelfelts," landed upon the Madison College campus with their household belongings, "four cornets, four clarinets, three 'cellos, three trombones, two pianos, two violins, three flutes, and five other musical instruments, including a tuba," to quote an article entitled "The Musical Mitzelfelts," which appeared in the magazine section of the *Nashville Tennessean* not many months ago.

Here, indeed, was a good nucleus for a musical organization. Here were not only instruments but musicians as well, for every one of this musical family, including all four children, could play—and play well—two or more instru-

ments. From the very moment of the Mitzelfelt advent things began to happen, and happen rapidly.

One of the first items on the agenda of the new dynamic head of the Music Department was the organization of all available musical talent on the place, followed by plans for generating more musical ability for future needs. The result includes the Madison College Concert Band with a membership of about thirty and the Junior Band with approximately twenty-five members.

The personnel of the College Band is rather unusual, consisting not only of students—college, high school, and even grade school—but also parents with their children, doctors, teachers, an X-ray technician, a business executive, and a librarian, ranging in age from ten up. There is no age limit, the only requirements for membership being the ability to play some instrument reasonably well and prompt and regular attendance at rehearsals.

Time is a precious element at Madison College, so every moment allotted
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THE MADISON SURVEY

VOL. XXXV, No. 1
JANUARY, 1954

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



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

Professor Harold E. Mitzelfelt heads the Music Department of Madison College. With the capable assistance of Karl McDonald and student assistants, Mr. Mitzelfelt supervises the College Band and Orchestra, A Cappella Choir, Academy Chorus, and the Junior Band. He has had a wide variety of experience in both instrumental and choral fields.

Not only is Mr. Mitzelfelt a musician of wide experience, but the members of his family likewise are endowed with rich musical talent. As an ensemble, the Mitzelfelt family has made appearances before numerous professional clubs in the Nashville area.

In spite of his busy schedule, Mr. Mitzelfelt finds time to be a member of the Nashville Symphony Orchestra. For a number of years he studied 'cello with Max Steindel, who for thirty years was the solo 'cellist with the St. Louis Symphony Orchestra. He also studied with Bedrich Vasca, of New York City; George Kirschner, at the University of

Washington, in Seattle; and Gordon Epperson, at the College of Puget Sound, Tacoma, Washington. While on the West coast, Mr. Mitzelfelt played in the Seattle Symphony Orchestra, the Tacoma Philharmonic Orchestra, the Walla Walla Symphony Orchestra, and the Spokane Symphony Orchestra.

Mr. Mitzelfelt is also a great admirer of sacred choral music. His vocal studies have been done with Charles Wilson Lawrence, at the University of Washington; Dr. Douglas Stanley, in New York City; and Dr. James Houghton, specialist in oratorio at the University of Boston.

The first Seventh-day Adventist college he attended was Southwestern Junior College, at Keene, Texas, where he was deeply impressed by the spiritual fervor and sincerity of both students and faculty. Here he met Sylvia June Straw, who later became Mrs. Mitzelfelt. He continued his education at Union College, Lincoln, Nebraska, where he received his bachelor's degree in 1933. While teaching at Auburn Academy, he attended the University of Washington at Seattle, where he received his M.A. degree in music.

In 1942 Mr. Mitzelfelt accepted a call from A. J. Olson, principal of Auburn Academy, to head the Music Department. Here the family enjoyed the beautiful West for several years. From Auburn they went to Walla Walla College, where Mr. Mitzelfelt headed the Instrumental Department, and later to New England to head the Music Department of Atlantic Union College, South Lancaster, Massachusetts. In 1950 the Mitzelfelts came to Madison College.

"Strike Up the Band"

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to rehearsals is utilized to the fullest extent, and no time at all is spent on music of ephemeral quality. While marches are considered to be the special forte of bands, other types of composition are also studied—overtures, Bach chorales, hymns, and selections from world famous composers, as "Pilgrims' Chorus" from Tannhauser, by Wagner. Tone quality and expression—rather than mere volume of sound—are stressed. Ability to read at sight is a goal sought by every member of the

band, and "blue notes" are not tolerated for long.

To add interest and variety to the daily grind, concerts are given at frequent intervals both at home and neighboring communities. An "abbreviated edition" of the College Band, the "Pep Band," is often called upon—sometimes on almost a moment's notice—to help instill enthusiasm into chapel exercises and local social functions and to provide music for occasions when a full band would be impractical.

Naturally such a program requires a great deal of sacrifice, hard work, time, and cooperation on the part of both conductor and band members. But everyone enjoys it, including the director, and the result is gratifying indeed, not only in the pleasure it affords the players and the audience, but also in the better morale and school spirit engendered and in an increased and deeper appreciation of beautiful and well-rendered masterpieces of musical composition.



MRS. H. E. MITZELFELT
Head of Piano Department

The instructor in piano at Madison College is Mrs. Sylvia Straw-Mitzelfelt. Mrs. Mitzelfelt did her first teaching work here before her marriage, teaching grades one to three and also teaching some piano.

After her marriage Mrs. Mitzelfelt taught piano privately for a number of years. She then taught piano at Auburn Academy, Auburn, Washington, for several years, and also at Walla Walla College, and Atlantic Union College.

Mrs. Mitzelfelt has taken a great interest in encouraging adults to take up the study of music to broaden and enrich their experience, and has studied methods for adult education very carefully, besides gaining a great deal of experience in this type of teaching.

Her college training was received at Southwestern Junior College, Emmanuel Missionary College, Madison College, and the St. Louis College of Music, St. Louis, Missouri, where she studied under Paul Friess, an outstanding pianist and organist of that city.



J. G. RIMMER
Professor of Organ and Church Music

Some Musical Experiences

By J. G. RIMMER

Nearly sixty years ago, when I was a boy in England, my father purchased for the family a beautiful-toned "Sterling" American reed organ. I was given lessons; and my good mother took me to various churches in our town, where I heard some fine pipe organs, played by capable organists, and high-class singing by vocalists, choirs, and other groups. These experiences taught me to love and appreciate good church music.

In London, where I lived for seven years, I heard famous organists and pianists, playing upon superb instruments. I went to services at many great churches, such as St. Paul's Cathedral, Westminster Abbey, and others.

After living for a time in Coventry, I came to Boston, Massachusetts, in

the U.S.A., in 1911, to a new world. While in Boston, I invented and built the Rimmer organ blowers for small organs.

Next, I came to Madison College, where I have been for about thirty-five years and have done what I could to encourage good music at our school, in Nashville, and elsewhere. At the request of the Nashville organists, I became a charter member of the Central Tennessee Chapter of the American Guild of Organists, and have served as dean, secretary, and now as chaplain for this organization.

From 1935 to 1938 I worked to raise funds to install the Hammond electric organ which we now have in our chapel. On this organ I have given a great many organ lessons, and the organists I have taught have been a continuing source of happiness to me.



KARL McDONALD
Instructor in Band Instruments

Mr. McDonald's musical education began under his father, a former bandmaster and cornet soloist. It was at this time he began the study of the cornet.

About 1907 the late C. L. Barnhouse, famous composer, bandmaster, cornet soloist, and music publisher, organized a youth's orchestra. Mr. McDonald was selected to study the bassoon, and after two years of study with Mr. Barnhouse,

was admitted to the orchestra, composed of fifty-five members, none over sixteen years of age. He was soon playing with the local band and occasionally with the theater orchestra.

During World War I, Mr. McDonald served with the famous 11th U.S. Cavalry Band. During the band's participation in the Victory Loan parade in New York City, he had the unique experience of being probably the only person to play bassoon while mounted on a horse. It was during his army service that he studied clarinet under David L. Sylvan, former pupil of C. L. Staats.

Mr. McDonald has played in numerous bands under such well-known bandmasters as Lou Morgan, Jacob Schmidt, and John Jenney. Twice he had the privilege of playing under the baton of John Phillip Sousa. For fifteen years he was a charter member of the symphony orchestra in Cedar Rapids, Iowa, holding the position of first bassoon. During this time he also filled several engagements with the Tri-City Symphony at Davenport, Iowa.

Since coming to Madison College, he has been identified with several Nashville organizations, the American Legion Post No. 5 Band, the Ward-Belmont Orchestra under Professor Kenneth Rose, and the Peabody Orchestra under the late Professor Gebhart. At present, Mr. McDonald plays first bassoon with the Parthenon Symphony Orchestra.

Piano Tuning in the Music Curriculum

The Music Department offers many opportunities for piano tuning and repair work. Music repair shops of Nashville have cooperated wonderfully in giving counsel and instruction on technical problems. This course is not only practical for the young musician who intends to teach in an academy or college but is very practical for Seventh-day Adventist missionaries who discover when they get to the mission field that the only way to get a piano repaired and tuned is to do it themselves. It also offers a practical vocational value in that one can make it a livelihood if necessary.



THE MADISON CHORAL SOCIETY
in a Program of Christmas Music

Choir Music—Its Beauty and Effect

By MRS. GILBERT JOHNSON

Choir music plays an important part in the Sabbath day's religious service. As one looks upon the choir members dressed in their dignified robes, he is immediately impressed with the solemnity of the occasion. A feeling of reverence and respect is encouraged.

The Minister of Music, as he leads his choir, not only has a tremendous influence on his members but also on the congregation. His sincere consecration, his earnest direction, and his manner of directing are immediately caught. It was said of Toscanini that his fame as a director was not made by ostentation and show of movements, but by a command of eyes and less motion. He knew his group intimately, and with searching eyes he met their gaze and commanded the situation.

Those of us who know our choir master can say that because of his deep Christian and unselfish life we are doubly blessed when he leads his members in their singing.

As the children of Israel were cheered and encouraged by singing, we too as individuals are cheered and encouraged when the choir lifts their voices in praise and thanksgiving to the Creator. Such numbers as "Thou

Will Keep Him in Perfect Peace," "His Truth Is Marching On," "Bless the Lord," "Go Not Far From Me, O God," "The Lord Bless You and Keep You," and "Lamb of God Most Holy," are messages in song that will linger with one throughout the Sabbath day.

"The commandments as given from Sinai . . . were by divine direction expressed in song, and were chanted to the sound of instrumental music. . . . Thus their thoughts were uplifted from the trials and difficulties of the way, the restless, turbulent spirit was soothed and calmed, the principles of truth were implanted in the memory, and faith was strengthened." *Education*, p. 39.

Band Instruments to Japan

Recently the Music Department sponsored a program for the raising of funds to purchase instruments for Dr. P. A. Webber's self-supporting school in Japan. The list of instruments included two cornets, two clarinets, two trombones, an alto horn, and ten band uniforms. The Miller Music Company of Nashville, Tennessee, made a substantial contribution in selling the instruments at an unusually low price. Mr. Miller generously included an instruction book free of charge with each instrument.



MADISON COLLEGE
THE
Sylvia
CARILYN BRACKETT
*Student Teacher
in Piano*

THE JUNIOR BAND
*of Madison College
Demonstration School*



CLYDE VAN SCOY
*Student Teacher
in Brass*

MADISON COLLEGE
TRIO

SYLVIA MITZELFELT,
Piano

EDNA THORNTON,
Violin

HAROLD E. MITZELFELT,
'Cello



LADIES TRIO
PATRICIA SILVER
JOANN GIBBONS
VIOLET STEWART

CORNET TRIO
"THE KENDALLIERS"



O Praise the God of Love

By GENEVIEVE EATON-MARTIN

No tongue can speak in words so fair,
No pen can well impart;
No brush can paint the beauty rare
That music brings the heart.

It quiets the soul in search of grace,
Inspires to greater height;
And brings a glimpse of One Whose
face

Shines bright with Heaven's light.

O give me now, I pray, this peace,
That I may dwell above
And play the harps that never cease
To praise the God of Love.

Meeting Seventh-day Adventist Youth's Need in Music

The objective of the Madison College Music Department is to make available a wide range of music training and experience to all students who enter her halls. Whether they be listeners in a Friday evening vesper service or members of some musical organization, such as the choir, band, or orchestra, it is the plan of the Music Department to enrich their lives with a finer quality of music than when they first entered.

Madison College attempts to encourage its students to learn to appreciate the best music by participation in or listening to that type of music that has stood the test of time. Not only is it the plan of the College to develop musicians of reputable technique but student musicians who will find a Christian pleasure in using their talent for the furtherance of the gospel of salvation.

Of the schools of the prophets we read that "the chief subjects of study . . . were the law of God, with the instructions given to Moses, sacred history, sacred music, and poetry. . . . Music was made to serve a holy purpose, to lift the thoughts to that which is pure, noble, and elevating, and to awaken in the soul devotion and gratitude to God. . . ."

"Music forms a part of God's worship in the courts above, and we should endeavor, in our songs of praise, to approach as nearly as possible to the harmony of the heavenly choirs. The proper training of the voice is an important feature in education, and should not be neglected. Singing, as a part of religious service, is as much an act of worship as is prayer. The heart must feel the spirit of the song, to give it right expression." *Patriarchs and Prophets*, pp. 593-4.



MALE QUARTET

DEWEY LUZADER, BOB SANTINI, ERNEST PLATA, HARRY MAYDEN,
CARILYN BRACKETT, *Accompanist*

The Madison Survey

VOL. XXXV

MADISON COLLEGE, TENNESSEE, FEBRUARY, 1954

No. 2

Rambles in the Southland

WE have nothing to fear for the future, except as we shall forget the way the Lord has led us." The late Prof. J. G. Lamson, member of the Battle Creek faculty in the days when that institution was struggling through a revolutionary phase and was witnessing the birth of the church school movement and the conference academies, was one of the progressive teachers in the educational extension work. Some years later he wrote a series of articles for *The Life Boat*, entitled "Rambles in the Southland." We believe SURVEY readers will find the first number of this series, published January 1928, of interest.



Madison Rural Sanitarium. Every room near the "ground floor."

IT is quite possible that many kinds of miracles have become so few and far between that they are no longer noticeable; but the astonishing results of clear vision, high ideals, and hard work can yet be

found in many places on many fields of action.

A recent trip south of the Ohio River by the associate editors of this magazine [*The Life Boat*] brought him in touch with a splendid work

THE MADISON SURVEY

VOL. XXXV, No. 2

FEBRUARY, 1954

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

being performed by a self-sacrificing and courageous group of workers who have chosen as their special contribution to the welfare of mankind the great field of education—not the education of any narrow or restricted variety, but a sort which takes in every element of man's make-up—the physical, the mental, and the moral. For the physical, they build sanitariums and treatment rooms, food factories and cafeterias, for which they operate their own farms, and give the plainest kind of instruction on how to regain and keep the good health which all of us crave. For the mental, they erect school buildings, shops, and experiment stations, where the coordination of the head and hand makes for the better equipment of any individual for life's duties. And for the moral and spiritual side of man, they erect chapels and lecture rooms, where, unhampered by either narrowness or bigotry, the all-enduring and all-availing fundamentals of the Christian religion are freely taught to those who care to place themselves in touch with the teaching.

A little over a score of years ago, two men who had been associated for some time in school work in a college in Michigan, and who had obtained a vision of what might be done for boys and girls and young men and women if a school could be built where cast-iron courses and standardized methods would not cramp the ideas and ideals, visited several states and locations south of "the line" in an effort to find a place

where they could put into practice the plans of which they had dreamed and talked for a long time. Providence led these men and a few faithful co-workers to the state of Tennessee, and to the banks and bends of the old Cumberland River, about ten miles from Nashville. Here, on a rocky, run-down farm of several hundred acres, the new experiment was to be tried. Here, the chosen few invested the few hundred dollars they had—threw their entire energies into the enterprise. It was an unchartered sea for them; but they could not ask others to launch out on an unknown course unless they were willing to show their own consecration and self-sacrifice, that they were in earnest and had energizing faith in the future. Private appeals were made to friends back North and later to new-found friends in all directions. Money came slowly; but little by little the purchase price was paid for the farm, and new buildings began to appear. The managers argued that if men could fight for their governments for thirteen dollars a month, they should be willing to work for a mighty principle and not expect more. Class work in various lines was offered the youth at bed-rock prices; board and room were on cost basis; and to meet these necessary expenses, the young men and women were offered opportunities to labor at sufficient wage to get their schooling by their own labor. This idea was not entirely new, but the method of application and the results achieved were to make history.

It is not the purpose of this article to follow step by step the story of Nashville Agricultural and Normal Institute at Madison, Tennessee, but to point out some of the things that have been accomplished by this group of workers. They worked on the basis that what was necessary to be done, it was honorable to do. If plowing and mule driving had to be done, the teachers were not above

doing it. If stock had to be driven to town, the teachers were willing to show that they were not above honest toil by doing it. Even the lady members of the faculty were brave to act out their principles. If water pipes had to be laid, the "professors" were not above getting their hands soiled by the iron, the grit, and the grease that can not be divorced from such employment. And while they worked, they taught. By precept and example, the youth were trained for service in the home, the schoolrooms, the shop, the field, and the barns. Gradually, men and women were found who could bear the responsibilities, and who could be placed with confidence as the organizers of small schools and sanitariums in needy places among the hills. Under the fostering care of the parent institution, these small units have accomplished marvels in rebuilt men and women and neighborhoods. Others have developed chain grocery stores and chain clothing stores and chain theatres; but these people at Madison have built connected and affiliated schools and sanitariums, treatment rooms and cafeterias, and what

is important, have made them succeed.

When Professors Sutherland and Magan could not find plumbers, they did the work themselves; when carpenters failed, these pioneers drove nails; and when they could not get a doctor to come and join them in their work for humanity, these energetic leaders said, "We will become doctors ourselves." Ten miles or more by motorcycle or auto daily for the entire course did not daunt these men already loaded with burdens few would care to carry even if they knew how. And so it turned out that the "Professors" were no more professors only, but doctors of medicine and the Rural Sanitarium became a haven of rest to tired bodies and sick souls, and a training school for nurses was added to the long list of successful departments of the Madison work. Again this prolific idea of service for others multiplies itself in small rural sanitariums, and a broader field opens to these missionaries to the needy. In another article we shall trace the story of some of these subsidiary enterprises.

The Layman Foundation Activities

IN recent weeks the officers of The Layman Foundation have been busily occupied in visiting and attending board meetings of the various institutions affiliated with its organization. These activities include trips to Georgia, Alabama, Kentucky, parts of Tennessee, and as far away as Rockland, Wisconsin.

Problems and emergencies develop in the smaller institutions as well as in the larger ones. This past week, damage occurred at the heating plant at Lawrenceburg Sanitarium and Hospital, which made necessary the purchase and installation of new boiler equipment. Emergency measures were necessary to care for the patients so that the work of the

institution could be continued. Fortunately, heating equipment, using electricity and bottled gas, was quickly available, and can be used until natural gas heating can be installed.

At Little Creek, fire destroyed the building that housed the laundry, cannery, and the boiler plant. Plans were immediately made to meet this emergency so that the work of the institution could be carried on without interruption. Fortunately, the boiler used for heating the hospital was not badly damaged; and with the help received from friends, together with the money that will come from insurance, this loss will be taken care of by the energetic, re-

sourceful leadership of the managers.

At Pine Hill Sanitarium a special board meeting was called to consider the future development of the institution and to plan for reorganization of its board so that a stronger work can be carried on. Pine Hill Sanitarium is located near Birmingham, which is one of the large industrial centers of the South; and a bright future is predicted for this institution.

At Pewee Valley, Kentucky, the annual meeting of the Rural Educational Association of Kentucky was held. The following items gleaned from the report of Paul C. Dysinger, manager, are most encouraging: Some very definite improvements have been made, both in providing needed equipment and better housing. On an average, nearly 58 patients per day were cared for during 1953. This is a considerable increase over the preceding year. In addition to repairs and maintenance, the institution provided employment for 70 persons, which included 4 registered nurses, 11 licensed practical nurses, and 27 aides. The local medical staff consists of 8 medical doctors who have their offices in the community near-by.

Included among items to make better service possible, were new floors in the ward, new furnaces for the nurses' homes, additional refrigeration, an ice machine, a new tractor for the farm and garden, additional equipment for the surgery, a new X-ray machine, and the purchase of additional property to take care of housing.

It is very evident that the leaders of the Pewee Valley Sanitarium and Hospital are developing a well-balanced plant.

At Hylandale Academy and Rest Home, near Rockland, Wisconsin, a very fine plant has been developed through the years under the leadership of A. W. Hallock and Paul Shepler. There is a fine agricultural

set-up there, with buildings and school facilities that care for sixty young people, and a well-appointed medical unit. With the passing of the founders, many problems arising in connection with finding suitable leadership promoted the local management to request The Layman Foundation to assist them until they could become better established. It was arranged that three representatives from The Layman Foundation should serve on the local board. Prospects for continuing further development of this fine institution are very good.

The Layman Foundation is endeavoring to carry on and further develop the work that was established by Mrs. Lida F. Scott; and today, after many years, the opportunities for service far exceed the abilities of the trustees to meet these demands. F.F.

A Tale of Two Brothers

YESTERDAY I was one of a party that visited two very interesting institutions—Lawrenceburg Sanitarium and Hospital, eighty miles south of Nashville, and El Reposo Sanitarium in Alabama, a few miles north of Florence. They are both nicely located, well-equipped, and beautiful institutions. Their history begins two generations ago.

Back in the early days of the century when Madison was very young, a group of students, rather young too, discussed education on the campus, in the classrooms, and in the dining room of old Plantation House. Probably we knew more then than we ever have since; but education was a meager commodity in Dixie, and we were out to do something about it. In the rural areas health facilities were equally meager. It seemed good to us to start some health projects too. They would give us an opening in the community, and would in time provide income.

Among the group of students, considerable of a zealot, was Neil Martin. He was perhaps the most colorful character we had. His father, at that time, had already gone out to Bon Aqua, farther west in the state, where now is located a children's home. He was an old-time preacher. We knew that when he spoke in church, come Sabbath, that kingdoms would undoubtedly totter, and empires would probably fall. In time, his son, Neil Martin, succeeded to leadership, and the work was moved to Alabama, not far from Florence. Neil passed away in 1952, and a third generation of the family took over. His sons, Charles and Edwin, former Fletcher students, and their wives have built up a splendid institution.

El Reposo is beautifully located in a spot toward which the eyes of America were directed by the late President Franklin D. Roosevelt. There, at Muscle Shoals, a few miles from Florence, he built the great Wilson Dam, the first controversial step in governmental development of our natural resources. The Tennessee Valley Authority has given to the area cheap electric power, flood control, fertilizer—the nitrates in which our soil is deficient—and not least of all, the lakes created by a chain of dams which control the turbulent waters of the Tennessee River.

The opening day of El Reposo received fine publicity in the papers. A hundred people from the cities of Florence and Sheffield visited the attractive new buildings and were pleased. Six community doctors pledged their cooperation and their services. The sanitarium has never lacked patronage. Since their father's death, Charles Martin has served as head of the institution; Edwin was, until recently, secretary and treasurer.

A short time ago, a crisis developed at the Lawrenceburg Sanitari-

um; and Edwin Martin was asked to take over the management. That Edwin and his wife, Mary Belle, will render capable leadership, we have no doubt. We can hardly imagine one Martin brother without the other, but we have no anxiety for the future of either institution. They are a refutation of the opinion sometimes expressed that a self-supporting institution cannot survive more than one generation of a family. We are sure these two brothers will continue to help each other, and the children will help them all.

Lawrenceburg Sanitarium is beautifully situated on Buffalo Creek, not far from the thriving county seat of Lawrenceburg. It has a long history. Back in the thirties, after fire had destroyed the first building, Mrs. Lida F. Scott interested herself in the institution. In fact, if Mrs. Scott had a favorite baby, it was probably Lawrenceburg.

The sanitarium can care for thirty patients. It is equipped for both medical and surgical cases. Cleanliness, utility, and good taste are evident throughout the plant. The grounds are attractive. It was pleasant to think that the rose garden will bloom next spring; the lilies in the pool will be fragrant, each of them "a little touch of beauty" that John Guier's artistic soul has left behind. Everything indicates an encouraging future for Lawrenceburg.

MARGUERITE M. JASPERSON.

Incentives

TODAY we find great concern expressed by our public leaders that our citizens should have proper incentives for their endeavors. The matter of holding up before the people of the various nations proper incentives is a very large factor in national politics, and is a basis for a great difference of opinions between the peoples of the world. We are told that our own country has been built on incentives and that the profit

motive deserves credit for most of the material good we enjoy today.

From a material standpoint it does seem true that America has developed into a strong industrial nation because there has been liberty for all to use their abilities and means to produce not only manufactured goods but also to engage in gathering the resources provided by a kind Creator. The people of America have been free to profit for themselves by their labor; and while today this freedom is greatly restricted because of the demands for government expenses, it still is the underlying basis for the success of free American enterprise.

In our concern that we maintain our high standards of living, and in our complacency for the degree of world leadership we have achieved, we should not forget that there are spiritual as well as material incentives. Our early forebears were attracted to this continent by the pos-

sibility that here was a new land where they could worship God according to the dictates of their conscience and where they could establish the principles of right doing as the most important objective in life.

While these lofty sentiments could not be ascribed to all who came to the New World, they were so important in the minds of the early leaders of our nation that they were written into our Constitution, that great document protecting the rights of human beings. We believe that the great principles of personal and religious freedom have been the foundation which has made America great. Nor could we forget the principle laid down by the Elder Brother of all mankind. In the few years of His life on this earth, when His disciples showed concern for His physical needs, He made the simple statement, "My meat is to do the will of Him that sent Me."

School of Anesthesia

THE Anesthesia Department in the hospital has been a busy place during the past year. Over two hundred anesthetics per month have been given. In addition, a considerable amount of clinical research has been done for a leading pharmaceutical house on the drug, succinylcholine chloride. At present, this drug is the newest in a long line of muscle relaxants, which have been used in the continuing search for the ideal anesthetic agent or combination. The results have been highly pleasing.

During the past calendar year, the following students have completed training in the Madison College School of Anesthesia; and all those who have taken the National Board examination have passed with high marks: Blair Seifert, Montgomery, Ill.; Johanna Stougaard, Geneva, Ill.; Margy Ann Wolfer, Nashville, Tenn.; Robert Jansen, Shreveport, La.; Phyllis Rigenbach, Tallahas-

see, Fla.; Walter Shultz, Sandwich, Ill.; James Small, Harriman, Tenn.; Ruth Carreno, Cochabamba, Bolivia, S.A.; Gen Arellano, Glendale, Calif.; Larry Cheever, Jim Falls, Wis.; Donald Milburn, Glendale, Calif.; Howard Porter, Riverdale, Md.

At the present time the School has thirteen students in three classes, the latest group beginning March 1, 1954. Later classes for 1954 open July 1 and November 1. Christian registered nurses are eligible for the course. Inquiries should be addressed to Director, School of Anesthesia, Madison College, Tenn.

We Were Made for Country Living

TO the desk of one of Madison's founders there comes an autographed copy of his recent book, *Live*, by Otis Madison Hayward,

M.D. Dr. Hayward has long been associated with the self-supporting missionary activities of the South, and pioneered medical missionary work on Sand Mountain. Speaking of the New Jerusalem and its chief attraction, the Throne Room, where is placed the throne of the Eternal, the ruler of the universe, and the throne of His son, he writes:

"The second special attraction, I think, will be that river of water of life issuing from the throne, and the tree of life in the center of a sacred square; and 'on either side of the river there was the tree of life.' That famous tree yields twelve kinds of fruit and ripens one appropriate kind every month.

"That crystal stream and the un-failing fruit constitute the 'fountain of youth,' which man has so long searched for in this sin-cursed world. There is such a fountain for certain. We just failed to look for it in the right place.

"When we, in eternity, trek to the city at each 'new moon,' we will partake of the water of life and of the proper freshly ripened fruit.

"Because you see, my friend, we are not always to live in the city. We were made for country living.

"Every little group will be permitted, when all has been accomplished that must be done to put a final finish to the experience of this 'present evil world,' to find a satisfactory spot on the newly created earth, and there we will 'build houses and inhabit them, will plant vineyards and eat the fruit of them.' Or it may be our rural home sites will be assigned to us, as our apartments in the city mansions have been.

"Now this new earth kingdom is the original dominion which Christ came to redeem and restore. It will be more glorious than man could conceive, for it will be grown up and developed as it would have been had sin never entered—had the

usurper never triumphed and long reigned in wickedness as 'god of this world.'"

Wanted, Men Students

to learn carpentry, masonry, and plumbing. Enter now and help build the new apartment house. Build up a credit for the next quarter, opening March 4. Address the College Dean, Madison College, Tennessee, for information.

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Attendant Nurses' Course

Become a licensed practical nurse. A one-year course will begin March 4. Open to mature men and women. Write to the Dean of the College for information.

Attention

Alumni, friends, and former students of Madison College: It is planned that the annual Convention of Self-supporting Workers will be held at Madison College sometime in October. The date for the Fiftieth Anniversary Celebration has been postponed accordingly to be held at the same time. Watch for a later announcement.

Space being an item of considerable consequence at Madison, we are happy to report that at last we have been able to secure a work room and work has begun in earnest on the Golden Anniversary Book. Most needed now is funds. Those desiring the book but who have not yet placed their order are urged to do so at once. The price is \$6.00. A check shows quite a list of those who have not paid dues this year. If you are one of those, won't you please send in your dollar and receive your new membership card. Pictures, dues, and money for the Anniversary Book may be addressed to Mrs. Gilbert Johnson, Madison College, Tennessee.

News Notes

● It is good to have a bit of news from the R. B. King family, now located near Meridian, Mississippi, who spent many years on the campus before going to Mississippi. Mr. and Mrs. King and their two daughters, Hazel and Audrey, are all graduates of Madison College. Hazel is teaching the church school at Hattiesburg. Audrey is on the joint faculty of the University of Mississippi and Rushmore Memorial Hospital, whose student nurses, rated on State Board highest average grades of all hospitals in the state. Mrs. King is still giving Bible lessons, and is happy that seven of her pupils were among those recently baptized. Mr. King keeps busy on their "nine-acre patch," about half tillable, with their New Hampshire red chickens and their Jersey cow.

● A beautiful job was done by the construction men in remodeling and renovating the institution's commissary quarters on the first floor of the Administration Building. Now under construction are much needed improvements in the offices of the College dean in Helen Funk Assembly Hall and in the Physiotherapy Department of the Sanitarium. Work on the new apartment building for student housing and on the pre-school building is being delayed somewhat because of weather conditions. Student and faculty help is being utilized on all these jobs.

● Having successfully passed the examinations of the American Association of Medical Record Librarians in Chicago, December 11, Miss Betty Thorgeson is now a registered medical record librarian. Miss Thorgeson has been medical record librarian for Madison Sanitarium and Hospital for the past eighteen months. She has a Bachelor of Arts degree from Washington Missionary College. Previous experience eminently qualifying Miss Thorgeson

for her position as medical record librarian consists of more than fourteen years of teaching in public and denominational schools, two and a half years of nurse training, and more than three years as office manager of the Good Samaritan Hospital, Woodbury, Tennessee.

● Larry and Lois Cheever have connected with Pewee Valley Sanitarium and Hospital, Pewee Valley, Kentucky. The Cheevers finished nurse training at Madison with the Class of '51, and both received the B.S. degree in '52. Mr. Cheever also completed the anesthesia course at Madison, and is supervisor of the department of anesthesia at Pewee Valley. On their recent visit to Madison, they gave an enthusiastic report of their work. Others from Madison at Pewee Valley are Paul Dysinger, manager, Mr. and Mrs. Alvin Kohler, and Mr. and Mrs. Joe Zetkoe. Mrs. Zetkoe will be remembered as Lucy Dupas, Class of '49.

● Frank Edwards, commentator, Mutual Broadcasting System, Washington, D.C., is not worrying about the high price of coffee. He wires Madison Foods for a package of Zoy Koff.

● News has come from Mountain Sanitarium and Hospital School of Nursing, Fletcher, North Carolina, that the thirteen young women who graduated from the School in 1953 passed successfully the North Carolina State Board of Nursing Licensing examination. Five of these nurses were listed on the honor roll.

Instructors' School of Nutrition

In the following weeks Dr. and Mrs. H. W. Vollmer, well-known nutritionists, will conduct an Instructors' School of Nutrition at Madison College: March 14-19, March 21-26, and March 28 to April 2. The Vollmers have conducted successfully schools of nutrition at Washington Sanitarium and Hospital, New England Sanitarium and Hospital, and will conduct a school at Florida Sanitarium and Hospital following the school at Madison. Those desiring to enroll for the school at Madison should address the College Dean, Madison College, Tennessee, for information.

The Madison Survey

VOL. XXXV

MADISON COLLEGE, TENNESSEE, MARCH, 1954

No. 3



Board and Constituency meeting is always an event at Madison College. It is a time for renewing old acquaintances, as well as for taking stock of our resources and for laying plans for the future. At the present time there are sixty Constituent members. This group includes A. L. Ham (Chairman), V. G. Anderson (Vice-Chairman), A. A. Jasperson (Secretary), W. H. Williams, H. T. Elliott, E. E. Cossentine, T. R. Flaiz, Wesley Amundsen, H. E. Schneider, H. S. Hanson, W. E. Strickland, K. A. Wright, H. P. Evens, John Brownlee, Mrs. Doris Clapp, Frances L. Dittes, Dr. J. C. Gant, Ira M. Gish, W. H. Gorich, D. A. Higgins, F. G. Holland, Dr. David Johnson, Dr. C. E. Kendall, Felix A. Lorenz, H. E. Mitzelfelt, Leroy Otto, Byron Patrick, W. E. Patterson, Dr. Naomi Pitman, J. G. Rimmer, W. C. Sandborn, Dr. James D. Schuler, B. F. Tucker, W. H. Wilson, W. S. Wilson, J. E. Zeigler, Mrs. Susan Ard, L. A. Butterfield, Dr. L. E. Coolidge, Miss M. Bessie DeGraw, Paul Dysinger, Miss Florence Fellemente, W. D. Frazee, Roger Gooch, Kent Griffin, John E. Guier, Dr. George Harding, C. A. Johnson, J. E. Lewis, Worth Lowder, Dr. E. W. Malin, Edwin Martin, W. F. Roche, Dr. L. A. Senseman, Dr. Byron Steele, Leland Straw, W. E. Straw, Dr. E. A. Sutherland, Dr. J. E. Sutherland, E. C. Waller.

From the above group of Constituent members has been chosen the Board of Trustees, which has twenty-one members.

Excerpts from Reports and Actions of the Constituency and Board of Trustees

Approximately three hundred full-time workers are employed in the activities connected with the operation of the Madison Sanitarium and Hospital, Madison College, and the industries. In addition, approximately three hundred students work part time.

The College faculty has been

strengthened by the addition of several new teachers.

Major repairs have been completed on the College buildings, among which were remodeling of the Music Department, the Dean's offices, guest rooms in Gotzian Home and Williams Hall, and major roof repairs.

The Madison Survey

VOL. XXXV, No. 3

MARCH, 1954

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

The new financial plan for student nurses offers an attractive program for meeting their educational and personal expenses while in training.

Dr. C. E. Kendall finds time from his busy program to serve as chairman of the Agricultural Committee, in addition to serving as director of the School of Medical Technicians and as pathologist for the Hospital.

Plans for extending our irrigation system were approved by the Board. This calls for a new pump and extension of the water lines. The farm has a frontage of approximately a mile on the Cumberland River, so there is an unlimited source of water

to provide irrigation during the summer drought periods.

Approval was voted by the Board to sign a contract for the construction of a sewage disposal plant, which will be adequate to care for a population of fifteen hundred. This is larger than it is anticipated will be needed.

Sanitarium and Hospital improvements include the entire rebuilding of the Dietary Department with new equipment, remodeling of the Hydrotherapy Department, remodeling of Hankins Cottage, and improvements on the grounds.

The Board voted approval of the institutional budget for the year 1954. Because of the varied activities, this budget shows quite an imposing and comprehensive set-up. A special committee of three has been appointed to be responsible for the details of budget operation.

Mountain Workers Meet at Gatlinburg

BACK in the early part of the century, an organization known as the Mountain Workers' Conference was launched by Dr. John C. Campbell, at that time secretary of the Southern Highland Division of the Russell Sage Foundation. Dr. Campbell's objective was to call together the many different groups working in the mountain areas of the South for study of the needs of the different sections, their problems, and also for fellowship and mutual understanding of the contribution each was making. For a number of years the Conference met annually at Knoxville. The past few years we have met at Gatlinburg, Tennessee, headquarters of the beautiful Smoky Mountain National Park. We are now known as the Mountain Workers' Council.

At the forty-second annual meeting held this month, our Council headquarters was the Mountain View Hotel at Gatlinburg. Attend-

ance was a few more than two hundred. We were soon registered and tagged with the cute little hand-made brooms Berea College had sent us. Reverend Bischoff, of the Red Bird Mission, of Beverly, Kentucky, was our president this year.

Much of our time was spent in group study of such topics as labor and industry, rural and adult education, health, agriculture, recreation, each of us going for study to the section that interested him most. Each group had its leader and formulated recommendations to be presented to a meeting of the full Council. Development of rural resources, preservation of mountain crafts, and education for the underprivileged were encouraged.

The program had plenty of variety. We might be discussing the needs of youth in the Appalachian area, led by the pastor of a church in North Carolina; or a forest ranger would be calling our attention to

the urgency of preserving our forests for their economic and esthetic value.

Again, the farm income of the people in mountain areas might engage our attention. Dr. Mitchell, editor of *The News*, of Greenville, South Carolina, gave a splendid address on the subject of adult education. From Dr. Randolph, whose radiant personality and fine Christian friendliness we would sorely miss at our meeting, we heard of the work by the Presbyterian Missions for the country church. We are sure that any little mountain church, however poor, would be happier and better for a visit from Dr. Randolph.

Again, tiring of close attention and inactivity, we might all go out to Andy Huff House and play Danish folk-school games, with George Bidstrup, of the John C. Campbell Folk School, of Brasstown, North Carolina, directing. Or we might be comfortably seated in the cosy fireplace nook of the hotel lobby, singing, with Miss Ritchie leading, the old hymns with their quaint tunes as they are still sung in the mountains; sitting quietly through a worship period, listening to the Old Harp singers; or enjoying the handicraft exhibits. It was pleasant to meet again Dr. Robert Thomas, of Pittman Center, whose book, *So Sure of Life*, tells the delightful story of the mountain doctor, and Dr. May Wharton of Pleasant Hill. Since the publication of her book the past year, we are sure that Dr. May will always be the "Doctor Woman of the Cumberlands."

Mrs. Walter Wilson and Mrs. Arthur Jasperson represented Madison College at the Gatlinburg meeting this year.

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Bethel Sanitarium

THE past week it was my privilege, with others, to visit Bethel Sanitarium, operated by Mrs. Louise Kuiken at Evansville, Indiana. It was my first visit, and it was impressive. As we were showed about the institution, watched the activities, and observed the life of the patients, as well as Mrs. Kuiken and "Aunt Tillie," Solomon's famous chapter came to me a number of times. "Her price is far above rubies." "She worketh willingly with her hands." "She reacheth forth her hand to the needy, and in her tongue is the law of kindness." Started only a few years ago in a residence, the home was soon filled. An adjoining store building was acquired and remodeled to become a part of the unit. Very excellent equipment adds to the efficiency of the place. One could not fail to be impressed by the cleanliness and the contented, happy atmosphere. Necessary medical services are given to all with the added touch of loving Christian kindness.

Starting with a small amount of borrowed capital, the work has outgrown its present capacity. This "daughter," too, considered a field and bought it. In this case, "the field" is a fine piece of country property a few miles out of Evansville. She has already "planted a vineyard," also fruit trees, berries, and gardens. A beautiful house will be added to and adapted to the needs of the Bethel Sanitarium. The rooms now available are filled.

The financial report indicated that the institution is being handled in a careful, businesslike manner. The original small investment has grown to a present worth of \$100,000. One can write figures, but the really impressive things of Bethel Sanitarium are of the spirit. May God bless you, Mrs. Kuiken. Of the "many daughters" who have done virtuously, you must surely be one.

A.A.J.

A New Self-Supporting Unit in Mexico

We are always happy when former Madison students "come home," and especially so when these young men and women (some not so young in years any more) tell us of their endeavors in the fields of labor for which they have been trained. Among those recently on the campus were Ray and Marie (Marie Graham, '36) Comstock and their children, Anita and Burton.

The Comstocks will be leaving shortly for Chiapas, Mexico, to begin work on a medical and educational unit for the Soque and Chamula Indians of South Mexico. A legal association, *Asociacion Civil Medica-Educativa*, has been formed in Mexico to carry on this new project. Present plans are to begin building a small clinic, school, and homes on the seven-hundred-and-fifty-acre ranch, named "Rancho Yerba Buena," in the mountains of South Mexico.

The finding of the ranch, they tell us, came as the result of a providential contact with Dr. Stephen Youngberg, of Corpus Christi, Texas. Dr. Youngberg, who is lending aid to this new project, is a brother of Dr. Margaret Horsley, of Madison Sanitarium and Hospital.

"The provision of the funds to buy the ranch by the people of the West as well as people of the South, came as a direct answer to prayer that the Lord would provide the funds without a direct appeal for funds. The Lord has opened the way step by step in making possible the formation of the Association and the plans for opening up the work. He has blessed in placing this new project in a very favorable position with the government officials of South Mexico." The project will be carried on with the favor and counsel of the organized work of the church—however, with no financial obligation to the organized work.

The Comstocks plan on being back

in the Southland in September or October of this year to complete their moving and to take back with them their four-wheel-drive army truck for use in the mountains during the rainy season. At that time they promise us a fuller report of their work.

Several years as missionaries in Costa Rica, where they learned to love the Latin people, and four years at the Wildwood medical and educational institution, Wildwood, Georgia, have given to the Comstocks a valuable training for pioneering the self-supporting missionary enterprise among the Indians of Mexico.

"In fields where the conditions are so objectionable and disheartening that many workers refuse to go to them, most remarkable changes for the better may be brought about by the efforts of self-sacrificing lay members. These humble workers will accomplish much, because they put forth patient, persevering effort, not relying upon human power, but upon God, who gives them His favor. The amount of good that these workers accomplish will never be known in this world."—E. G. W.

Guest Speakers

This month has brought us some very fine chapel talks and sermons. A. L. Ham, our Board chairman, who has just returned from an extended trip to Australia, spoke on the work of the Christian teacher. He gave us vivid examples of what has been accomplished, both here in America and in remote sections of the world.

Wesley Amundsen, Secretary of the Association of Self-Supporting Institutions, spoke at the Friday evening service, February 20. It made us conscious of the growing extent of the work of the Association.

Dr. E. A. Sutherland, President

Emeritus of Madison College, spoke to the students at a recent chapel hour. From his wealth of experience he brought us an inspiring message.

A member of Congress, Pat Sutton, from the Sixth Congressional District of Tennessee, spoke at a special chapel hour on the subject, "What America Means to Me." It was a stirring occasion, with the college band playing patriotic numbers. The audience was made conscious again of the high privileges enjoyed in our country.

Prof. E. E. Cossentine, Secretary of Education, General Conference of S.D.A., Washington, D.C., brought to us a clear-cut challenge of what Christian education should mean to us, and what it means to students in some of the oppressed countries of Europe. His counsel to us was "Study your objectives."

Dr. Moomaw Visits Madison College

Madison College was honored by a visit from Dr. Ira W. Moomaw, Executive Secretary of Agricultural Mission, Inc., and editor of *Rural Missions*. He spent an afternoon on the campus, visiting the various departments of the institution. He expressed particular interest in the work of the food factory and in our agricultural departments..

Dr. Moomaw has a first-hand

knowledge of the world's needs. In his chapel-hour discussion of world conditions, he gave as one of the characteristics of our time the growing mass suffering of the people of the world. He called attention to the fact that a large proportion of the world's population is hungry and ill-clad. Present world events have laid bare the need of seeing the gospel expressed in a practical way. The gospel of Christ is the answer to the world's need.

Among other thought-provoking statements made by Dr. Moomaw was this: Of the 700,000 young people now living, between the ages of five and twenty, only 5 per cent are in the United States, while 56 per cent are in Asia, 15 per cent in Europe, 9 per cent in Africa, 8 per cent in Latin America, 6 per cent in Russia, and 1 per cent in Australia. He also stated that whereas in the United States there is available two and one-half acres of crop land for each person, in other countries in the Far East there is only one-fifth of an acre. We should realize that the use of land is a God-given blessing.

Dr. Moomaw closed his remarks by stating that today the Christian church is facing many problems. "A rising hope is dawning among people of the world. Christ is willing to lead us to better paths of Christian living."

Rural Missions Honors One of Madison's Founders

FROM the Autumn, 1953, issue of *Rural Missions*, "A journal devoted to the development of Christian agriculture and rural life around the world," we quote:

IT gives us pleasure to honor Dr. E. A. Sutherland, the founder and for many years president of Madison College in Tennessee. As a Seventh-day Adventist minister, educator, and doctor, he has devoted a full life to making his ideals and convictions come true. He has been one of

America's great rural leaders.

At Madison College on the banks of the Cumberland River he combined agriculture, education, and medical services which have provided a pattern for Seventh-day Adventist missionary projects in many parts of the world. The procedure generally was first a farm—to provide a living; then a dispensary or hospital—to serve the community; and/or a school.

In 1946 the General Conference

of Seventh-day Adventists appointed Dr. Sutherland secretary of its Commission on Rural Living. In 1950 he retired to devote his time and energies to The Layman Foundation, the Druillard Trust, and the Rural Educational Association, with headquarters at Madison College.

In a recent letter he wrote characteristically, "I am glad that I have learned to get pleasure and recreation out of worthwhile activity."

BRADEN N. MULFORD

It is with regret that we record the death of Braden N. Mulford, which occurred on February 23, 1954. Mr. Mulford was one of the first students to attend Madison College after it opened its doors in 1904. He was also the first to assist in the establishment of what was then called an out-school. In 1905 Prof. C. F. Alden and Mr. Mulford established a community center in Goodlettsville, Tennessee. In 1907 Mr. Mulford was married to Pearl West, who for a time had served as a missionary in Africa.

In 1910 the Mulfords, with Mrs. Mulford's brother, Forest West, established a school and medical center near Fountain Head, Tennessee. This institution developed into one of the strong self-supporting centers of the South and served as a pattern for a number of institutions established later by others. Through the years, the courage and enthusiasm that Mr. Mulford radiated was a constant inspiration to those who knew him.

In 1942 Mr. and Mrs. Mulford established a community health home, known as the Wren's Nest, at Monteagle, Tennessee, in one of the most beautiful scenic spots that could be found. Through his last years he suffered greatly from a physical ailment, but he was able to view the distant countryside where he had spent most of his life time in working for others. He was laid to rest in the beautiful mountain cemetery in Monteagle.

MORE ABOUT THE FIFTIETH ANNIVERSARY BOOK

Alumni, friends, and former students of Madison College: Your help is urgently needed if we are to get the Golden Anniversary Book out by October, the date for the Fiftieth Anniversary celebration. The Executive Committee of the Alumni Association is happy to announce that we now have a work room and that Herbert White, grandson of Mrs. E. G. White, will do the photographic work for the book. His artistic ability is well recognized.

Please remember that we must now have funds in order to proceed as rapidly as possible with the work on the book. May we have your order promptly, enclosing the amount for the book, \$6.00?

Alumni members who have not paid their annual dues are urged to do so immediately, and receive your membership card. Remember cooperation stood high on the list of musts in our training at Madison. The alumni here at the College are working hard, knowing that the alumni in the field will stand behind us in our efforts to have a book that will not be just another year book, but a book representative of an outstanding institution, and of lasting interest.

Address correspondence to Mrs. Gilbert Johnson, care of Madison College Alumni Association, Madison College, Tenn.

To Success Through Failure

He struck out 1330 times, a record in futility unapproached by any other ball player in the history of baseball. But that isn't what we remember about Babe Ruth. His 714 home runs completely obliterated the 1330 strikeouts.

One of the failingest men who ever lived was always trying experiments that were unsuccessful. Yet we never think of Thomas Edison as a failure.

People would feel a lot less sensitive about failure if they remembered it just doesn't matter, except as a guidepost for oneself. Success is a bright sun that obscures and makes ridiculously unimportant all the little shadowy flecks of failure.—From the *National Retired Teachers Association Quarterly*.

Time to Think

A man ought to have a little time to think. If his nose is buried every minute of the day and night in the business of day-to-day transactions, he is not likely to be very creative. And the chief executive must create; he must inspire; he must be able to lead.

We should by all means allow ourselves some time to reflect upon the successes or failures of the past and of the present day; to search through our minds for better ways of doing things—so that, in the future, the successes may be greater and the failures fewer.

We should also take some time to look around and see how others are doing things. No one of us ever knows all the answers. Attendance at meetings or conferences can be of considerable benefit, and talking and conferring with chief executives and sales executives in other businesses is a practice which should have a definite place.

It is of considerable help too, I believe, to take some proper part in the activities of certain community groups. All these things broaden our experience and contribute to the inspiration which we give to the job.

Dozens of periodicals and reports from many business services, as well as a mass of other material, reach the desk of every business executive.

It is impossible to read all this literature, but it is a good idea to select, with some care, a certain amount of it and provide sufficient time to read and reflect upon it.

Then, just once in a while, close your door and cogitate.—In *Marketing Series*, No. 87. American Management Association.

It's daffodil time in Middle Tennessee. One of the most colorful sights the countryside affords is the extensive roadside planting of these colorful spring flowers. Early flowering shrubbery is also giving us notice of the arrival of another spring season with all its opportunities.

The Fletcher^r Board Meeting

THE Constituency and the Board of Trustees of the Asheville Agricultural School and Mountain Sanitarium, Inc., held their annual meetings on March first and second. It is always an inspiration to hear of the progress that has been made by this enterprising institution. The work is largely divided between the work of the Academy, which is more generally known as Fletcher Academy, and that of the medical work, which operates under the name of Mountain Sanitarium and Hospital. Connected with the institution are the usual industries found in this type of community enterprise.

The brief space available will not permit a detailed report, with all the items of interest that were brought into these meetings. We can only include the most interesting excerpts.

A very fine community hospital has been developed, which serves a large community, as well as patients from a distance. The medical work is under the direction of Dr. P. J. Moore and Dr. Arthur Pearson. This year the institution is very happy to report that arrangements have been made to continue the training school for graduate nurses. During the years, some excellent nurses have been

graduated from this institution. In addition to the instruction the students receive at Fletcher, affiliation has been arranged with larger hospitals in Asheville, which permits them to take the state board examination for registered nurses.

Prof. L. E. Nestell, Principal of the Academy, rendered a good report, and from this we include the following items of interest: The enrollment for the year was 107. The boys and girls come from North Carolina and a number of other Southern states. Forty-six children are enrolled in the elementary school. This department is proud of the remodeled building it now occupies. Additional space more than doubles the size of the original building. The construction is modern, of brick veneer, and has automatic heat. Fifteen teachers make up the faculty of the Academy and the elementary school. Eighteen different subjects are offered in the Academy, including such electives as occupational survey, general business, general mathematics, health and safety. The students of the Academy have the privilege of earning all or a major part of their school expenses by working in the industrial departments of the institution. This not only provides vocational training but also makes it possible for many of our young people to continue their education, who otherwise could not do so.

The institution suffered a major loss this year by a fire which destroyed Rumbaugh Hall, known to all as the "Big House." This old building was one of the few remaining landmarks of the pioneer days of the institution. For many years students and workers enjoyed the fine meals served in the cafeteria which occupied the ground floor of this building. The upper floor had been used as a home for the Academy girls. Fortunately there was no loss of life, nor serious injury, and there was a reasonable amount of insurance. The work of the institution

was not crippled, because of the fact that for the past year a new building to house the cafeteria, as well as to provide additional rooms for the girls, had been under construction. It was possible to move into the new quarters, even though the building had not been fully completed.

Clayton Hodges reported on the work of the Agricultural Division. He stated that in spite of early drought, the farm produced 120 tons of alfalfa, clover, and grass hay. This was the largest hay crop ever produced on the farm. There were 150 tons of corn, oats, and barley for the silos, and a large crop of Irish potatoes. Eleven hundred dozen ears of sweet corn were gathered, of which a large portion was put into deep freezers for the use during the winter months. The gardens produced ample vegetable crops for the table during the growing season, as well as for processing for winter use. The apple crop was short because of late spring freezes, but the orchard is in fine condition. The Jersey herd provided milk for the entire institution, in addition to approximately \$3000 worth of surplus milk sold on the market, and a considerable amount retailed through the campus store. All ice cream used in the institution is manufactured by the Dairy Department.

The Agricultural Department has carried on an aggressive program in providing additional pasture land. To make this possible it has been necessary to clear a considerable acreage of forest land. Aside from the use made of cut timber as fuel, approximately fifty thousand board feet of lumber have been sawed, and twelve carloads of pulp wood have been shipped to market, bringing in a gross income of \$3000. A good share of this work is done by student labor.

Much more could be said. We went away from this meeting feeling that a bright future is in prospect for Fletcher.

The Madison Survey

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MADISON COLLEGE, TENNESSEE, APRIL, 1954

No. 4

Pine Forest Academy

TODAY, when we hear or see the name "Chunky," we think of Pine Forest Academy or Pine Forest Sanitarium and the aggressive group of workers and students found on the campus of this thriving institution. But the name "Chunky," it is interesting to know, goes back to Indian days before the challenge of the white man came. It was the term used for a certain Indian game, in which were used round dice-like rocks that were rolled over specially prepared, level plots of ground. The valley land about the site of today's Chunky was a gathering place for Indian tribes, who came from far and near to barter and engage in tournaments of skill. There is some symbolism between the old Chunky and the new, where the young people of today gather to get an education and help build an institution.

Coming onto the campus, we are at once impressed by the natural beauty of the place. The many tall pines make clear why the founders at once named the institution Pine Forest; but there is much else to greet the eye at this time of year, for the woods are colored with beautiful azaleas, redbud, and dogwood in blossom.

Progress in this place is based on careful planning, hard work, and economy. The new chapel building is a thing of beauty. The interior is finished with yellow pine, cut from the institution's own acres. A number of homes for workers have been built, and plans are now being made to build a new front entrance to the

sanitarium building. The school building will be enlarged.

The institution operates within its own income and makes improvements from gifts of friends. In all this, the young people share. It is a practical demonstration of teaching young people to develop a sense of responsibility while they learn their daily assignments from books.

The program is not that of all work and no play. There are the simple joys of country living, which can include a large amount of wholesome fun. Perhaps their pride and main joy is the beautiful lake, recently brought to pass by damming a small stream fed by springs. An area of nearly five acres was cleaned out to make a safe place for swimming. What does a country boy like so well at the close of a hot summer day as a refreshing swim? We rejoice in this recent acquisition to the campus life at Pine Forest.

A meeting of the board of Pine Forest Academy and Sanitarium was held April 4. The reports read showed the progress made during the past year and the financial standing of the institution. Plans for more efficient operations were discussed. Professor C. A. Johnson was re-elected president and manager. Dr. Reuben Johnson will continue as medical director. Those from off the campus privileged to visit the institution and attend the board meeting came away feeling that Chunky is indeed an important center.

The Madison Survey

VOL. XXXV, No. 4

APRIL, 1954

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

Seniors Visit Madison

ON the week-end of March 19-23 there came to Madison College from the school at Chunky, Mississippi, the Little Creek school in East Tennessee, and the Fletcher school in Western North Carolina, the senior classes of the present year for a week-end visit to the institution. These three schools will be recognized as self-supporting institutions, affiliated with Madison College. To Madison, as to the visitors, it was truly an event. Dare I tell? The president and dean were not the only dignitaries I saw out on the campus in work clothes on Thursday, digging, repairing, hauling away trash, raking, transplanting, getting ready for the company. There now, I have told, and I'll take my spanking. No matter, the visitors would have known it anyway. They have had company too.

By sundown Friday, about sixty young people with their chaperons and drivers had been registered, roomed, and were ready for supper. The Friday evening vesper service was a program of choral music, presented by Madison's capella choir. From then on, until the visiting seniors drove away Sunday morning, the hours were full. The regular Sabbath program was carried out, with Mrs. Silver acting as superintendent of Sabbath school. There was a good sermon by Elder Burch, of the Boulevard Church. The Fletcher boys' quartet sang at church and M. V. meetings. Otherwise, the program was the contribution of Madison College seniors. Nature hikes were conducted Sabbath afternoon, with bird films

shown afterward.

The Little Creek folks had brought their band, which united with the Madison College band in a very fine program Saturday night, with Professors Leland Straw and H. E. Mitzelfelt directing.

Sunday morning the visitors were taken on an extensive campus tour, which quite thoroughly covered the many activities of Madison. All of these activities, with bits of entertainment tucked in, worked into a very full program. The young folks enjoyed it.

Elder R. E. Finney, Jr., Editor-in-chief of the Southern Publishing Association, was the speaker at the Missionary Volunteer Week of Prayer held at Madison College, April 2 to 10. Elder Finney is author of numerous magazine articles and four books, all of interest to young people. The attendance and interest was excellent throughout the week, which was followed by a baptismal service.

Elder R. E. Finney, Jr.



MADISON COLLEGE
Department of Nursing
Announces a Completely Revised Program of
PROFESSIONAL NURSING



Capping, symbol of achievement for nursing students, means the successful completion of the entrance requirements into the clinical division of nursing at Madison College. Why do young men and women choose nursing as a career? The task confronting nurses is one which requires deep understanding, tact, courage, and the peace of Christ. One is continually exposed to the barbs of pain and death. The time of preparation is long, and the requirements are difficult; but the way is crowded with young people in white and blue, who are willing to respond when the call comes.

Professional nurses today must possess a body of scientific knowledge which will keep pace with the general scientific advancement, and must maintain high ideals of Christian service and spiritual force. Leadership in nursing has been placed upon the professional nurse. The health team, which is composed of the professional nurse, the practical nurse, and others engaged in caring for the patient, look to the professional nurse for guidance in nursing care.

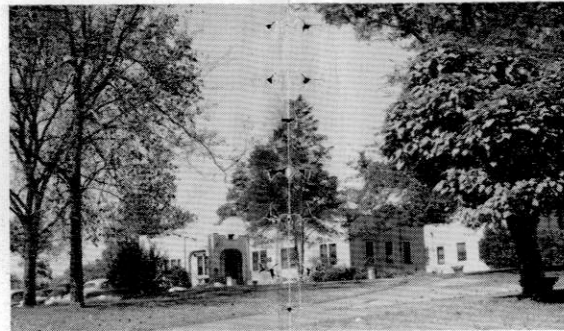
Florence Nightingale once wrote of nursing: "Nursing is an art. And if it is to be made an art, it requires as hard a preparation as any painter's or sculptor's work; for what is having to do with dead canvas or cold marble compared with having to do with the living body, the temple of God's Spirit?"

A nurse's prayer at capping:
"Dear Lord, make me worthy of my cap."

MEN AND WOMEN
Learn About Nursing at Madison College



Write to
Office of Admissions
for information



In the Clinic



A student is welcomed to the College

Professional competency is learned through caring for medical and surgical patients under careful supervision of clinical instructor

Gain additional experience in the care of children through affiliation at Children's Hospital in Cincinnati, Ohio



Students may assist in surgery



After capping, the student enters the Clinical Division for experience in nursing

Participate in social life of College

Learn mother and baby care



Opportunity is given to use musical talents



Admission Requirements

A sincere Christian character and the desire to be of service.

Graduation from an accredited high school or academy or its equivalent.

Proof of satisfactory health.

Completion of approximately six months of basic college work, embracing Chemistry, Physiology and Anatomy, Microbiology, Religion. (May be transferred from other colleges.)

The curriculum leads to a diploma or B.S. in Nursing, and the privilege of writing the State Board examination of Tennessee in professional nursing. The way is then opened for reciprocity with any state or territory in the United States.

The program of study embraces the nursing major balanced with general education. Through participation in community agencies and social life of the College, the nursing student is better prepared to meet the responsibilities of professional life. Opportunity is offered to develop as an individual, a citizen, and as a professional nurse during the four years of college. There are rich rewards and satisfaction in the profession of a nurse.

The financial plan guarantees the student room, board, laundry, and tuition in return for nursing experiences in Madison Sanitarium and Hospital and affiliating agencies. Nursing experiences and classes do not exceed forty-four hours per week. Fees, uniforms, books, and incidental expenses must be borne by the student.

For additional information address:

OFFICE OF ADMISSIONS
Madison College, Tenn.

FLORENCE HARTSOCK

There is a lonesome place on our College campus. There is a lonesome place in our hearts. On March 29, after a long, painful illness of many months, Florence Hartsock finished the journey and entered into rest.

For thirty-two years Miss Hartsock shared the life of Madison College as teacher, secretary of The Layman Foundation, registrar, librarian. Her name will always be associated with the Drullard Library, for which she worked untiringly. In war, as in peace, she served wherever needed. She established a Red Cross surgical dressing unit. She sponsored projects like the blood bank. For a time she was in government service as assistant to the postmaster at Madison College.

Miss Hartsock was always a friend to anyone who needed a friend, and she had a way of finding out who that was. She always seemed to know when some student found the work hard, the lessons difficult, or the funds inadequate. Many there are who have their own reasons for remembering Florence Hartsock. Her warm heart and beneficent spirit knew no bounds of race or color. Over in the little colored settlement not far from the College, there are lonesome hearts too. "She showed the highest respect to every person," said Mary, who served her. Especially did she love children. Here on the campus Miss Hartsock loved the children, and they loved her. Some of them she knew from babyhood to maturity.

It was most natural that one of her spirit would gravitate toward the teaching field, and at sixteen she was teaching in her native state of Ohio. Our church school program was in the pioneer stage. Probably the school would be held in somebody's home; the salary was no doubt meager; the teacher was likely to board around. She would have been an interesting, helpful, and a welcome visitor in any home.

We look toward the sanitarium room where she spent the last months of her life, patient and suffering, thoughtful of the nurses, kind to all. There is, indeed, a lonesome place in our hearts; but there is always the "blessed hope" which sustained her, to comfort and encourage us.

M.M.J.

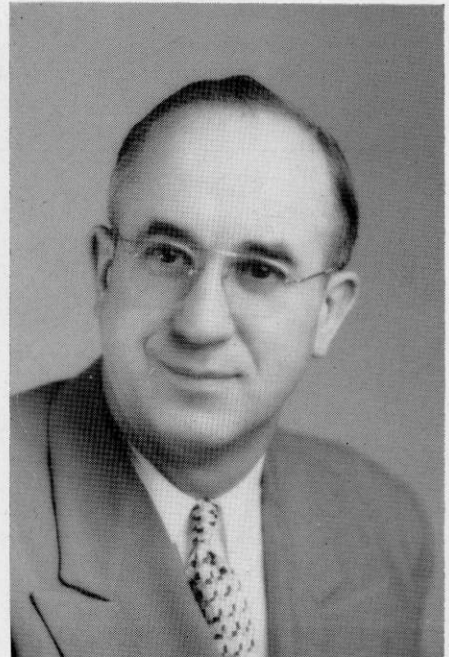
New Faculty Members

We are very happy to announce that Professor J. M. Ackerman has accepted a call to join the faculty of Madison College. He will serve as head of the Teacher-Training Department.

Mr. Ackerman was born in Canada, naturalized in Atlanta, Georgia, and is "a Southerner by choice."

Mrs. Ackerman is the former Dorothy Evans. She holds the Bachelor of Arts degree from Atlantic Union College and the Master of Music degree from the University of Chattanooga. She has taught in the music departments of Southern Missionary College, Washington Mis-

J. M. Ackerman



sionary College, and Atlantic Union College.

Mr. Ackerman will enter into his active teaching duties with the beginning of the new school year in September. In the meantime, he will continue work on his doctorate at Peabody College.

Campus Jottings

- An interesting and instructive course for instructors in nutrition was held at Madison College, March 13-20, under the capable direction of the H. W. Vollmers. The Nutrition Laboratory served as headquarters for the school, and those who were fortunate enough to be able to attend the school from the units, from the surrounding communities, and from the campus feel well repaid for the time and effort expended. Dr. and Mrs. Vollmer have had years of experience in the field of nutrition, and they are conducting a series of schools in the Eastern and Southern States under the sponsorship of the General Conference.
- A large bulldozer aided in making a number of improvements on the campus. The ground in front of the new apartment building under

construction was raised, and a cover of top soil was pushed over it. Grading was done for the new pre-school building under construction. A road was cleared to the rear of Men's Court, and another was made around the west end of Gotzian Home to the Food Factory. Both roads were finished with crushed stone. Mr. Walker and others are planting ornamental shrubbery and trees and are making other improvements on the campus grounds. We have also observed that work has been resumed on the swimming pool. Dean Sandborn and his group of young people, busily engaged on this project, assure us that the swimming pool will be ready for use when the warm summer days are here again.

- Among recent visitors on the campus was H. K. Christman of Mountain View, California. His address was thoroughly enjoyed by both old and new friends on the campus. The Christmans formerly lived on the Madison campus, and Elder Christman is an alumnus of Madison College. He not only expressed deep interest in the Fiftieth Anniversary Book, which is being prepared, but implemented this with a generous contribution to the fund.

"Here is my money order (\$6.00) for the Golden Anniversary Book. I am anxiously waiting to read it, because a great chunk of my life was molded there. My experience seems unimportant at the moment when I think of the unselfish people who gave Madison to us."

The above is an excerpt from a letter sent in by Irene Douglas Nygren, '37. We have received many similar statements. Here is one from a doctor:

"I want to tell you that each time I have gone abroad I have appreciated more and more the fine training that I had at Madison. And I have ever burning in my soul a great love for the self-supporting work. There is nothing that ever will improve on God's plan of the combination of a school, a sanitarium, and a farm."

Have you sent in your order for the Fiftieth Anniversary Book? Word has reached us that Herbert White, grandson of Mrs. E. G. White, is en route to Madison to do the photographic work for the book. Funds are needed. If you have not sent in your order, may we have it immediately? Address correspondence to Mrs. Gilbert Johnson, Madison College Alumni Association, Madison College, Tennessee.

The Madison Survey

VOL. XXXV

MADISON COLLEGE, TENNESSEE, MAY, 1954

No. 5

There Is Strength In Co-operation

"None of us liveth to himself"

CO-OPERATION has been defined as group work, team work, every man in his place working with others to make the whole a success, self-interest made secondary to the good of the enterprise. And that has always been the method of operation advocated by the Lord in the instruction He has given to His followers on this earth. It is a divine method, and in so far as men are able and willing to conform to this principle in doing their work for Christ, they are led by the spirit of the Master.

The human body is used by Bible writers to illustrate this co-operative method of operation. Health depends upon the proper functioning of every organ. But it means even more than that; it depends upon the proper functioning of every cell as well as of every organ. There is the closest co-operation, the most perfect team work, the most wonderful illustration of the subjection of personal interest to the good of the whole.

This is the object lesson that is presented to the church as an organization; and to the church it is said, "Here is the perfect whole. Go, thou, and with all thy members do likewise."

THEY helped everyone his neighbor; and everyone said to his brother, Be of good courage. So the carpenter encouraged the goldsmith, and he that smootheth with the hammer him that smote the anvil." In these words the prophet Isaiah illustrates the teamwork Christ desires. Men of widely different

talents and ability are here represented as working together in close co-operation. Common laborers, such as carpenters and blacksmiths, are counseling and assisting in a work with the skilled goldsmith.

The Scriptures teach that the gospel cannot be carried in its fullness until there is such a spirit on the part of all associated in gospel work to co-operate for the common interests of the entire body.

THIS principle is taught through the experiences of the children of Israel. God wanted that nation to be an example to all the world; so He placed His people, every family, on the land. Each family had a farm, a rural dwelling place, that was to remain in the fam-

ily forever. It could not be sold; it could not be given away. It was a perpetual inheritance.

In this nation of small farmers, all co-operating for the common good, all raising the food needed for their own maintenance, every man was to have equal rights in the sight of the law. There was to be no king, or autocratic ruler, such as held the reins of government in the nations round about.

Every man in this nation of "kings and priests" was to be a ruler, a monarch in the sense in which, today, it is said that "fathers and mothers who possess a piece of land and a comfortable home are kings and queens."

THE time came when Israel appealed to Samuel the prophet for a king

Every Man on the Land

By the distribution of the land among the people, God provided for them, as for the dwellers in Eden, the occupation most favorable to development—the care of plants and animals. . . . Every family was secured in its possession, and a safeguard was afforded against the extremes either of wealth or of poverty.

—"Education."

The Madison Survey

Vol. XXXV, No. 5

MAY, 1954

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that they might be like the other nations. They had lost the vision of self-government, of self-support, of dependence upon God for the daily care and protection which He had vouchsafed them. They had lost sight of the divine plan of education, which places every school on the land. They had lost the inspiration to be a nation to whom others could come for assistance. Their workmen were hiring out to the world; they were demanding the wages of the world; and with this came the demand for the luxuries of the world. The country home was abandoned, and the family moved to the city.

Samuel grieved as he saw this change of public sentiment; but the Lord told him not to consider it a personal insult, for the people had taken a step far beyond that—they were rejecting God and the plan of life He had given them, through which they were to bring the world to His feet.

A king was chosen, the best man that the Lord Himself could find, but a king, nevertheless; and from this change in government dates the captivity of the entire nation. From the individual was lifted personal responsibility for the welfare of the entire organization. Cells lay dormant; some organs ceased to function; other parts of that body politic were overworked. The symmetry was broken, the circulation was disturbed, and national disease was the result. Captivity, or national death, was inevitable. Israel ceased to be a kingdom of teachers.

CHRIST came to earth to demonstrate again the divine plan. He, the Master, became servant of all, in order to teach the great principles of co-operation. There was no place in His organization for either king or boss. He who would become great must show himself the greatest servant of mankind.

He who had the greatest ability sat with his brethren as instructor, that each man might learn how to use his own talents to the best advantage.

The Saviour's lessons on co-operation were not lost upon His disciples; for we are told that after His death men sold their personal belongings and united in a work in which all shared alike financially, and in which the entire time of each was devoted to the progress of the cause they had espoused. No man called anything he possessed his own. They knew only one leader, and that was the Spirit of God. This was the most perfect manifestation that the world had seen of the principles of co-operation, taught from the beginning by the followers of the Lord.

In this co-operative work of the early church, every man had his part to play. There was no provision for a few strong leaders to carry the responsibilities while the masses died for lack of exercise. Every man had his work. The plan made of the common people workers who knew their place in the vineyard.

THERE are men, here and there in the world today, who have caught a glimpse of the divine plan. It is described in the Word of God, but many of us read the Word through dark glasses. Before the end there will be a company of Christians, made up of groups of people working together in harmony for the spread of the gospel, and together constituting what is called "an hundred and forty and four thousand."

From these little companies who have learned to work in close co-operation will shine forth a light that will attract people to the truths of the gospel. The greatest concern of Christians should be to become members of some group of workers. They should be searching for the place where they can give all they possess for the advancement of the work of God.

In these groups, men who have much ability, many talents, will find it necessary to co-operate with men having less ability; but the spirit of unity will bind them together as the parts of the human body are co-ordinated. Through such a group of workers the Spirit of God can operate, and the

world will see a demonstration of the divine plan of work.

PAUL, identifying himself with a group of co-operative workers, said, "Ye see your calling, brethren, how that not many wise men after the flesh, not many mighty, not many noble, are called." Only a few will be willing to accept of this doctrine and manner of living. Out from the common walks of life men and women will be called; and they will be made into leaders, as were the fishermen who entered the Master's school and surrendered themselves to these principles. Common men, or men with common talents, can do a greater work for this world when properly united with others, than can be done by men of greater native ability who prefer to work alone, or, if not alone, choose the plan of kingship and hired servant.

"Stay on, Stranger"

The past week an extension tour took us into the mountain area of Eastern Kentucky. Anyone who has read of life in Eastern Kentucky is likely to think of moonshiners, "shootin' irons," "feudin'," poverty, illiteracy. Probably they are all there. According to the man whom we picked up on the highway to ride with a way, they are not getting too much better. His boy, he said, is "wusser" than he was before he came back from the war.

"Do you want to see Caney Junior College?" inquired our friends, Mr. and Mrs. Landry Creighton, former students of Madison College. Of course we did. We always want to see a school, and recently the spotlight of publicity had been focused upon this one.

We took off up the left fork of Troublesome, that mountain creek which is a landmark in mountain history and literature, and finally turned left on the "yaller dirt road," all this at the rate, perhaps, of ten miles an hour. Back in the hills somewhere we came to the end of the line. A sign read "Pippapass—4 mi." Well! We had not expected to find a post office anywhere in the United States whose name so approximated Browning's lovely poem. It was nice to be reminded that "God's

in His heaven." Driving on a short way, we found ourselves on the campus of Caney Junior College in Knott County. We did not find it hard to believe that God is there, and there's a mighty plucky little woman there, too—the "stranger" who stayed. Her name is Mrs. Alice Lloyd.

Back home we have read the book we bought at Caney College, and we marvel at the story of a crippled woman's devotion to a task. Every page of the book throbs with the story of the frail woman, partly paralyzed, who drove from Boston with a horse and buggy. In answer to the mountain woman's question, "What brung ye here, Stranger?" she simply said, "Misery loves company." She was told to "Stay on, Stranger, ye won't get lonesome here." She didn't.

That was in 1916. She is now an old woman. She and her Oliver typewriter of ancient vintage have grown old together; they have raised \$2,000,000 in money, besides many gifts of food and clothing, building materials, and other things needful to a school. Her alumni include twelve hundred teachers, county superintendents, and public servants in nation, state, and Knott County.

The campus at Caney is beautiful. The buildings are very plain. Mrs. Lloyd saw no point in investing in expensive buildings. She needed the money to pay teachers. The young people are not spoiled. They do the work. Comforts are few. But there is a splendid library of thirty thousand volumes, and scholastic standards are high. Applicants are carefully screened for potentialities of leadership. We talked a few minutes with Mrs. Lloyd, seated at her desk, the old typewriter in front of her. On the walls of the room are many framed photographs of handsome, distinguished-looking men and women who were once her boys and girls. No wonder there is a gleam in her eyes.

M.M.J.

ARE YOU CHANGING YOUR ADDRESS?

When a SURVEY reader moves from one address to another and does not immediately notify us of the change in address, the post office is required to notify us, and each notice costs us three cents. Please save the SURVEY this expense by dropping us a card a short time before you move, giving both your old and new address.

MADISON COLLEGE

Summer Schedule 1954

9 Weeks, June 20 to August 19

Industrial Education

- 271B Finish Carpentry (3 hrs.)
- 376 Painting and Decorating (3 hrs.)
- 379D Machine Shop (3 hrs.)
- 176 Sheet Metal Work (3 hrs.)
- 371B Printing (3 hrs.)
- 278D Woodworking (3 hrs.)

Social Science

- 303 American Diplomacy (4 hrs.)
- 207 Rural Sociology (3 hrs.)

Music Education

- 363A Fundamentals of Conducting (2 hrs.)
- 365 Instrumentation (2 hrs.)
- 267 Evangelistic Conducting (2 hrs.)
- 260B Music Literature (2 hrs.)
 - Band
 - Choir
 - Private Music Lessons

Art

- 166 School Crafts (3 hrs.)
- 266 School Art (3 hrs.)

Education

- 343 School and Community (3 hrs.)
- 147 Games for Children (3 hrs.)

Nutrition and Home Economics

- 293 Diet Therapy (3 hrs.)
- 294 Elementary Dressmaking (3 hrs.)

Science and Mathematics

- 320 General Entomology (4 hrs.)
- 122 Microbiology (4 hrs.)
- 425 Physiological Chemistry (4 hrs.)
- 389 Serology (6 hrs.)
- 481 EKG and BMR (3 hrs.)
- 125B Fundamentals of Chemistry (3 hrs.)
- 224 Qualitative Analysis (4 hrs.)

Health and Nursing

- 281A Physical Therapy I (3 hrs.)
- 280B Fundamentals of Nursing (3 hrs.)
- 283 Introduction to Medical Science (1 hr.)
- 181 Principles of Health (3 hrs.)
- 385 Medical and Surgical Conditions and Care III (4 hrs.)
- 380 Obstetrics (4 hrs.)
 - Pharmacology (1 hr.)
- 180 History of Nursing (3 hrs.)
- 484 Nurse in Home, School, and Community (4 hrs.)

Secretarial Science

- 131 Elementary Shorthand (3 hrs.)
- 132 Remedial Typewriting (1 hr.)
- 138 Business English (4 hrs.)

English

- 353 Literature of the Bible (3 hrs.)
- 150C English Composition (3 hrs.)
- 153 Children's Literature (3 hrs.)

A Sure Cure for Nerves and Ulcers

In a recent issue of the Nashville **Banner** appears an article by Duke K. McCall, President, Southern Baptist Theological Seminary, entitled "Say the Blessing: A SURE CURE FOR NERVES AND ULCERS." We quote the following excerpt:

"ASKING God's blessing before each meal used to be a common custom in all American homes. Now it is hard to get any family to sit still together long enough for even a brief prayer to God. Various surveys have revealed that many families which formerly had prayer before meals have dropped the custom in the urgent push of varied schedules and responsibilities.

"Now businesses are beginning to do what families feel themselves too rushed to do. A few weeks ago a representative of the Illinois Central Railroad came by my office to ask if I would prepare a blessing to be printed on a small card and placed on the tables of the dining cars of that line. I was told that a Jewish rabbi and a Roman Catholic priest would be asked to prepare similar blessings to be printed on the same card.

"The story of the daily noonday prayer service held at the Louisville & Nash-

ville Railway shop in Louisville, Kentucky, appeared in a national magazine a few days ago. . . .

"Some cynic will say that the employers figure that a little time spent in prayer will make the employees better workers. Well, if hard-boiled businessmen have discovered that a few moments spent in prayer make that much real difference in people, then those who do not pause to pray before meals or at some other time are certainly missing out on a good thing. It is good business to ask the blessing of God, because God's blessing makes good people. I am no physician, but I prescribe twenty seconds for a blessing before meals as a preventive for stomach ulcers and nervous breakdowns and also as the door to the storehouse of God's grace."

LET EVERY MAN FIND HIS PLACE

God calls upon every church member to enter His service. Truth that is not lived, that is not imparted to others, loses its life-giving power, its healing virtue. Everyone must learn to work and to stand in his place as a burden bearer.

—"A View of the Conflict."

Come to Madison

After fifty years of training young men and women, we can look back with pride and say that we do not know of any unemployed Madison graduates.

Throughout its history, Madison has adhered to the admonition: "While every person needs some knowledge of different handicrafts, it is indispensable that he become proficient in at least one. Every youth, on leaving school, should have acquired a knowledge of some trade or occupation by which, if need be, he may earn a livelihood." *Education*, p. 218.

Come to Madison and learn a trade or some useful occupation. Learn this trade or occupation while, at the same time, earning your expenses. We believe in the three-fold education of the head, the heart, and the hand.

Plan now to enroll for next fall. Address the Office of the Dean, Madison College, Tennessee, for information and application blanks.

Another Madison Pioneer Passes

It is with regret that we report the passing of another pioneer worker. From 1906 to 1909 Charles Larone Kendall headed the Agricultural Department of the Madison institution. Then for a period of fourteen years the Kendalls conducted a rural missionary project near Searcy, Arkansas. When the children needed further educational advantages, they returned to Madison, and Professor Kendall again headed the Agricultural Department.

At the age of 65 he took postgraduate work at Peabody College for Teachers and received the master's degree in agriculture. He developed several important features of the agricultural work in the institution, such as the growing of alfalfa and lespedeza. It was he who led in the development of a distinguished herd of registered Jersey cattle. Having a vision of the possibilities of the College farm, he had the courage to demonstrate, largely by himself and with the use of personal resources, the worth of his ideas. He laid the foundation for the present Agricultural Division of the institution.

After several months of failing health, Professor Kendall passed away May 12, 1954, at the age of 83. He was preceded in death by his wife, Olive Oppy Kendall, in 1929. He leaves two sons and two daughters, to whom we extend our sincere sympathy: Dr. Cyrus E. Kendall and Mrs. Edna Face, members of the Madison Sanitarium and Hospital staff; Dr. John Kendall, of Clinton, North Carolina; and Mrs. Sara Cruickshanks, of Spotswood, New Jersey. The funeral services were conducted by Elder R. L. Kimble and Dr. E. A. Sutherland in the College chapel, and he was laid to rest in Springhill Cemetery.

Help Urgently Needed!

WHILE Madison College was founded primarily for the purpose of training self-supporting workers, the College is unable to meet all the requests that are constantly coming in for help. Workers of various kinds and abilities are needed by the many self-supporting units scattered over the South. Write to The Layman Foundation, Madison College, Tennessee, for information.

The Line Shall Not Break Where I Stand

*I will stand in the pathway of duty
For a cause which shall never retreat,
'Tis with God-given strength I shall
conquer*

And the foe in the conflict defeat.

*I will stand 'gainst the great host of
darkness*

*And list to the Master's command,
Sent down from the heavenly portals,
"The line must not break where you
stand."*

*The line shall not break where I stand,
For I'll answer the Master's demand,
And shout with God's armor around
me,*

*"The line must not break where I
stand."*

*I will stand in the pathway of duty,
Though the dark clouds of sin o'er
me roll,*

*For with prayer and the sword of the
Spirit*

Despair shall not enter my soul.

*I will fight against Satan, the tempter,
By faith holding firmly God's hand;
By the sign of the cross I'll be victor—*

*"The line shall not break where I
stand."*

—LAURA D. WHITMORE.

The Fault Finders

FAULTFINDERS—how many there are in the world around us! We see them on every side. They exist in some measure in every church in every community. Occasionally, not often, some of them write letters to the editors of their church periodical. They have listened

to some sermon they did not like, something, perhaps, that condemned sins in their own lives; and their letters were prompted by the proddings of a guilty conscience. Or, they see something wrong in their church. Somebody has been elected to an office in the church or Sabbath school which they feel they could fill much better. Or, they see things going wrong in the church conference organization. The money is not wisely used; but if the facts were known, probably not any of that money was given by the one who finds faults, because, as a rule, the faultfinders are not very faithful in their Christian duty.

When we see ourselves as others may see us, when we see ourselves as Heaven may look upon us, we shall find little of which to boast, and we shall not find very much to criticize in the lives of our brethren and sisters. In the world we find very largely what we look for. If we look for the bad, we can find it on every side. If we look for the good, the true, and the noble, we shall find them everywhere, especially in the church of Christ.

We ran across the following little fable the other day, which carries a good lesson and good counsel to those who find fault:

"A fable runs that the gods gave three faultfinders each a piece of glass. One of them, a fool, made his piece into a lens, whereby he magnified every little error into something huge. The second was a just man; he used his as a windowpane, so that he saw things more as they were. The third man, though a faultfinder, had wisdom; of his piece he made a mirror, wherein he could see that many of the faults he deplored were in himself."

MADISON COLLEGE

Short Courses, Summer, 1954

May 20-June 2. 183A Hydrotherapy (3 hrs.), tuition \$27.00.

This course will be given 6 hours daily for 12 days. It will be a practical course in the rudiments of hydrotherapy and simple home treatments. A certificate will be given upon the successful completion of this course. The course is open to all who wish to apply. Three hours college credit will be allowed to those who qualify.

June 3-June 16. 183B Massage (3 hrs., tuition \$27.00.

The same principles apply to this course as to that for Hydrotherapy.

Are You Discouraged?

Remember this: When Abraham Lincoln was a young man, he ran for the Legislature in Illinois and was badly swamped.

He next entered business, failed, and spent seventeen years of his life paying up the debts of a worthless partner.

He was in love with a beautiful young woman, to whom he became engaged—then she died.

He then tried to get an appointment to the U. S. Land Office, but failed.

Entering politics again, he ran for Congress and was badly defeated.

He became a candidate for the U. S. Senate and was badly defeated.

In 1856 he became a candidate for the Vice Presidency and was again defeated.

In 1858 he was defeated by Douglas.

One failure after another—bad failures—great setbacks. In the face of all this, he eventually became one of the country's greatest men, if not the greatest.

When you think of a series of setbacks like this, does it make you feel small to become discouraged just because you think you are having a hard time in life? (*Author not known.*)

—*Scottish Rite News Bulletin.*

Madison College Students Put Faculty to Work

MADISON College students took over the operation of their school and put the faculty members to work building a swimming pool one day last week.

The occasion was the annual Students' Day, when students did everything from running the president's office to teaching the classes.

President of the College, A. A. Jasperson, was to be seen carrying blocks for the side of the new pool, while Edgar Byrd, student-elect president, sat in the president's office.

Climax of the day was a course of banana splits served at dinner.

—*Madison News.*

News Notes

● Calling on old friends on the campus was Ruth Carnahan, '42. Miss Carnahan is connected with Ngoma Mission Hospital, Belgian Congo, Africa, and will be on furlough until the first of the year. We were glad to see her looking so well after a number of years spent in the mission field. She will visit relatives and friends in Arkansas and Iowa, en route to General Conference. Marie McCall, '41, is also connected with the Ngoma Mission Hospital.

● Madison was favored with a visit from Mr. and Mrs. Dermival S. Lima and children, Elsie and Sunie, of Sao Paulo, Brazil. Mr. Lima is business manager and treasurer of Brazil College, and expressed special interest in Madison's industries, which enables students to pay for their school expenses. The Limas were accompanied by Mr. Lima's brother, Oswald Lima, also connected with the mission work in Brazil.

● It was good to see Mr. and Mrs. P. K. Wiley, who were also en route to General Conference. The Wileys established Talla Mission Station in Nioka, Congo Belge, Africa, in 1949. Mr. Wiley (known also as Keith Bliven) was a student at Madison in the '30's, and recalls with a keen memory the Co-operative Bands; the chapel talks by Dr. Sutherland, in which students were drawn out in discussion, this being one of the Doctor's favorite methods of teaching; the Student-Faculty Discipline Committee; the cottage plan for rooming students; and other procedures peculiar to Madison, in which students learn principles of co-operation, self-government, self-support, and democracy.

● This month Africa has been well represented by visitors on the Madison campus. Among others stopping to greet friends and visit the institution were M. Lourinho, President of the Angola Union Mission, and Dr. Roy Parson, Medical Director of the Bongo Mission Hospital in the same Union. From these brethren we were cheered by direct news from Ruth Johnson, '18, who is also connected with the Bongo Mission Hospital. Miss Johnson is a sister of Dr. David Johnson, neurologist of Madison Sanitarium and Hospital.

● Yes, Madison College will have a large, beautiful, outdoor swimming pool, complete and ready to swim in, sometime in the month of June. The pool will be one hundred feet in length by thirty feet in width, varying in depth from three to ten feet. It will be lined with a beautiful, green, glazed tile. Construction is well under way, and we are looking forward to many cool and refreshing swims during the hot summer months.

● Speakers at a recent chapel hour were R. Unnersten, Business Manager of Hultafors Sanitarium, Hultafors, Sweden, and H. Westerlund, Business Manager of the Skodsborg Sanitarium, Copenhagen, Denmark. For both speakers the interpreter was H. Muderspach, President of the East Denmark Conference. The Skodsborg Sanitarium is a two-hundred-and-fifty-bed institution, and operates strictly as a sanitarium. It is patronized by patients from as far away as Africa. At another chapel hour we were favored in having as our speaker Professor P. P. Leon, Educational Secretary of the Inca Union Mission, Lima, Peru, S. A., who gave a thrilling report of the work in that field. These brethren were all enroute to General Conference in San Francisco.

● Only those who live on a college campus can know the joy that comes from meeting and becoming acquainted with the young people as they come to us from the various and varied sections of our own country and from other lands. We come to think of ourselves as sort of a melting pot, or a miniature United Nations. Among most recent arrivals are Margaret Swallow and Alice Twobulls from South Dakota; James Cooper from Alabama; Chester Villemain, Florida; Grant Duncan and Thomas Linville, New Mexico; Warren Butler, Oregon; Flora Draper, New York; Richard Wagner and Clifford Faulkingham, Massachusetts; Bertha Dunn, California; Nellie Twiss, North Carolina; Gilbert Jorgensen, Colorado. George Cabello hails from Chile and German Pavia from Colombia. The most recent arrival from Korea is Young Kyu Kim. Just arriving for a course in anesthesia is Huei Ming Lee, a senior

staff nurse in charge of Civil Air Transport, Inc., Tachikawa Clinic, Japan. From Iraq comes Jesse A. Shlemon, who is majoring in nutrition. His demonstration of food preparation in his native Iraq brought favorable comment from those in attendance at the Vollmer School of Nutrition. Mr. Shlemon was born on Mt. Ararat and was reared in Nineveh. You will not find a more interesting group anywhere than ours.

● Dr. Frances L. Dittes is traveling in the Near East in the interest of rural education, and to make studies and observations in the field of nutrition. From Roma, Italia, she writes: "At Naples I visited Pompeii, and on Sabbath Elder Cavalcante and his secretary took me to Puteoli, where a marker has been left in the wall beside the old stone arch gate to the city, telling of Paul of Tarsus coming there in a ship and staying seven days—a great Apostle to all generations of the truth of God. There I stood where Paul's boat pulled into the lively harbor." Her next stop is Cairo, Egypt, then to Middle East College at Beirut, Lebanon. Dr. Dittes heads Madison College's Department of Nutrition.

● Among those attending General Conference in San Francisco from Madison are President and Mrs. A. A. Jasper-son, Elder and Mrs. J. N. Clapp, Dr. J. C. Gant and family, Miss Florence Fellemende and Mrs. Ira M. Gish, Prof. Felix A. Lorenz, Dr. W. C. Sandborn, the H. E. Mitzelfelt family, Dr. and

Mrs. Gilbert Johnson, Dr. Roy R. Bowes and family.

SCHOLARSHIPS

Madison College

offers

\$400 Scholarships

for Beginning College Freshmen
in the following fields:

Agriculture, Industrial Education, Nutrition and Home Economics, Secretarial Science, Teacher Training, Music Education, Religious Education, Science.

The awarding of all scholarships will be based on the following: Character, Scholarship, Ultimate Objective, Industry, Need, S.D.A. in Good Standing.

A scholarship combined with Madison's work opportunities should enable a resourceful and energetic student, carrying a reasonable class load, to meet his college expenses.

Do not delay; write today. The number of scholarships is limited, and awards will be made early.

Write to
OFFICE OF THE DEAN
Madison College, Tennessee

Summer Help Needed

WOULD you like to come to Madison and work full time this summer in order to build up a credit before the opening of the fall quarter? We have a number of openings in the various departments for those desiring to work full time during the summer months. If you do not have your entrance deposit, this is your opportunity to work it out before fall. Write immediately to the Office of the Dean, Madison College, Tennessee.

Have You Placed Your Order for the Anniversary Book?

From the Isle of Guam, M. T. Hansen writes, enclosing a check: "Kindly send us a copy of the forthcoming historical book. We have been acquainted with Madison for many years and rejoice at its progress."

Dr. Walter R. Cummings, '32, writes: Madison holds precious memories for me, and I am interested in keeping in touch with its activities. I hope your efforts in getting out the book will be met by a hearty response from the alumni."

Herbert White, grandson of Mrs. E. G. White, is here and is busy with the photographic work. He circled the cam-

pus in a plane and has photographed the spot where the "Morning Star" pulled to the bank of the Cumberland for repairs. All this he finds intriguing, for the Whites have kept in close touch with the institution from its inception. Mrs. White was a member of the institutional board until ill health and age forced her resignation. In her resignation she stated that she had requested her sons to do what they could to encourage the work.

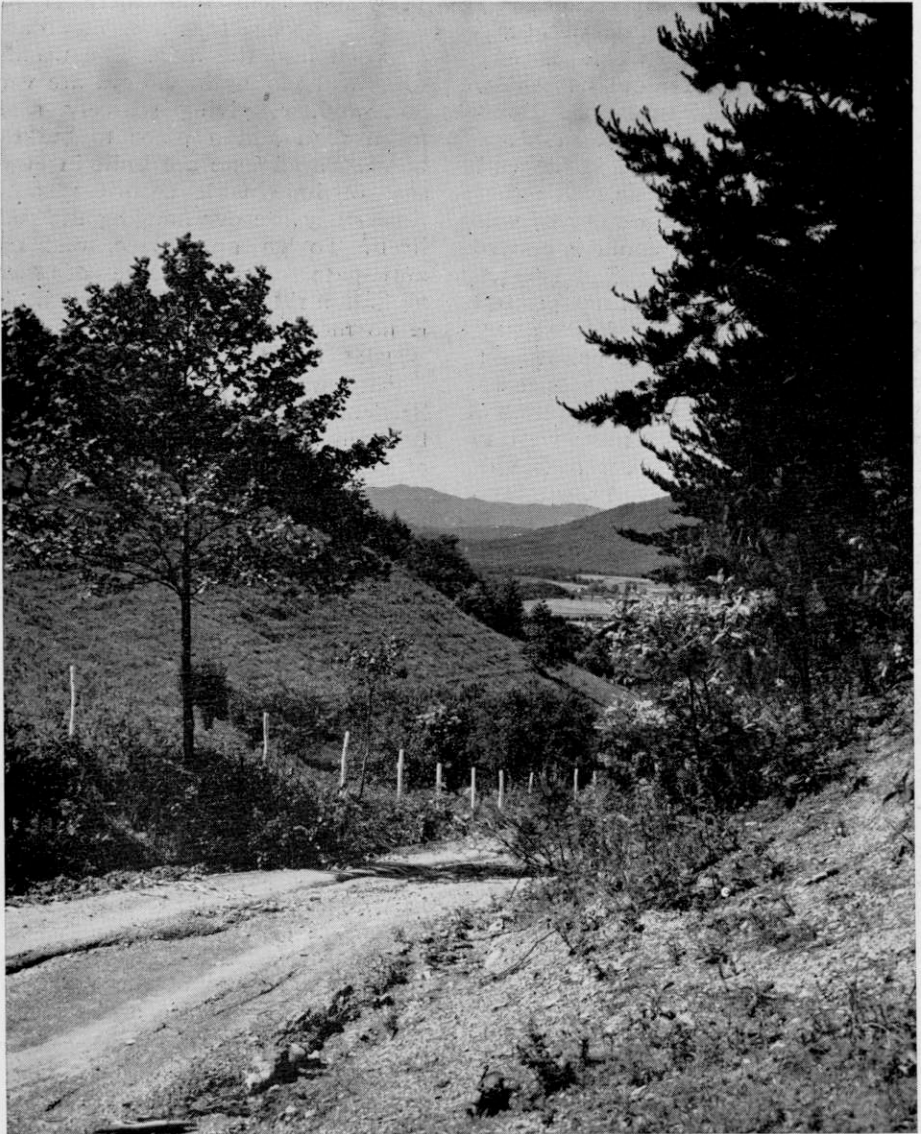
Address all correspondence to Mrs. Gilbert Johnson, President, Madison College Alumni Association, Madison College, Tennessee.

The Madison Survey

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MADISON COLLEGE, TENNESSEE, JUNE 1954

No. 6



Paul A. Moore, Tenn. Conservation Dept.

Wear's Valley in the Southern Appalachians

The Land of Daniel Boone

THE month of May is an ideal time to visit the Southern mountain region. The Appalachian system extends through western Virginia, eastern Kentucky, eastern North Carolina, East Tennessee, and down into Alabama and Georgia. A trip to Kentucky was on our extension program, and the May morning was just right.

Up in Cumberland Gap three states converge—Virginia, Kentucky, and Tennessee. There we did not need the memorial to remind us that we were in the land of Daniel Boone. Cumberland Gap is rich in history and tradition. Through it the early settlers poured into the rich valleys of Kentucky. Many a story of valor could be told of the conflicts between the settlers and the Indians who fought for their hunting grounds. Later, other conflicting forces sought control of this strategic point.

Our party had other places to see, so we hastened on to Middlesboro and Pineville. Twenty miles we traveled from Pineville over a winding mountain road to Beverly, the home of the Red Bird Mission. There were many coal mines and the shacks of the miners. It is a region of poverty. We were glad to reach the mission, to which we had been directed by road signs bearing the mileage and the picture of a beautiful cardinal. It was indeed good to find a Christian mission. There is no public high school in the county. The school is located on a tract of eight acres. Two hundred students are enrolled, of whom eighty-one are in campus dormitories. "Over in the valley," there is a farm center, the gift of the Ford Motor Company. In the selection of students, preference is given to children from homes where conditions are least desirable. The work

conducted at Red Bird Mission is ample evidence of a large contribution to a mountain area that has been too long neglected. We liked the pleasant atmosphere and fine spiritual tone of the place. Every time I think of Red Bird Mission, I am glad it is there.

The mountain region of eastern Kentucky is not to be taken lightly. It would seem that there is not enough space for the mountains crowded into the area. The usually delightful mountain valleys are very narrow here, giving scarcely room for a road and a place to build a home. The houses are built in every sort of imaginable security; sometimes they are overhanging the road itself. To go any place, one can anticipate crossing some of these mountain ridges at least twice, which is no mean feat.

FROM the Red Bird Mission, we set out to find Pine Mountain Settlement School. We had to choose between a road that was in process of improvement but still in the very demoralized state of a newly-plowed field, or of going many miles around on a very winding road and over Pine Mountain itself. We persevered on the unimproved road and got through on the narrowest of margins. From Pine Mountain Gap, which has an altitude of 2,600 feet, we stood and looked down at fold and fold of massive North Carolina hills. The Cumberland River has its source up there. It is an innocent-looking little stream that one could jump across, tumbling around in the mountains, before it comes down to loop around Madison College and then turn north to be lost in the Ohio.

Pine Mountain Settlement School is worth the toils of the road. We found elegance, culture, and a beauti-

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

ful spirit of service in the group conducting the activities of this community center. There is a fine little hospital with four well-trained nurses, and a community nurse who serves a large area. The children attend the day school, where they receive excellent instruction. Their teachers come from Berea College. They are served their meals in a simple but elegant dining room.

We spent a delightful afternoon seeing the buildings and visiting with the staff. Of great interest to us was the log cabin home of William Creech and his wife, both now deceased, who gave his land for the school. I cannot withhold his stirring words: "I don't look after wealth; I look after the prosperity of our nation. I want all young-uns taught to serve the livin' God. They won't all do that, but they can have good and evil laid before them, and they can choose which they will. I have heart and cravin' that our people may grow better. I have deeded my land to Pine Mountain Settlement School to be used for school purposes as long as the Constitution of the United States stands, hopin' it will make a bright and intelligent people when I am dead and gone."

That evening we enjoyed dinner with the staff and fine fellowship with most interesting and worthwhile people. We should have been happy to accept their invitation to spend the night with them; but thinking of the two mountains still to cross, we reluctantly left Pine Mountain, where we had found so much to enjoy and admire.

WE were not successful in getting far that night; for after crossing one mountain and following the valley road many miles, we came to the second mountain, where darkness and rain forced us to spend the night at the only place that offered accommodations. The following morning we met friends, Mr. and Mrs. Landry Creighton, former students

of Madison College, who made us feel at home, and who wished to have all the news from the home school. With them we went to see Hindman Community Center. It has made a great contribution to the lives of many ambitious mountain youth. And there we saw Troublesome—that creek that runs through Lucy Furman's story of "The Quare Women." Uncle Solomon had looked up Troublesome and down Troublesome, hoping for somebody to come and help him save the young people. He was worried about his own children; his "grands" he said, "were wusser." "The meanness of the maneuvers" of his "greats," Uncle Solomon dared not contemplate.

Katherine Pettit and May Stone were the women who came and started the school. Both are now deceased. But Hindman still goes on, with others to take their places. There are public schools in the community now, but still Hindman maintains a library and is a social center.

As we drove out of the crowded narrow valley that reached toward home, we were conscious that we had met some very great souls who are giving freely of their lives to make other lives more useful and happy. How much they are accomplishing!

M.M.J.

Pine Hill Sanitarium and School

IN many localities of the South, the pine-covered hills are one of the noticeable natural features; and in naming some of the community centers that have been established through the years, we find reference to the beautiful pine trees.

Near Birmingham, Alabama, which has grown to be one of the great industrial centers of the South, we find Pine Hill Sanitarium and School, located seventeen miles

Where God Finds His Workers

northeast, in the Pinson and Trussville area. Some will remember the time when Mr. and Mrs. M. A. Beaumont had charge of this enterprise. For a number of years Mr. and Mrs. Archie Page have been in charge. They have been careful managers and have taken good care of the property. A very fine school building was erected, and facilities were provided for caring for up to fifteen patients.

Recently the Board, in planning for an enlarged work, invited Mr. and Mrs. Robert V. Santini to connect with the institution. Mr. Santini will serve as manager. He has in the past few weeks moved his family to Pine Hill from Madison College, where he completed work for his degree the past year. The Santinis spent a number of years in Africa, where Mr. Santini had charge of a mission hospital.

It is expected that, with the strengthening of the work, Pine Hill will be better able to take advantage of the many opportunities offered for service in that section.

Men seem as alike as the leaves on the trees,
As alike as the bees in the swarming of bees;
And we look at the millions that make up the state,
All equally little and equally great,
And the pride of our courage is cowed.
Then fate calls for a man that is larger than men.
There is a surge in the crowd, a move among men,
And a man arises who is larger than men.
The man for the task comes out from the crowd.

—Author Unknown

Next to knowing when to seize an opportunity, the most important thing in life is to know when to forego an advantage.

—Disraeli.

The Doctor on Vacation Glimpses Cumberland Heights Clinic

AT the request of the editor, Dr. Naomi Pitman, who heads the Pediatric Department of Madison Sanitarium and Hospital, has given us a brief but interesting glimpse of the Cumberland Heights Clinic, Coalmont, Tennessee. The Edmisters and Littells are former Madison students. Dr. Littell was graduated with the class of '49, and his father and mother had training here in the early days of the institution. Mrs. Edmister will be remembered by many as Elfa Lillie, class of '44.

OUR vacation was spent this year in a Tennessee mountain cabin. With the breeze blowing through the pine trees and no telephone for miles, it was indeed a restful vacation. While there, we were able to observe some mountain medicine.

Dr. Fay Littell, who is the only doctor in the county, is kept busy

day and night. There is no clamor to see who is going to get the next patient. It's just going to be Dr. Littell, whether he feels like working or not.

For several years, Mrs. Edmister has had a little rest home in this area. Recently, she and Dr. Littell have made additions to this small sanitarium to include nice offices for Dr. Littell, an X-ray and laboratory, and the "cutest" little surgery one could possibly imagine. It is all "rigged up" with good lighting and shock-proof devices, attributable to the genius of one of the Edmister sons, who is an expert electrician.

It has taken a great deal of family and community co-operation to make this project a success. Dr. Littell's father and brother have

done the carpentry. Mr. and Mrs. Cole are now serving as business manager and receptionist.

Over an ether can, I watched Dr. Littell's first major surgery in this new wing. Everything went off like clockwork. Mrs. Edmister, Jr., who is a graduate nurse, scrubbed and helped her husband get everything ready to assist Dr. Littell. Then she

unscrubbed and helped her mother-in-law circulate. All of this made a very nice arrangement, and the appendix (a bad one) was out in short order.

It is wonderful to be really needed, as Dr. Littell and his whole group are; and I should like to salute these people, who are doing a good job and liking it too.

A Challenge and an Opportunity

TODAY we are living in the twentieth century of time that has elapsed since the divine proclamation heralded the coming of our Saviour to this earth with the the announcement, "Peace on earth, good will to men." And even with the progress of the ages, we still find that only in a very limited sense have we realized the blessings that were offered by the coming of the Saviour. As we take stock of world social conditions, we find that the majority of people today are privileged to enjoy but a very limited standard of living. A great many are eking out only a bare existence. Living conditions are at an irreducible minimum of the necessities of life. Two-thirds of the people of the world are still classified as illiterate and live their brief term of life without the comforts and the provisions for physical care that we take for granted.

Through the years this disregard for the welfare of the great masses who constitute the unfortunate people of the earth has bred unrest and revolution until today we find that Christianity itself as expressed and demonstrated by the great so-called Christian nations of the earth is being seriously challenged.

AGAIN we find our nation arming itself to ward off anticipated dangers that come from the great nations of the underprivileged, who would, by sheer numbers and in a spirit of desperation, seek to over-

throw the Christian nations of the earth. The question comes, Is Christianity living up to its opportunities? Is it today the gospel of good will to all men, proclaimed at the advent of our Saviour? We become selfish and satisfied with the many privileges we enjoy. It seems unfortunate that we must by force of arms demonstrate the superiority of a Christian way of living. Have we lost sight of the fact that love is the most potent force that ever came into this world?

Our own nation is faced with the need of making a very important adjustment in attitude toward a considerable number of people who have been living in America since the days when it was first founded. People brought here under most unfavorable conditions and circumstances to be our servants are expected to be content with the very simplest of the necessities of life and with few of the privileges we have felt are necessities for ourselves. By a recent ruling of the highest tribunal of our land we are told that the Negro people of our country must be given equal opportunities in matters of public school education. This ruling brings to us a reminder that our responsibilities are to be more far-reaching in the matter of being fair in the educational privileges that are being offered the two races. How important this can be to all of us is emphasized by a statement made by a greatly respected editor

of the South. Jonathan Daniels says:

"I believe that the most important thing for the white and the Negro people of America is this: We have business together. I am inclined to believe that it may be the most important business on earth. And I know not merely on the basis of faith but on a foundation of facts that we can and will accomplish it together."

AMERICA today, standing as a world leader among the nations of the earth, a leadership gained by great sacrifice, which has demanded the lives of thousands of young American citizens and millions and millions of dollars of our wealth, is being challenged by these non-Christian nations of the earth, with the reproof that we have not taken a proper attitude toward the underprivileged and unfortunate people of our own land. We can well give consideration to this challenge before we claim our many superiorities to the world at large. And our attitude toward what has become a legal privilege is of great importance to us individually and to our nation as a whole.

I believe, that the decision of the Supreme Court will be met in the South—after some dismay and much declamation—with good sense and the good will of the people of both races, in a manner which will serve our youth and honor America.

GREAT progress has been made in the South in the matter of race relations. We must not let fear and sensitiveness keep us from realizing what our duty is today. The important thing is not so much that we have moved, but that we have moved together and are still moving, with far to go in the procession, a fact which proves not the faults of America but the promise of America for all mankind. Our greatest business together is the continuing proof that America's revolutionary purpose for all men remains. I wish to quote from Mr. Daniels again:

"The one thing we can not afford on this earth at this time is to let our fears overcome our faith. It is not our faith alone. Even in 1776 Thomas Jefferson's declaration was the embodiment of ideals and aspirations which were old in the world when young Jefferson wrote them down. His words stated the causes of the American Revolution; they also stated the cause of man. Neither the ideas nor the Revolution were American in origin or object. They merely came through the funnel of the patriots of Philadelphia, and they were stated there, not merely for the colonies, but for Christendom."

Again from Mr. Daniels: "Today greater danger that faith than aggressive totalitarianism may be the little-stressed but widely-spread notion that for most people on old crowded continents—white and brown, yellow and black—the American Revolution is irrelevancy. Freedom may seem only luxuries to those still seeking—and not always finding—bread. Their revolt is against scarcity. To them American freedom often seems a luxurious growth of the uncrowded spaces, the unlimited resources, the untouched possibilities. The plenty and freedom of the American people may seem rather to be envied than imitated by people no longer apathetic, in hunger or subserviency, but with no new continents in which to build their freedom."

FEW people fully understand the great problem. The price we must pay for our liberties is that of eternal vigilance. We are apt to think that when we have won our political freedom, that would in itself guarantee men an easy and safe life for all who would come after. We should realize that there has been a constant struggle in our nation that many should share the plenty a new continent afforded.

The early founders of our country stated the ideals on which our nation was founded. Since we have been

demonstrating the fulfillment of these ideals. Only to the extent that we can prove to the world our sincerity and success in this demonstration, can we claim leadership. We must keep in mind that our constitution aimed at rights which included not only life and liberty, but the happiness of men. Today the propaganda we hold out to the world may consist only of our wealth and our power. But to influence the people of the world we must persuade them that we have fought and struggled to make our ideals real.

Today we have opportunity to

demonstrate to the world that we feel it is imperative to make it possible for the American Negro to escape from a second-class status and have a chance to advance. There will be a great deal of regrettable discussion, but we should remember the counsel of Mr. Daniels—that “we have business together.” Also we should not allow our prejudice to have dominance over our faith. “Men are most secure when the least and the last among us walk as is right in dignity and pride.”

A.A.J.

Dr. Dittes Arrives in Salzburg

IN our last report, we left Dr. Frances L. Dittes in Rome, Italy. She is a keen observer of the people, customs, landscape, and buildings of the countries she is visiting—countries resplendent in historic lore. Friends on the campus look forward to her letters, excerpts from which we are sharing with SURVEY readers. Dr. Dittes is a pioneer teacher and staff member of Madison College, and heads the Department of Nutrition. She received the Ph. D. degree, with her major in nutrition, from Peabody College and Columbia University. She is traveling in the Near East for further studies in that field and other lines of welfare work in which she has long been interested.

Middle East College, Beirut, Lebanon, May 2. From Rome, Dr. Dittes went to Cairo, Egypt. Describing the climate in Egypt, she says she finds it very much like Arizona. At Luxor she is delighted at the unexpected meeting with a friend of her nephew, Dr. Paul Thompson. She writes from Beirut: “Arrived here safely by air from Cairo in two hours. Plane flew low over Port Said so we could see it. Then oversea direct to Beirut, where I was met by T. S. Geraty, President of Middle East College; R. C. Darnell, President of Jordania Mission; and Miss Ruby Williams, Dean of Wom-

en at Middle East College. The approach to Beirut is fine. The city is built on a large triangle that points into the sea, behind which rises abruptly the Lebanon Mountains. Our college is located directly behind the point on the mountain side. The view from the college overlooking the city and the Mediterranean Sea is grand.

“Miss Williams held worship at sunset out on the campus, with the boys and girls in a large circle (about one hundred). The service was in English, and they sang our American hymns as the sun sank into the sea—a glorious sight—then the darkness, after which, the city, all lighted, presented a striking picture. You see the boats plying back and forth in the sea, and the stars are so very bright, the same ones we see at home just now. . . . Water is scarce and more or less unsafe for drinking. Oranges I eat for breakfast. They grow nice ones here. The flowers are rich-hued and about the same kinds we have in Tennessee. The geraniums are beautiful here now, rows and rows along the walks and in the gardens.

“I will visit Tyre, Sidon, and Zarapheth tomorrow afternoon, and the American University in the fore-

noon to learn where the small Near East Foundation schools are located. Then to Biblos and Jerusalem." She mentions meeting at the University of Beirut Dr. Adolph, who aided her in her work at Columbia University, two other Peabody teachers, and Bruce Conde.

Athens, Greece, May 20. "You can imagine how delighted I was when Dr. Ed Frank and wife met me at Jerusalem and gave me recent news from Madison. They were on their way home (Baghdad) from Cairo, where they visited with the Neil Wilsons. . . . I spent eight days in Jerusalem. I went as far south by car as Hebron and as far north as Samaria, and still farther up to the palace and citadel of the Kings of Amri (old Ahab, et al.). I visited Emmaus and all the places on the way—Mt. Ebal, Gerizim, Jacob's Well, Shiloh, Bethel, Sychar, Nob, Saul's first citadel, and Samuel's birthplace. I repeated my visit several times to the Mount of Olives, Gethsemane, the Garden Tomb, Calvary, and the temple area. Sabbath I was alone with my Bible at Calvary and the Garden Tomb—a rare privilege indeed!"

Innsbruck, Austria, June 2. "You can imagine what a beautiful spot I am in at the present writing. . . . I spent Sabbath in Florence, Italy, where we have a church of one hundred members and a publishing house. Florence is a city of art and a few museums; but what impressed me most was Savonarola's church and the public court room where he was held as prisoner, tried, condemned, and hung in the open square. He stood for a cause which seemingly failed; but memory lingers, and truth lives on. In the afternoon we drove to Pisa, where we saw the Leaning Tower, the Cathedral, and the Baptistry. Before 450 A.D. all churches immersed. This building is separate from the Cathedral. The acoustics is wonderful. When some-

one sang softly at the service, every note reverberated through the arches in a most wonderful way.

"I came by train from Florence to Innsbruck, coming up Brenner Pass, which was used by the Romans and barbarians in passing north and south in B.C. days. The Mediterranean vegetation has penetrated the Alps through this section, and in all my life I have never seen anything to equal its beauty. We followed the rivers all the way—first those running toward the Adriatic Sea and later those going toward the Black Sea. We saw the Divide, passed old castles, the Dolomites, old towns with arcaded streets, wooden-covered bridges. . . . This also is the path that the gospel and commerce took in B.C. days in penetrating the Alps. I was informed that in this section the mountain water is being harnessed into one of the largest power stations in Europe."

Salzburg, Austria, June 4. "Here I am in Salzburg, a beautiful old city. The Old Fort of about 400 A.D. has never been conquered in any war. We have a church of two hundred in Salzburg, and I shall spend the Sabbath here tomorrow. I have a comfortable room, and everything is immaculate. The food is excellent. Salzburg derives its name from the salt mines nearby."

Errors, like straws, upon the surface flow; he who would search for pearls must dive below.

—Dryden.

ARE YOU CHANGING YOUR ADDRESS?

When a SURVEY reader moves from one address to another and does not immediately notify us of the change in address, the post office is required to notify us, and each notice costs us three cents. Please save the SURVEY this expense by dropping us a card a short time before you move, giving both your old and new address.

The Madison Survey

VOL. XXXV

MADISON COLLEGE, TENNESSEE, JULY, 1954

No. 7

A Personal Greeting to the Madison Family

The Welch's spent a number of years on the Madison campus, Elder Welch serving as Dean of the College and Mrs. Welch as a teacher in the elementary school. Their many friends throughout the country, as well as here at the College, will enjoy his personal greeting. We shall continue to follow with interest their expanding work in the Gold Coast Mission.

FIVE years have passed since Mrs. Welch and I said "Good-by" to the Madison family and sailed eastward across the broad Atlantic to the shores of West Africa. Now it has been my privilege to attend the great General Conference of Seventh-day Adventists in San Francisco and also once again to spend a few hours on the Madison campus. What a joy it has been to visit again with fellow workers of yesteryears and to see the progress of Madison.

I have been impressed, as I have journeyed across the continent, with the large numbers of Madison students scattered from coast to coast in various positions and activities and with the great contribution they are making to the work of God. It seemed that almost every time I turned around at the General Conference I was greeted by a former Madison student. I have been pleased, too, to see considerable progress on the Madison campus.

We have greatly enjoyed our years of service in the Gold Coast of West Africa, and God has blessed us in our work there. The practical principles of education that have been so much a part of Madison's philosophy are even more applicable out there. The Gold Coast is one of the

rapidly developing areas of the world. It is rich in natural resources: gold, diamonds, bauxite, manganese, lumber, and cocoa.

Politically, it is becoming a nation in the British Commonwealth of Nations. A one-time almost illiterate and backward people is now pressing forward with great energy and enthusiasm for education and to establish a name for itself in the world. Because of this change, now is the time of opportunity for Christian missions; and Mrs. Welch and I find the work there a real challenge.

For four years I was head of the training college at Bekwai, where, at the present time, 500 young people of all grades are studying. Recently I have been asked to be president of the Gold Coast Mission. In this mission we have 5,000 baptized believers, 12,000 Sabbath school members, over 200 churches and companies, and more than 60 schools. The African members are loyal and faithful, and we have found it easy to learn to love them and a great joy to see their progress in the things of God.

As I take the plane back to Africa, I want to give my greetings to all the Madison family and say to you, "Keep on with the good work."

HOWARD J. WELCH.

Business Men Help Provide New Housing for Married Students

FOR a number of years, it has been very apparent that more room was needed on the campus for married students. About a year ago this need was presented to a group of Nashville businessmen who have always been interested in Madison College. They agreed that the need was urgent. These businessmen felt so keenly about the matter that they sponsored a drive to raise funds for married-student housing.

Mr. Andrew B. Benedict, Jr., Executive Vice-President of the First American National Bank, who was chairman of a number of successful drives for various organizations in Nashville, headed a group of about one hundred in the campaign. In this group were bankers, merchants, lawyers, doctors, civic and fraternal leaders, and prominent church workers, including the pastor of one of Nashville's largest churches.

The papers of Nashville were very friendly, and in their editorial columns lauded the project and urged their readers to support it. They also featured stories about Madison College and the work being done by the institution. As a result of this program, \$25,000 in cash and \$16,000 in pledges were secured. More will yet be done as time goes on. The Maxwell House, one of Nashville's oldest and best-known hostels, through the courtesy of Mr. Ted Condra, furnished a headquarters room conveniently located on the mezzanine floor. This was done for the month-long planning and drive.

Madison College is most grateful to Mr. Benedict and the many other fine citizens of Nashville, Goodlettsville, Madison, and Old Hickory who helped in this fund-raising campaign. Madison College heard of friends, and was helped by friends, that we did not know we had.

There will be other needs to meet before the building can be placed in serv-

ice; and if there are those who would be interested in helping to furnish some of the apartments to the extent of one or more pieces of furniture, or equipment for the kitchens and laundries, it will be most appreciated.

At present students and campus workers are busy on the twelve-units, two-story building. The ground floor of this building opens out to the rear on the east, where there will be a driveway and a landscaped lawn. The second story of the building opens on the west, on Sanitarium Drive. The building will be of brick veneer, and when finished will add substantially to the appearance of the campus.

It is planned to have the building ready for occupancy, though not fully completed, September 10, 1954, when the Fall Quarter starts.



Mr. Andrew B. Benedict, Jr.

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

Madison Sanitarium and Hospital Does Its Share

THE trend toward greater utilization of hospitals is continuing. During the year 1953, more than twenty million patients were admitted to the hospitals of this country. There are more than a million and a half hospital beds available for the sick of our nation, and in addition nearly a thousand bassinets for infants. It is anticipated that one out of every eight persons in the United States will be a hospital patient in 1954. In an average day during the past year there were 1,341,623 patients, and 43,528 new-born infants in the hospitals of our nation. Ninety-five per cent of the babies born in America in 1953 were born in hospitals, or a total of 3,100,000. The American Hospital Association recently published very complete statistics on the work of hospitals in general. Statistics, of course, are far too voluminous to put into this brief report; but the figures give us some conception of the great task carried on day by day in serving the sick.

Madison Sanitarium and Hospital, as it is generally called, is a part of the over-all institution that also includes Madison College. It is a 210-bed hospital and includes all the activities that go to provide modern medical service. It requires an average of 275 persons to provide adequate medical care. Of these, 155 are either student nurses or special students in some of the services.

A number of the departments are carrying on a definite educational program, such as the Anesthesia Department, with fourteen students and two full-time supervisors; the Clinical Laboratory, with one doctor and three full-time technicians and ten students; the X-Ray Department, with a medical doctor, a graduate supervisor, and eight students; and the Pharmacy, with a

registered pharmacist and two assistants. The Sanitarium Food and Diet Service requires the service of five dietitians, twenty-seven full-time workers, and twenty-five students. The Medical Record Office employs nine persons, two of whom are students. The Credit Office and the Cashier's Office employ eight persons. The Housekeeping Department employs fourteen persons. Two men are employed constantly in the Maintenance Department. Insurance and accounting call for five others.

On the active staff of physicians serving the institution we have thirty-four medical doctors listed. Of these, six, with Dr. Gant serving as medical director, give all or a major portion, of their time to the medical or professional needs of the patients of the institution.

During 1953 there were 6,660 patients admitted, with 60,816 hospital days, an average of 174 patients per day. There were 669 children born in the institution. There was a total of 2,696 surgical operations performed, of which 742 were major surgery. The Clinical Laboratory conducted 50,713 tests. The X-Ray Department reports a total of 7,192 patients. The Physiotherapy and Hydrotherapy Departments gave a total of 28,000 treatments. There were 3,131 anesthetics given.

The growing population in surrounding communities has greatly increased the number of people who depend on the hospital for care during sickness and other emergencies. The demands made on any hospital today require more and better equipment, better trained personnel, and altogether present an unending problem in meeting the needs.

Speech of the Southern Mountains

I LOVE the picturesque speech of the Southern mountains. I remember the morning in a little railway station in East Tennessee where the train had left me. I waited for someone to come and get me. Finally I decided that I must settle down for the day or walk. "How

far is it?" I asked some of the station loafers. One "lowed as ter how" it was about four miles. Another suggested six. "I don't know how fur hit is, Miss," said one meditatively, "but hits a right smart fur little piece." I thought so too before I reached my destination. I de-

veloped great appreciation for that "right smart." It is convenient; it gives latitude; it is so non-committal; it is picturesque; and it belongs to the Southern mountains.

In my schoolhouse on the Ridge, I learned a great deal from my children. "I wouldn't be so ugly," I said to a naughty little boy one day. "Oh, Miss Margaret," hastily interposed a little girl recently from Canada, "he'll think you mean he is homely." I stood corrected. The mountain child understood the word aright. In a very hospitable community, there were many invitations to go home with the children and "take the night." Sometimes they would add, "Mom's a-fixin' fer you." There would quite certainly be hot biscuits on which we poured "these molasses," nice fresh "sorghums," on those nights when Mom was "a-fixin'."

I found Shakespearean English in the mountains of Tennessee and North Carolina and even some expressions that went back to Chaucer. The famous pilgrims who went to Canterbury, "the holy blissful martyr for to seke that hem hath holpen when that they were seke," left the imprint of the early Anglo-Saxon upon mountain speech, although "holpen" has now been reduced to "holp."

The mountaineer's use of double words goes back to the years following the Norman Conquest. The mountain woman goes out to milk the "cow critter." She will make us "biscuit bread" for supper. The "tooth dentist" is a double word frequently used.

I said to a little boy, "If you have ten apples and you give six to Con and four to Joe how many would you have left?" Gravely he contemplated, his eyes on his ten fingers, and triumphantly announced "airy any."

The word "several" gave me trouble. To me it meant five, six, or thereabouts. When I was told that there were "several strawberries" this year, I thought the crop must be meager. And when I heard that there were "several out to preachin'," I was sorry for the young preacher. He probably had a congregation of a hundred or thereabouts in the "church house" that day. There were no doubt some "fiesty" little boys present. If they wriggled around and tried

to attract attention, it was just to let the folks know they were there.

One morning I was told that Jim had "carried" Sallie to church last night. That seemed to me to be going too far, but after all he had only escorted her.

When I was told that Dan was "ill" this morning, I asked if they had sent for the doctor. No, Dan had only been cross, ill-natured—he had "gone off mad." But when the boys said the rattlesnake was "ill," that was new usage. The glint in its evil eyes, the venomous tongue sticking out indicated that the rattlesnake was indeed "ill."

One day something happened in the community. We knew something had happened because the children saw "the law" go by. That is fine metonymy. "The law" in any mountain community is the sheriff, deputy, or other law-enforcing officer.

When the little girl told me she wanted "a poke," I was at a loss. How could I know that a poke was just a bag—paper or cloth? But Chaucer's pilgrims knew, and our mountain people know.

The dearest word in mountain family life is applied to the baby, who is called "the least un." I like that one the best. The "least un" is quite sure to be tenderly loved and cared for in the home. I had better take it some little "play purty" when I go to visit.

"Howdy" is the usual form of salutation, and we "howdy" everybody we meet—man, woman, or child, friend or stranger. The mountain man will not fail to lift his cap, even though it may be shabby.

The voices of mountain people are low and pleasant. Quaint and archaic though it may be, their speech is not coarse or rude. Slang is seldom used, and profanity in most parts of the Carolina mountains is practically unknown. It just "ain't fittin'."

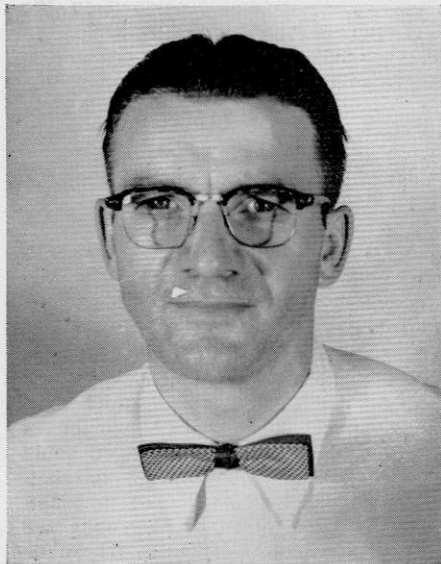
MARGUERITE M. JASPSON.

ARE YOU CHANGING YOUR ADDRESS?

When a SURVEY reader moves from one address to another and does not immediately notify us of the change in address, the post office is required to notify us, and each notice costs us three cents. Please save the SURVEY this expense by dropping us a card a short time before you move, giving both your old and new address.

The Grosbolls Join Our Staff

WE are happy to announce that J. N. Grosboll has accepted the position of credit manager of Madison Sanitarium and Hospital. Mr. and Mrs. Grosboll and their three children come to us from Toppenish, Washington. Mr. Grosboll attended Madison College in 1934-35. He was graduated from Emmanuel Missionary College in 1939, with a major in business administration. Mrs. Grosboll is a graduate of Hinsdale Sanitarium and Hospital School of Nursing.



—Rural Press Photo.

Mr. J. N. Grosboll

The Grosbolls operated a small private sanitarium in Toppenish for a number of years. He spent two and a half years in army service. Following his discharge from the army in 1946, he was called to the mission field in the Southern Asia Division. Ill health forced the Grosbolls to return to the States in 1950, and since 1951 Mr. Grosboll has served as assistant manager of Central Memorial Hospital, Toppenish, Washington.

We Need New Disciplines

A NEW system of disciplines is needed in the world today. The recent explosion of the hydrogen bomb revealed

destructive power so vast and terrifying that we must establish a new form of human relations among the peoples of the world, or the consequences will be appalling. But we can not help to bring good will among men until we understand and respect the cultures and creeds of those who are different from us.

A new system of discipline is needed in the allied nursing profession as well. Radical changes in our practices and plans have fastened upon us with fearful swiftness. Some of our old disciplines are obsolete. Our relationships with each other and with our allies have changed. These changes demand of the nurse not only wider knowledge and skills, but a greater sense of responsibility. She must be adult in all areas, not just in the sick room.

. . . Discipline is essential to every phase and form of life. An undisciplined garden soon runs to weeds. An undisciplined animal is a pest or a menace.

. . . Self-control and adherence to recognized standards, which are the essence of discipline, are utterly essential to good patient care. They are character builders for good professional and family life. They mark the professional persons. Almost anyone can be taught to count the pulse, for example, but it takes disciplines of long observation and endless repetition to learn how to feel a pulse. And the ability to feel a pulse has not gone out of style, despite all our magical instruments.

. . . Self-control means much more than keeping our heads in emergencies. It means that we never forget that the patient comes first, no matter what are the circumstances of our work. It means that we must police our own standards. . . . But this self-control goes beyond the patient to our teammates and associates. I believe this is one of the most difficult disciplines for us to achieve. We have to learn to respect the personalities, motives, and viewpoints of fellow workers in every rank. Regardless of how loudly we applaud lectures on democracy, we have been, and still are, a class-conscious group. We have our elite whose pronouncements on "the future of nursing" carry great weight among the professions. We have our reformer who can see the moles in other eyes better than the beams in his own. We have our

indifferent nurses—the hardest to reach. We have our self-pitying ones who always are waiting for others to remove the obstacles. But nurses in general are a great lot. My faith in the single-hearted purpose of the majority to provide good patient care and to help each other is, and always has been, deep and strong.

The quality of our disciplines is set by the quality of our motivations. Is the fervor of our caring keen enough to help us rise above the frustrations of radical changes? Have we the patience, the persistence, and vision to

help beat down those frustrations? Is nursing just a job to us, or is it a vocation that supplies a job? Can we examine and correct our own sins before we point out those of others? Can we be trusted to police our own actions?

There is an ancient yardstick that still serves well when we measure the quality of our motivations: "Therefore all things whatsoever ye would that men should do unto you, do ye even so to them."

Excerpt from an editorial, reprinted from *R.N. Magazine*, appearing in the June issue of *Southern Hospitals*, by George Cothren, M.C. Class of '39.

Irrigation on the College Farm



—Rural Press Photo.

Watering Strawberries

DURING recent summer seasons a number of the Southern States have experienced severe drouth conditions over periods of thirty to ninety days. While early crops, such as small grains and hay, had sufficient moisture to mature good crops, late summer pastures and truck gardens suffered severely. The soil of the Madison College farm

is fertile, and with proper cultivation and care it produces excellent crops; but it is imperative to keep a continuous crop program in effect in order to supply the needs of the institution. Without the assurance of a constant supply of moisture, quite severe losses can be expected at times.

Madison College is fortunate to have

the Cumberland River form the boundary line of its property for a distance of nearly a mile on its east side. This makes available a plentiful supply of water for irrigation. It is also fortunate that most of our crop farming is adjacent to this source. A few years ago a beginning was made in developing an irrigation system. A gasoline-driven pump and a supply of portable aluminum pipe was purchased. However, with the large area to be irrigated, it was soon discovered that the equipment was inadequate to furnish a sufficient supply of water at all times. After careful study, it was decided we should purchase a larger pumping unit and considerable additional aluminum pipe to meet the needs. By installing a pumping unit that uses Diesel fuel, it is possible to more than double the amount of water at half the operating cost. It is anticipated that the cost of the additional equipment will be met in two years of increased crop production.

Dr. Cyrus E. Kendall, chairman of our Agricultural Committee, gives us the following information in regard to the new equipment that has been installed:

AN 80-horsepower Diesel motor with direct connections to a centrifugal pump capable of pumping 600 gallons of water per minute is the heart of the new water system. This amount of water provides more than one inch of water per acre per hour while running at full capacity. We now have 1600 feet of 6-inch portable aluminum pipe for mains, and an additional 1500 feet of 4-inch portable pipe for laterals. An even distribution of water is provided by 46 Rainbird sprinklers attached to pipe extensions for spraying the orchards, corn, and other tall crops.

THE pumping plant will supply enough water for irrigating eight to ten acres in a ten-hour working day, or from sixty to eighty acres during dry weather, depending on whether irrigation is done at seven- or ten-day intervals. With the plant operating through a ten-hour day, the capacity of the irrigation plant could be doubled by continuous operation. This would mean that portable pipes would be changed to make the water available over the areas served.

It is planned to provide irrigation for

our truck gardens, orchards, and farm crops, as well as for the pastures. It is hoped that the new irrigating equipment will make possible the production of sufficient vegetables from the garden, and a generous supply of such small fruits as strawberries, and fruit from the orchards, as well as provide sufficient green pastures for the dairy at all seasons of the year.

Madison College is more convinced than ever of the importance of demonstrating a strong agricultural program in keeping with the principles on which the institution was founded. In another issue we hope to be able to furnish you with some comparative results from the use of the irrigating system.

Campus News

● Hiroshi Imura, Secretary-Treasurer of the North Japan Union Mission, Tokyo, Japan, was a visitor to our campus the past week. He brought greetings to the many friends of Dr. and Mrs. Perry A. Webber and showed pictures of the project in Japan, sponsored by the Webbers. Other "Madisonites" in Japan Union Mission to whom we return greetings are Shiro Kunihiro, Mr. and Mrs. Yoshio Seino, Ichiro Tabuchi, Mr. and Mrs. Kenneth Tilgham, Dr. Alfred Webber, Samuel Yoshimura, and Mr. and Mrs. O. L. Aaby.

● The eleven o'clock hour, Sabbath, July 10, consisted of a series of reports by delegates from the College who attended the General Conference session in San Francisco. The speakers were Dr. W. C. Sandborn, Dr. J. C. Gant, Elder J. N. Clapp, Elder R. L. Kimble, President A. A. Jaspersen, and Professor Felix A. Lorenz. These verbal reports in addition to the excellent reports that appeared in the daily bulletins, gave the Madison College church an interesting and comprehensive view of the proceedings of the great world conference.

● Another interesting speaker at the College church services was Neal C. Wilson, President of the Nile Union Mission, Heliopolis, Egypt. A number on the campus remember when Neal and his sister, Clarice, were numbered among Madison's very popular kindergarten group. His father, N. C. Wilson,

was our Bible teacher in the late '20's and more recently served as chairman of the institution's Board of Trustees. He was the guest of his uncles, Ray Wilson and W. S. Wilson while in our section.

● For the Summer Quarter over 200 students have registered, representing 14 foreign countries and 38 states. Coming the longest distance is Hayri Berberoglu, whose home is in Istanbul, Turkey. Mr. Berberoglu says he was influenced to come to Madison largely by reading a chapter on Madison College in a book printed by the Department of Education in Turkey. Applications coming in for the Fall Quarter forecast a large fall enrollment.

● It was a pleasure to entertain E. R. Warland, Secretary of the Home Missionary and Sabbath School Department of the British Union Conference. He brought news from Mr. and Mrs. Howard Nix, '47 and '45 respectively, who have charge of the Irish Good Health Association, Dublin, Ireland, and from the G. E. Norris family, formerly of Madison. Mr. Norris is manager and secretary of Granose Foods, Stanborough Park, England.

● Stopping to visit the Madison institution were W. J. Gilson, Educational Secretary, Trans-Commonwealth Union Conference, Victoria, Australia; W. J. Streithorst, President of the Central Amazon Mission, Amazonas, Brazil; and Dr. E. M. Cadwallader of the Educational and Psychology Department of Union College. Dr. Cadwallader is making a study of denominational education, and the special object of his visit was to interview Dr. E. A. Sutherland, pioneer in denominational education, in regard to this subject, especially as it pertains to the founding and development of the self-supporting phase of the work in the South.

● The Gary Schueler family greeted friends on the campus, en route from their home in Keene, Texas, to Michigan, where they will spend their vacation. Both Mr. and Mrs. Schueler are former Madison students. Gary has charge of the college press at Southwestern Junior College. Bernice is editor of the Southwestern Union Record, which work, with their four children, keeps her busy.

● Among those recently stopping to

greet friends on the campus were Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Putnam and their daughter, Lucille Putnam Mathiesen, of Pittsboro, North Carolina. They were en route to the West Coast to join Lucille's husband, Dr. K. M. Mathiesen, and their children, who had preceded them by plane. The Putnams spent many years at Madison College. The Mathiesens operate a clinic in Pittsboro.

● Madison was favored with a visit from Elder A. M. Akbar of the West Pakistan Union Mission. He spoke at the Sabbath service, giving an interesting account of the work in Pakistan. He was the guest of Pastor and Mrs. R. L. Kimble, who spent thirty years in the Northwestern India Union Mission. We were happy to have direct news from former Madison College students in that field, H. C. Alexander, '48, and his wife. Mr. Alexander is principal of West Pakistan Union High School and Mrs. Alexander serves as preceptress, in addition to caring for their four children.

The Anniversary Book

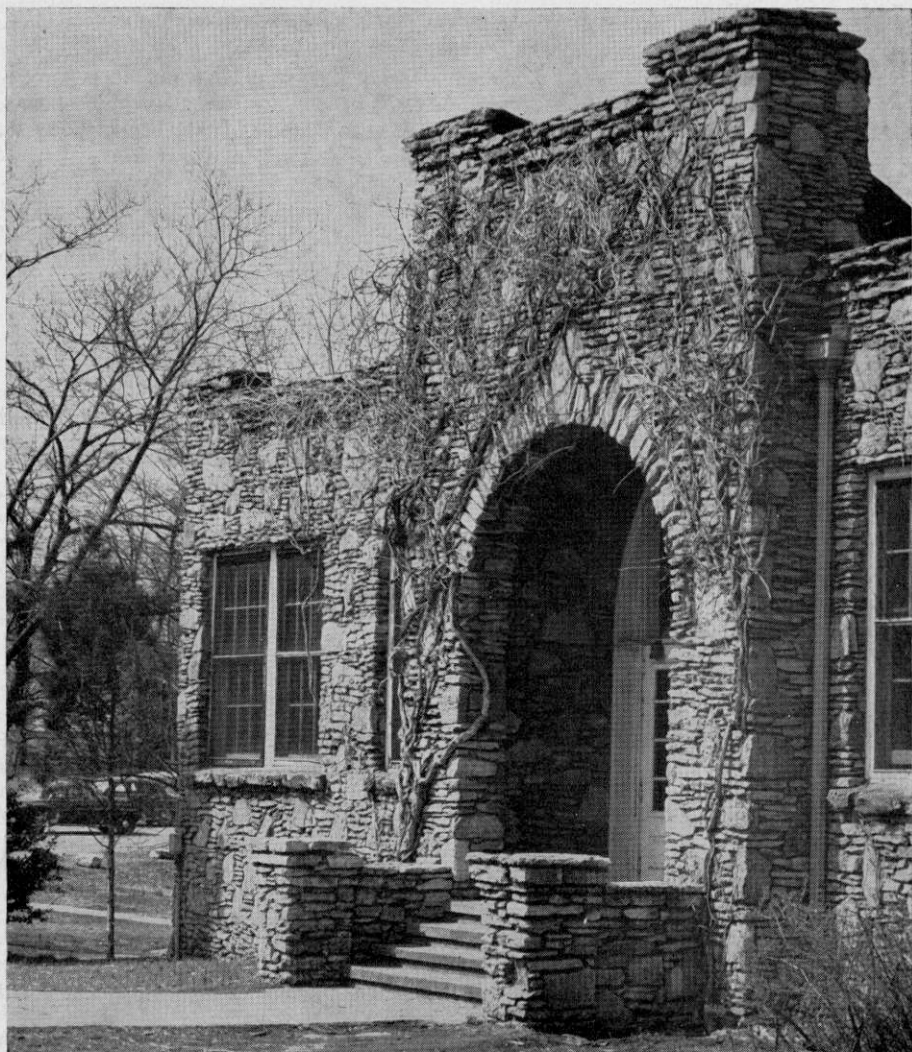
Glancing through today's mail, we note the following letters from Madison alumni, containing, along with greetings, dues (\$1.00), money for the Anniversary Book (\$6.00), family photographs, and addresses for "lost" members, all of which we sincerely appreciate: Dr. and Mrs. C. E. Randolph, Manila, P.I.; Mr. and Mrs. Marvin Faudi, Waco, Texas; Drs. Hans and Beverly Gregorius, Burbank, California; Mr. and Mrs. Tairo Shinohara, Los Angeles, California; Mrs. Goldie Durichek, Chicago; Lenore Hoyle Lubowsky, Fort Lyon, Colorado; Elizabeth Steen, Birmingham, Alabama; Mr. and Mrs. Floyd Herrick, Eldridge, California; Dr. and Mrs. E. C. Frank, Baghdad, Iraq; Dorothy Fox, Memphis, Tennessee. Herbert C. White is assisting with the photographic work, and it is planned that the book will be completed and ready for delivery at the time of the Fiftieth Anniversary celebration in October. Correspondence for Madison College Alumni Association should be addressed to Mrs. Gilbert Johnson, Chairman, Madison College, Tennessee.

The Madison Survey

VOL. XXXV

MADISON COLLEGE, TENNESSEE, SEPTEMBER, 1954

No. 8



Druillard Library

Why Madison College Was Founded on a Farm

“AND the Lord God planted a garden eastward in Eden; and there He put the man whom He had formed.” Gen. 2:8.

God's original plan was for man to live on the land. Eden was the first school, a school upon the land, a school to be a model for all schools to follow. The garden of Eden was the classroom; nature was the lesson book; and God, the Creator, was the Master Teacher.

The founders of Madison desired to pattern their school after the Eden school; thus it was located upon a large tract of land. The name, Nashville Agricultural and Normal Institute, indicates the objectives the founders had in mind when the institution was founded, in what was then a very rural section of Davidson County. Keeping an agricultural and rural atmosphere has been one of the goals of the institution through the years since its

founding, and it was the hope that the agricultural activities of the institution would be a very attractive feature so that many students would be instructed in the science of agriculture and acquire a love for country living.

Truly nature was to be the lesson book. Where else could one observe and study nature except in the country on a farm? One certainly could not find such a laboratory in the cities. “And the Lord God took the man, and put him into the garden of Eden to dress it and to keep it.” Gen. 2:15.

God did not place man in a large city. In fact, God did not build a city for man to occupy. Instead, He planted a beautiful garden right out in the midst of the wide, open spaces. God never gave man the permission, or the authority to change his place of living or his type of occupation.

The Founding of the Avondale School in Australia

IN the early nineties there was founded near Avondale in Australia a unique institution in that it was established specifically to demonstrate that right principles of agriculture could be carried on under unfavorable circumstances. The land selected for this institution had been judged unsuitable for the development of an agricultural enterprise. But when proper agricultural practices were carried out, a wonderful demonstration was made of what can be accomplished. Through the years, Avondale has stood as an object lesson to educators in all lands.

Professor C. B. Hughes was called from the United States to lead out in the establishment of this institution. Under his leadership and because of his willingness to follow the instructions given him, this institution was established as a pattern school. The story of what has been accomplished through the years is one of the most fascinating and inspiring accounts one could read.

As an example of the type of instruction given to the managers of the Avondale school, which was accepted as one of the operating policies, we quote the following:

“The school farm is to be regarded as a lesson book in nature from which the teachers may draw their object lessons. Our students are to be taught that Christ, who created the world and all things that are therein, is the life and light of every living thing.”

“There is an unseen power constantly at work in man's behalf to feed and to clothe him. The parable of the seed, as studied in the daily experience of teachers and students, is to reveal that God is at work in nature and is to make plain the things of the kingdom of heaven. Next to the Bible, nature is to be our great lesson book. But there is no virtue in deifying nature, for this is exalting the thing made above the great Master Builder. Every branch of the work is to be conducted in the most thorough and systematic way that long experience and wisdom can enable

Short Courses in Agriculture

PRACTICAL short courses in agriculture are offered for those who desire special training in certain fields. Some of these short courses are held annually and others are offered to meet immediate needs for special instruction during the year. Between the Spring and Summer Quarters special provisions have been made for this type of work. The work outlined under the heading, "Living on the Land," will be offered then as well as during the regular school year.

Living on the Land—A Practical Training for Students in All Curriculums

IN THE last ten years there has been in this country a trend away from the large centers of population. In the last census a new classification was set up to care for these people who no longer could be classified either as city dwellers or farmers. Over two million family groups are now listed under the category of "home acres."

For more than a half century we have been urged to leave the large centers of population and find homes on the land. Madison College is dedicated, along with other purposes, to the training of men and women who will produce, as far as possible, their living on the land. This course, which will run throughout the four quarters of the school year, is for the purpose of preparing students to live on a little piece of land. The basic principles will be offered each quarter. The various divisions, such as vegetable gardening, home orchards, and back-yard poultry, will be offered in different quarters throughout the year. Students are urged to enroll for at least the basic

us to execute. Let the teachers wake up to the importance of this subject and teach agriculture and other industries that it is essential for the students to understand. Seek in every department of labor to reach the very best results."

courses in "Living on the Land" and "The Living Soil," and to choose one of the divisions offered during the year. The outline follows:

*Lec- Lab. Hrs. Quarters
tures Hrs. Cr. ters*

1. LIVING ON THE LAND: The reasons why families should make their home on the land. Statements from the Spirit of Prophecy and leading writers on this topic will be studied.	10	1	Any
2. THE LIVING SOIL: In this course we will study the relation of soil to health. Ways and means of rebuilding and maintaining the soil to its maximum potential.	8	5	1 Any
3. THE HOME VEGETABLE GARDEN.	10	30	2 Sp
4. THE HOME ORCHARD, INCLUDING THE RAISING OF SMALL AND TREE FRUITS:	5	15	½ Sp
5. BACKYARD POULTRY:	5	15	½ W
6. BEAUTIFYING THE HOME GROUNDS:	5	15	½ F
7. PROVIDING AND MAINTAINING BUILDINGS AND EQUIPMENT:	5	15	½ W
8. KEEPING AND USING RECORDS FOR THE HOME ACRES:	2	6	¼ W
9. PRODUCING MILK FOR THE FAMILY:	5	15	½ W
10. BEES AND BEE-KEEPING:	2	6	¼ Sp
11. PROCESSING AND STORING FOOD PRODUCTS:	5	15	1 Su
12. PREPARING, COOKING, AND USING HOME PRODUCTS:	10	30	2 F

Four-Year Curriculum in Agriculture

(Leading to Majors in Agronomy, Animal Husbandry or Agricultural Education)
Basic Freshman and Sophomore Years

	<i>First Year</i>	<i>Quarters</i>			
		F	W	Sp	Su
150ABC Fresh. Comp.		3	3	3	
100 abc Bible Survey		2	2	2	
148AB Orientation		2			
125ABC General Chemistry		4	4	4	

		F	W	Sp	Su
181	Health Prin.				3
183	Hydrotherapy				3
140	Principles of Ed.				3
110	Livestock Prob.	3			
111	Dairy Husbandry		3		
112	Poultry Husbandry			3	
213	Field Crops				3
	Total	14	12	12	12

Second Year

		Quarters			
		F	W	Sp	Su
200abc	Bible Doctrines	2	2	2	
120AB	Gen. Zoology	4	4		
121	Gen. Botany			4	
221	Bacteriology				4
209	Youth and Marriage		3		
207	Rural Sociology				3
	Psychology				3
210	Landscape Art	3			
211	Farm Mechanics	3			
212	Gen. Horticulture		3		
214	Vegetable Garden			3	
271A	Rough Carpentry			3	
215	Soils				3
	Total	12	12	12	13

Curriculum in Plant Life

(Major in Agronomy)

Third Year

		Quarters			
		F	W	Sp	Su
202ABC	U. S. History	3	3	3	
253ABC	Fund. of Speech	2	2	2	
324	Org. Chemistry AB	4	4		
317	Forage Crops and Pasture	3			
316	Farm Machinery		3		
320	Entomology				4
315	Farm Survey and Erosion Control			3	
308	Agri. Economics			3	
222	Nature Study				4
344	Education	3			
	Electives			1	4
	Total	15	12	12	12

Fourth Year

		Quarters			
		F	W	Sp	Su
417	Bible	3	3	3	
405	Prob. in Agri.				
	Conserv. of Nat. Resources			3	
202	Evangelism			3	
	Plant Propagation and Breeding			3	
416	Farm Management	3			
	Genetics	3			
	Education		3		
	Electives	3	6		11
	Total	12	12	12	11

Curriculum in Animal Life

(Major in Animal Husbandry)

Third Year

		Quarters			
		F	W	Sp	Su
202ABC	U. S. History	3	3	3	
253ABC	Fund. of Speech	2	2	2	
324AB	Organic Chemistry	4	4		
344	Education	3			
	Psychology				3
	Nature Study				4
308	Agri. Economics			3	
311	Animal Nutrition				3
315	Farm Survey and Erosion Control				3
316	Farm Machinery		3		
317	Forage Crops and Pasture		3		
	Electives				
	Total	15	12	13	12

Fourth Year

		Quarters			
		F	W	Sp	Su
	Bible	3	3	3	
	Evangelism				3
	Genetics	3			
	Education			3	
405	Conserv. of Nat. Resources				3
414	Animal Breeding		3		
416	Farm Management	3			
417	Prob. in Agri.				
	Electives	3	3	3	11
	Total	12	12	12	11

Curriculum in Agricultural Education

(Minor in Education)

Third Year

		Quarters			
		F	W	Sp	Su
202ABC	U. S. History	3	3	3	
253ABC	Fund. of Speech	2	2	2	
344	Hist. and Philosophy of Education	4			
340	Prin. of Sec. Ed.		3		
341	Gen. Sec. Methods				3
272	Nature Study				4
315	Farm Survey and Erosion Control				3
316	Farm Machinery		3		
	Electives	3	1	2	8
	Total	12	12	13	12

Fourth Year

		Quarters			
		F	W	Sp	Su
	Bible	3	3	3	
	Evangelism				3
202	Special Methods in Agriculture	3			
447	Observation and Directed Teaching		3		
405	Conservation of Nat. Resources				3

	F	W	Sp	Su
416 Farm Management	3			
Electives	3	6	3	11
Total	12	12	12	11

Two-Year Curriculum in Agriculture

	Quarters			
	F	W	Sp	Su
150ABC Fresh Comp.	3	3	3	
100abc Bible Survey	2	2	2	
148AB Orientation	2	1		
128 Basic Math	3			
110 Livestock Prob.	3			
111 Dairy Husbandry		3		
112 Poultry Husb.			3	
271A Rough Carpentry			3	
181 Health Principles				3
183 Hydrotherapy				3
213 Field Crops				3
Electives		3		3
Total	13	12	11	12

	Second Year			
	Quarters			
	F	W	Sp	Su
200abc Bible Doctrines	2	2	2	
133A Elem. Accounting	3			
210 Landscape Art	3			
211 Farm Mechanics	3			
214 Vegetable Garden				3
215 Gen. Horticulture				3
113A Bookkeeping		2		
316 Farm Machinery			3	
202 Evangelism				3
209 Youth and Marriage				3
221 Bacteriology				4
216 Soils				3
416 Farm Management	3			
Electives		2	2	5
Total	14	12	13	12

"Every School on the Land"

OUR Seventh-day Adventist schools have gone through varied experiences of trial and error, partly because we did not always follow the blueprint. At other times, conditions developed that we could hardly foresee and which we could not control. The pattern has been quite consistently the same. A school would be started in a rural area that seemed to be an ideal location for the things we had in mind. Sooner or later, there had built up a town or an Adventist community around about it. My own limited observation has three illustrations. There was Battle Creek College. Its removal to Berrien Springs shook the very foundations of our church; but the new school was established on a beautiful farm, where our schools should be, and it is one of our finest colleges.

There was Bethel Academy in Wisconsin. Given a considerable acreage by a lumber company, the school started out all right. But people moved in and bought land. It was inevitable that frequently the wrong kind came, hoping Christian education would do for their evilly disposed children what home training had not achieved. Finally, the academy was moved to a new location,

where we can hope that history will not be repeated.

Here in the South we had Graysville. When I went there to summer school in the later days of its history, there was a small campus, in a "sorry" little town. It was inevitable that the school must be taken away. Now we have beautiful Southern Missionary College. I love to tell my good friend, President Kenneth A. Wright, that I picked out the school farm. Well, I did.

I was a Madison student with about as much "green paper," quoting my little granddaughter, as Madison students had in those days. Springtime was flooding Dixie. An Adventist preacher gave my Wisconsin schoolmate and me one thousand copies of a special number of the *Signs of the Times*. We sold a few hundred in Nashville, then started southward, selling in the small towns as we went—those little towns, each with a Confederate soldier memorial on the town square. I confess to the naughtiness of my heart. I was historically minded. I yearned to get down where the trumpets had blown and the armies had marched.

Arrived at Chattanooga, we went, as directed at Madison, to Dr. Hayward, who would take care of us while we were in the city. Both of us had received one year of nurses' training at Madison, and Dr. Hayward promptly put us both "on a case." I was sent out to Thatcher near Ooltewah, a few miles north of Chattanooga. I got off the train at "Thatcher"—no station, only a sign—and went up to a yellow house. I was received by Mrs. Thatcher, whose mother I had come to nurse. She promptly told me that I was not old enough to nurse anybody. I did not argue that point but told her that her sister had sent me out. A few days later, when my nineteenth birthday arrived, I was careful not to mention the fact. I was afraid they would ask me how old I was, and I didn't want to tell how young I was. I'm all over that, too.

Mrs. Thatcher called "the boy," who came with a two-wheel cart and calico pony and drove me down the valley road to an unpainted house still standing, where lived Mrs. Wilkinson, sister of Mrs. Thatcher, and where for two weeks I cared for their aged mother in the last stages of consumption.

It was my first Southern springtime.

Vegetables were early; fruit trees, bountiful; flowers were blooming. I was charmed with it. I told the Wilkinsons that I thought it was an ideal place for a school and that I expected to start one. Madison students all planned to start schools in those days, and some of us did. Some years later, Mrs. Wilkinson wrote and asked if I didn't think it was time for the school to start—and the place was for sale!

A number of years later, at Pisgah Institute in North Carolina, we heard that a new school farm had been purchased in the vicinity of Chattanooga; then it was near Ooltewah; and finally the Thatcher place. When I compare that beautiful farm between the hills, green and lovely, plenty of land, with Graysville when I saw it last, I realize that it was another instance of the necessity of moving a school to the land where God intended our schools to be.

I have never started my school. I have always tagged along behind and helped where someone else had begun. It gripes my soul to this day. I am sure I would have made a good selection of place, for I picked out Colledge-dale.

MARGUERITE M. JASPERSON

The ABC of Education

ONE of the very strong features of the Seventh-day Adventist Church is the prominent place that is occupied by its educational system maintained in all parts of the world. Institutions in this world-wide system include mission stations in remote parts of the world, as well as many institutions where instruction is given both on secondary and full college level. A strong curriculum of teaching instruction is offered. Fundamentally, these educational institutions are operated to offer Christian ideals and objectives along with the instruction that would be given in a Christian institution.

In the early history of the establishment of educational institutions in this

church, a strong emphasis was placed on the need of recognizing the value of the teaching of agriculture. "Agriculture should be made the ABC of education." This was one of the positive objectives held before the educational leaders. While in many institutions this was not always too apparent, still the goal was there.

Madison College was purposely established in a rural section so as to be more able to carry out these objectives. Those in charge of establishing this institution were told: "The school at Madison not only educates in a knowledge of the Scriptures, but it gives a practical training that fits the student to go forth as a self-supporting mis-

sionary to the field to which he is called. . . . The students have been taught to raise their own crops, to build their own houses, to care wisely for cattle and poultry. They have been learning to become self-supporting, and training more important than this they could not receive. Thus they have obtained a valuable education for usefulness in missionary fields."

Through the years, Madison College has endeavored to follow as closely as possible the early pattern of its work. The following outline indicates the steps necessary in maintaining the basic agricultural outlook:

1. The school must have the right location.
2. It should provide students and teachers with outdoor work.
3. The farm should provide object

lessons which the teachers may use in all classes.

4. The school should produce its own foods, such as grains, fruits, and vegetables.
5. It should provide scientific agricultural training.
6. Agricultural backgrounds should provide an object lesson for the school family, as well as the community and those who visit the institution.
7. The study of agriculture should be an aid in fitting one for a place on the Lord's farm on the earth made new.

References and published statements outlining this agricultural program may be secured from the office of *The Madison Survey*.

Summer Activities

THE summer of 1954 will be remembered by all who spent the summer on the Madison College campus as a very busy one and a very warm one. While we have had less than the normal amount of rain and have established new records for hot days, in general it has been a better agricultural year than the last one. For one thing, we have been much better prepared to meet drought conditions and we have had some good rains during the summer.

The new irrigation system has been a tremendous help in keeping crops supplied with sufficient moisture. The gardens, small fruits and the peach orchard, the alfalfa fields, pastures and cornfields, have all been well watered by irrigation, and are producing excellent crops.

With a number of the institutional leaders in attendance at General Conference in the early summer, members of the faculty in attendance at work shops in the West, and others taking school work at Peabody College in

Nashville, members of the college staff have been widely scattered during the summer months. Summer brought us our local campmeeting season; and last was our annual college graduation exercises, on which we will report more at a later time.

In July we were favored with visiting board members, who came to attend the summer board meetings in this section, including our own. We were especially honored in having Elder R. R. Figuhr, President of the General Conference, visit our campus and attend the meetings of our board of trustees. His words of encouragement meant a great deal to all of us.

Faced with the prospect of a much larger college attendance, our immediate concern is to provide housing for those applying for admission this fall. Many indications could be cited for believing that the coming year will be one of the most successful in the history of Madison College, as well as for the medical work represented by Madison Sanitarium and Hospital.

Annual A.S.I. Meeting to Be Held at Madison College

October 5-6

WORD has reached us from Elder Wesley Amundsen, Secretary-Treasurer of the Association of Self-Supporting Institutions, that approval has been given to holding the 1954 annual meeting of the Association at Madison College, October 4-6. The first meeting will be held Monday night, October 4. A full program is being planned for the two days, details of which will be sent direct from the A.S.I. office, Washington, D. C.

This is the first time since the organization of the Association that such a meeting has been planned for the Southern States. Other meetings have been held in Washington, D. C., Grand Ledge, Michigan, and San Francisco. It is anticipated that the attendance will be large. An added feature will be the celebration of the Fiftieth Anniversary of the founding of Madison College on Thursday, October 7, the day following the close of the annual meeting of the A.S.I.

Fiftieth Anniversary Celebration

THE Fiftieth Anniversary celebration will be held on the Madison College campus Thursday, October 7. A full day of activities has been planned. Former students and faculty members, members of the board, and friends in general, are invited to be present for this occasion. It is planned to make the program of the day an outstanding one in keeping with the significance of the fiftieth anniversary. Those who desire over-night accommodations and those planning to remain over following the meeting of the Association of Self-Supporting Institutions, should write to Madison College, stating their plans and needs in the way of accommodations.

Last Notice

YOUR annual dues (\$1.00) and remittance for your Golden Anniversary Album (\$6.00) are needed very much at this time when every effort is being put forth here at the college to have the book ready for distribution by the time of the Fiftieth Anniversary cele-

bration, Thursday, October 7. Madison College has an unusually interesting and unique history and we are sure that every member of the Alumni Association and also a large number of former students, faculty and board members, and friends in general, will want a copy of this anniversary book. You will be delighted with the photographic work that has been done by Herbert C. White. Prof. Felix A. Lorenz, who is our chief editor, and his staff of helpers, are making every effort possible to give us a book of which we can all be proud.

The annual business meeting of Madison College Alumni Association (includes junior college graduates before the institution became a senior college and nurses) will be held Tuesday, October 5, at 5:30 P.M., in the College Cafeteria. Members of the faculty and board, and those who have completed any prescribed course at Madison, are invited to meet with the Association and participate in the proceedings of the meeting.

We will be expecting to see you October 5. Please notify us concerning accommodations needed.

MRS. GILBERT JOHNSON,
President

M. C. Alumni Association

C.M.E. Alumni Take Note

The annual meeting of the Mid-South Chapter of the College of Medical Evangelists Alumni Association will be held at Madison College Wednesday, October 6, at 6:00 P.M. Dinner will be served. Those desiring over-night accommodations will please notify me at once.

ROY R. BOWES, M.D., President
Mid-South Chapter

Are You Changing Your Address?

When a SURVEY reader moves from one address to another and does not immediately notify us of the change in address, the post office is required to notify us, and each notice costs us three cents. Please save the SURVEY this expense by dropping us a card a short time before you move, giving both your old and new address.

The Madison Survey

VOL. XXXV

MADISON COLLEGE, TENNESSEE, OCTOBER, 1954

No. 10

Golden Anniversary Program

2:00 P.M., THURSDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1954

BAND CONCERT	Madison College Band
"Onward Christian Soldiers"	Madison College Choir Harold E. Mitzelfelt, Director
INVOCATION	R. H. Pierson
ADDRESS OF WELCOME	President A. A. Jasperson
INTRODUCTION OF SPEAKERS AND GUESTS OF HONOR	Dean William Sandborn
MESSAGES AND GREETINGS FROM FRIENDS	J. C. Gant
A TRIBUTE TO THE FOUNDERS OF MADISON COLLEGE	Cecil Sims
"Give Thanks and Sing," <i>Harris</i>	Dorothy Evans-Ackerman
PRAYER OF REDEDICATION	V. G. Anderson
"Madison's Educational Contribution"	Chancellor Harvie Branscomb
"Madison's Part in the Health Program of the Community"	Dr. John J. Lentz
"I Will Magnify Thee, Oh God" (TRIO) Edna Thornton, Violin, Harold Mitzelfelt, 'Cello, Sylvia Straw-Mitzelfelt, Piano	J. Mosenthal
ADDRESS: "Pioneers of Great Vision"	H. K. Christman
MADISON AND UNITS ON PARADE	
COLLEGE SONG	
BENEDICTION	

7:30 P.M.

GOLDEN ANNIVERSARY PAGEANT

Faculty and Alumni

Dedication

FLOYD BURTON BRALLIAR MEMORIAL HALL

11:00 A.M., THURSDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1954

"God of Our Fathers" (BRASS ENSEMBLE)

Patricia Silver, Norman Kendall, Robert Kendall, Harold E. Mitzelfelt

"This Occasion"

Dean William Sandborn

"Floyd Bralliar, the Author and Lecturer"

Gordon H. Turner

"Floyd Bralliar as a Co-worker"

Dr. E. A. Sutherland

UNVEILING OF PLAQUE

Dr. John Bralliar

DEDICATORY PRAYER

Pastor R. L. Kimble

Golden Anniversary

FIFTY YEARS! Can it be possible that a half century has passed since the *Morning Star* sailed up the Cumberland with passengers aboard who had come to start a school? Who could have foreseen that there were people aboard who would pioneer a project in education of which the world would hear? Certainly they did not. They had no dreams of grandeur.

There had been pioneers before them, whose names were illustrious in American history. There were James Robertson, founder of the city of Nashville, and John Donelson and his daughter, Rachel, who would become the wife of Andrew Jackson. Amid perils of winter's cold, crude transportation, and hostile Indians, they had come to found new homes on the far-flung outskirts of civilization. Their contribution was great. At peril of their lives, they checked the encroaching power of Spain, fought the Indians, and held the Western lands for the young United States of America.

The little group on the *Morning Star* would make history too. The

foes they met were poverty, ignorance, and misunderstanding; but the school they had come to start would not remain obscure. By no means was it "born to blush unseen." Newspaper syndicates, journals of education, and popular magazines would tell the story around the world and bring it students of many languages.

The pioneers of Madison College could not have envisaged that. They were faced with too many grim realities. The buildings on the place were old. There was the plantation house. In its ante-bellum days it had, no doubt, been a house of distinction; but it seemed that its glory had departed. The pioneers moved in and started fires. Mother D. probably started cooking, and the old house took on new life. When a group of school girls moved in, it must have wondered what had struck it.

When Mrs. Sutherland arrived with young Dr. Joe in her arms, the Plantation House was full. She was domiciled upstairs in what had been the carriage house. Maybe it was

she who first called it "Probation Hall." I am sure she "prettied it up," and laughed while she did it.

Mother D. probably had little to cook, but she knew what to do with what she had, and marvelous was her resourcefulness. Mrs. Lenker proved a great gardener, who soon brought vegetables from the garden.

Dr. Sutherland, always an opportunist, seized upon Dr. Fletcher's doctrine, which bore his name, and made it almost a test of fitness to chew with avidity the corn pone placed before us.

It was the privilege of early students to share intimately the problems of the school and to work closely with our teachers. We "put on the great pot" and seethed potage for the sons of the prophets; and in the plantation dining room, we sat with our teachers and discussed great things. We all planned to start schools, and some of us did. It would be impossible to estimate the good thus accomplished in Southern byways. Public education had lagged in the South. It was not adapted to the plantation system. This lack other denominations had met in part by the establishment of mission schools. This need we now purposed to meet, in part at least, by the establishment of small, rural self-supporting schools.

A tall, lank, dangerous-looking mountaineer over in North Carolina was one day painting a signboard with consummate art and skill. How had he ever acquired such perfection? Then one day we knew.

"Where's Tolman?" he asked abruptly. So that was who had taught him to paint a signboard! And we here in school at Madison had made fun of Brother Tolman, graduate of an Eastern university. Someone had

even started the story that he milked the cows with gloves on. Well, he had taught big Carl to paint a signboard that was the Mountain Sanitarium's pride. "The Advents taught me all I ever knowed," Carl modestly confessed. We were very humble about the matter.

It was not strange that the out-school movement would start early. Humble as these beginnings were, they were in the vanguard of the uplift of the rural schools of the South. Said one mountain man of the school started in his community by the strangers, "They he'p the pore; they he'p our sick; they larn our children, and they hold Sunday-school."

The first schools were started by Charles Alden and Braden Mulford at Goodlettsville and Fountain Head. Close connections were maintained by these workers and Madison, for the ability of its students to go out and start other work would be the real test of the Madison school. Every day in chapel we prayed for the "hill schools."

Madison College has celebrated its golden anniversary. It has swung into the second half century of its life. It may be creaking in the joints somewhat, but it goes bravely on. We close this chapter of a great school's history, mindful that some things "grow lovely growing old."

"Laces and ivory and gold,
And silks need not be new."

Why may not Madison College too
"grow lovely growing old?"

MARGUERITE M. JASPERSON

We shall have nothing to fear for
the future, except as we shall forget
the way the Lord has led us.

—White.

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

A. A. Jasperson Welcomes Guests

TO ALL of you who are gathered here today to help us observe this fiftieth anniversary of the founding of Madison College, we extend greetings and a heartfelt welcome. You are here today because of the regard you have for the founders of this institution and to renew old friendships formed while here either as students or workers. You all share in the high regard, for the spirit of service has been the guiding light through these first fifty years of this institution.

We who are today carrying responsibilities on this campus are only custodians of the institution you helped to establish in the years gone by. As we carry the institutional torch during our period of service, we will appreciate your kindly interest and constructive criticism that the work we do may not mar either the past or the future.

Fifty years of history seems like a long period of time as we try to follow the incidents of the past and the people who have served here. To most of us, fifty years is a good share of the promised three score and ten of the average lifetime. But we should not complain about getting old. Some people and some institutions do not have that privilege. It is proper that as we grow older we should increase in value and importance. Today as we come to observe our golden anniversary, we should pray that it will mark the beginning of a really golden era and that the seed that have been sown, mingled with tears and the prayers of those who have toiled so faithfully, will, in the days that are just before us, bear fruit in the strengthening and expanding of the work of this college and its affiliated departments.

Today, as we eulogize the work and leadership of those who carried the burdens of the past years, we might do well to quote from another

notable occasion. "The world will little note nor long remember what we say here, but it can never forget what they did here." It is for us who have been or are now either students or workers, or perhaps interested friends and neighbors, to be here dedicated to the unfinished task which the founders began. May the spirit of unselfish service to mankind be ever the guiding spirit of our lives.

THE MANY who have passed through the doors of this institution are like the seed of Abraham, who were said to be as the sands of the sea. Today only a small per cent are here of those who came for training or to help with the heavier burdens of administration during the first half century of the history of this institution. You, too, should feel proud that you had a part in making possible what we find here today.

We have taken time to come here for this happy occasion, because we believe that this institution and the principles for which it stands should continue as a tower of strength for those in need, be it healing of body or the training of faculties for service. It should always be a privilege to be a student or a worker here in this institution. Madison will continue to be not only a fortress but a refuge for those in need. With our prayers and with our interest, let us all help to make Madison what in the providence of God it should be.

We are indeed glad that so many of you came to help us properly observe this golden anniversary. We are especially happy that so many of the original founders and early workers can be present here in person. This gives us opportunity to express to them our appreciation and good wishes. May these dear souls continue long with us, to help guide us, and to cheer us on the way.

Judge Cecil Sims Pays Tribute to the Founders

IT WAS fortunate that the *Morning Star* got hung in the river just opposite this beautiful piece of land. I suppose that you might define my connection with Madison as that of the legal repair man who is called whenever the boat springs a leak.

To me, Madison has always been living truth of the fact that civilization perhaps owes its greatest obligations to those who were non-conformists when they were at the same time pioneers. In going through some of the old legal files of Madison College, I recently ran across a statement contained in an annual report made by Dr. Sutherland, from which I quote just one sentence: "Madison had its course definitely charted when, as a frail barge, it was launched on the waves of the educational ocean, destined to sail over a little-traveled sea lane." The founders of this institution were indeed pioneers in the field of education in the real sense of the word, just as much as those who traveled westward looking for new lands in the field of agriculture and economy. Those people who got off the boat at Madison set a new pattern in the educational ocean, and surely they have sailed over a "little-traveled sea lane."

When I first became connected with this institution about thirty-five years ago, many of the founders were gone; but their names were still here. The names of White, Haskell, Butler, Hansen, Hurlbutt, were names to conjure with even in those days. But some of the founders were still here; and without undertaking to call the roll, you will recognize the names of Sutherland, Druillard, provincially known as "Mother D.," Rocke, Gotzian, the Dittes sisters, DeGraw, and Bralliar.

As long as Mother D. presided over the destinies of this institution, my job as attorney for the institu-

tion was quite simple. All I had to do was to try to guess what she had in mind as to what the law ought to be, and as long as I could guess it right, she thought I was a great lawyer; and whenever I guessed wrong, I will let you guess what course was pursued by the institution.

Later on, and almost as one of the founders, I would add the name of Lida F. Scott. I never shall forget what she said to me on one occasion when I said, "Mrs. Scott, you came to Madison because you were ill, and I suppose you remained because they saved your life." She said, "No, that is not the reason I remained. I remained because they showed me that my life was worth living."

I AM glad to see on my right that some of those founders are still here on this golden anniversary. Fifty years is a short time in the life of an institution, but it is a long time in the life of an individual when that life has been a struggle for an ideal. Whenever I think of Madison, there are two mythological characters that come to my mind. One of them was Sisyphus, who was condemned to the underworld and assigned the task of rolling an enormous rock up a hill. Just as he neared the top of the hill, the rock always would slip from his grasp and fall down the hill. That has been, in some of the days of those fifty years, the problem at Madison. But there is another character in Greek mythology, whose name was Antaeus. Antaeus was a wrestler, and the secret of his success was that whenever his shoulders touched the ground, his strength became doubled. Madison to me has been a combination, a very happy combination, of Sisyphus and Antaeus. The rock has almost slipped from our grasp several times; but when

our shoulders were put to the ground, our strength has doubled.

Man does not plant a tree for his own enjoyment but for posterity; and a nation that forgets to honor its founders is a nation that has lost the ability to produce leadership for the future. And, like a nation, an institution that fails to respect

and honor its illustrious founders will no longer be capable of creating a climate for the production of competent leadership for the future. In this happy occasion today you are creating the climate and planting the seed of leadership for the future that will follow in the footsteps of these illustrious founders.

Chancellor Harvie Branscomb Speaks

IT is a very great pleasure for me to bring, on this happy occasion, the greetings of a sister educational institution. Vanderbilt University is a little older, not much. We celebrated our seventy-fifth anniversary about two or three years ago, and now today you are celebrating your fiftieth. We are a little bigger, but you never can tell by size about anything. We keep our students a little bit longer than you do yours, I think; or rather we carry them a little farther academically, and we give them the Ph.D. degree, which does not always do them any good, but I think you start yours a little sooner. You begin, I believe, with the cradle roll and then the grammar school, and certainly every modern book on education will tell you that the first few years are much more important than the years after one reaches the Ph.D. stage. So, I believe you have outrated us on that point.

Now, while there are a few differences, we have very much in common. For one thing, I am sure that both of our institutions have had the strange experience that while we establish our work and our courses to educate young people, we then find them doing everything they can to avoid all the education they can. They pay their tuition, and then do anything to get holidays and vacations and escape from that which they are supposed to be there to get.

I think we are also alike in something else, and I want to say this

with a good deal of warmth, and that is that I think every educational institution, or practically every one, owes its greatest debt to the band or the group of teachers that it has had over the years. The teachers of this institution, and of every other educational institution that is worth its salt, represent a band of men and women who served their day and generation and the next generation on a level of compensation which is away below what they could win elsewhere. And with all that we say about benefactors, I want to say that on this day I should like to remind you that among your great benefactors must be included the men and women who have taught upon your faculties.

Then, of course, we are alike in one other respect—that we exist and continue to do our work through the support, interest, and understanding of perhaps no doubt a minority of our society, but that minority which is willing to give of itself and give sometimes of its means, and give of its time and its attention and support to institutions like this. We all owe a debt which we shall never pay, but by which we have our very existence, to those men and women in our communities, wherever they may be, who stand by us, who work for us, and who believe in us.

IT has been said that the first fifty years are the hardest. We are just a little ahead of you; and with that perspective, I will say that I am sure

this is the case. With the foundations which you have laid, I can well believe that the second fifty years will be even finer. . . .

Most of all, I want to congratulate you upon your educational philosophy. It seems to me there are two or three features of it which stand out and which have attracted attention to this institution, as you know better than I, all over the United States. First, your interest is upon the simple fundamental fact that there is no good education that can not be translated into some form of useful work. Now, there again I think you are in line with the best research and the best thinking of the psychologists and philosophers of the last hundred years. They all say that unless in some way the individual can apply what he has learned, can put it into concrete activity, he has not really learned it fully. I suspect that your philosophy of study and work means that you get more out of your study than institutions do which do not combine those two qualities.

Then I think that your principle of educating the whole man, not only his mind, not only his hands, but also his character and his soul, is wonderfully sound and fundamental to any full view of life. After all, success, as those of us who have watched other people for a good long while know, does not depend solely, and never will depend solely, upon

how bright a boy's or a girl's mind may be, or even how well educated mentally they may be. Life is something which has many different aspects. And unless we can give to young people a sense of the wholeness of life, the unity of living, and the importance of mind and hand and character and soul all together, we can not do for them the best that is possible. You have set that goal as yours and have been content with endeavoring to accomplish nothing less than that.

Finally, I would like to congratulate you upon one other principle in the life of this institution, which has deeply impressed, I think, the whole community, and that is your conviction of the unseen possibilities in even the most unpromising youngsters. We can never know where talent, ability, and future promise lie. We certainly can't tell by looking at them. You can't tell by how big they are. You can't tell by whether or not they have pimples on their face, or whether they are underweight, or any of those other characteristics that are so ugly. All we can do in this world is to do the best we can for every young person to enable him to develop to the fullest his potentialities. You have believed that; you have demonstrated that; and your work testifies to the greatness of your conception and the fineness of your dedication.

Dr. John J. Lentz Speaks on the Medical Phase

ANYBODY who knows me also knows that I never miss an opportunity to talk about public health. It is a work I have lived with, fought for, promoted, talked about, for more years than I like to admit. With that background statement in mind, you can understand why I consider it a double privilege and pleasure to come before you on the occasion of

the fiftieth anniversary of this great institution, an institution that has meant much to this community in many ways. In the first place, I have been given an opportunity to discuss with you for a few minutes the field work closest to my heart. In the second place, I am privileged to tell you something of the great cooperative generous spirit of men

and women, one man in particular, reaching out to aid in a program of making this community a better place to live and grow and raise healthy families.

I can remember the early spring of 1921, when I was considerably less experienced in the work of public health than I am now. It was a time when I needed help, help for children who needed medical attention and correctional measures, children whose parents had little means for paying for such care. These were children of this community and living in the vicinity of this institution. I went to Dr. E. A. Sutherland, who was then the president of Madison College, and told him what I needed. I appealed to him for help from the Madison Hospital. Dr. Sutherland manifested a quick and everlasting interest in our problem. He and the men and women of the institutional staff cooperated with us in the finest way possible. Over the years since then, I have no record of the many people who have been given assistance without any thought of remuneration where there was no ability to pay. I know there have been many children, school children, and many adults, who have been given correctional attention, wise guidance, and helpful counsel through the fine way this institution has cooperated with the County Health Department.

The manifestation and concern for the people of this community and the interest in the problems of community health shown by this institution have been carried on as a tradition. But Madison's part in the health program of this community has been even more far reaching than the effect of its freely-given aid to the underprivileged and the indigent sent to it by the Health Department. I am thinking of hundreds of men and women, doctors and nurses, and workers in many fields, who have gone out to other parts of the world and of our country

after training within these walls. These people have gone out from Madison College well trained in the prescribed courses taken here, and have taken with them also a practical and realistic understanding of the problems of public health and of the meaning of public health services to any community.

To a man who has devoted nearly forty years of his life to the public health program of this community, who has spread the gospel of sanitation and health measures wherever there were ears to listen, this realistic understanding means a great deal. It has meant much to the development of your health department and to the efficiency of health departments in whatever locality these fine graduates have settled. It is more than a contribution to the health program of this community. It is a part, an important part, and a fine contribution to the health programs of many communities.

Let me try to define to you a little more specifically just what I mean when I talk about this phase, "Madison's Part in the Health Program of This Community," you know something about the never-ending task of trying to bring better health and therefore better and longer life to the people of a community. The most serious obstacles confronting the health officers are ignorance, prejudice, lack of understanding, and lethargy of the public most often shrugging its shoulders, with an attitude of What's the use? There is nothing we can do. Madison College and its great institutions have done much in ever increasing their scope in dispelling ignorance, in eliminating prejudice against basic health practices, in improving and understanding the developing program of making people conscious of the fact that a healthy community can not be attained by mere love and affection.

The Madison Survey

VOL. XXXV

MADISON COLLEGE, TENNESSEE, NOVEMBER, 1954

No. 11

Calendar Number

The Madison Survey

Published by
The Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute
Madison, Tennessee

Vol. I

AUGUST 13, 1919

No. 25

The Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute

HISTORY

THE Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute is in the fifteenth year of its history. It was established in the year 1904 near Madison Station, Tennessee, and is located on a four-hundred-acre farm about ten miles from the city of Nashville. The Institute was incorporated in the following year under the General Welfare Act of the State of Tennessee, "for the teaching and training of missionaries, teachers, and farmers, who are willing to devote at least a portion of their lives in unselfish, unremunerative, missionary labor for the glory of God, and the benefit of their fellow men."

A foundation principle of the institution has been self-sacrifice. In the early days buildings and equipment were the donation of liberal-minded friends who wished to place practical education within the reach of students who were desirous of fulfilling the spirit of the charter. The teachers have been men and women willing to spend their lives in the training of such workers. They have received no stipulated salary, but, instead, have donated to the institution what would, at a normal wage, amount to over one hundred thousand dollars.

Christian education is the world's greatest need. Intensive training is the spirit of the times, and to give speedy preparation for a life of usefulness is

Above is a facsimile from the first volume, Calendar Issue, of THE MADISON SURVEY. During the thirty-five years since the first issue, changes have necessarily come to Madison; but the basic principles of Christian education, on which the institution was founded, remain unchanged.

the aim of the Madison School. It is training men and women to conduct industrial schools in rural districts of the South, and medical workers for both rural and city sections. The School is conducted upon democratic principles, and stands for a laymen's movement. It has directed into the Southern States and beyond, about two-hundred-fifty workers, and is the parent of some thirty centers of activity.

In the principles it advocates, and in the methods it pursues, the Institute is identified with advanced methods of education. The farm is one of its laboratories for practical demonstration. Both the men and women have an excellent opportunity to study up-to-date methods of agriculture and related industries. There is shop work, dairying, carpentry, printing, and the manufacture of health foods. Emphasis is laid upon household economics, and practical education is given young women to fit them to meet life's duties and to teach others to do the same.

CHARACTERISTIC FEATURES

SCRIPTURE study is made prominent, for in Christian education the Bible should be the basis of all instruction. Nature study is a practical demonstration of applied science, the results of which are seen in the out-of-the-city movement and the establishment of school and kindred interests in rural districts.

2. Christian democracy is taught through a system of self-government.
3. Student self-support is made possible by the location on a farm and the development of various remunerative industries.
4. Free tuition is granted to all who prove themselves qualified to enjoy the privileges of self-government.
5. A nurses' training is offered for those who desire the skill, not for commercial purposes, but as a preparation for general medical missionary work in the South and other needy fields.
6. Men and women of limited education who possess the spirit of devotion and ambition are afforded an opportunity to train for activities within their capabilities. It is a school for such laymen as farmers, mechanics, and housewives, as well as for teachers, nurses, and others desiring professional training.
7. Intensive training is offered in the short courses, affording definite attainments in a limited period of time.

QUALIFICATIONS FOR ENTRANCE

THE Institute is training teachers, farmers, health-food workers, and medical missionaries for the South. Applicants, therefore, should have a definite object in harmony with the purpose of the School. No definite age limit is specified, *but only mature students are provided for in the course of instruction.* Those desiring only a general education are advised to enter one of our other schools. Formal application should be made to the Faculty upon blanks provided for that purpose. Students are expected to conform to the principles of healthful dress adopted by the Institute, and to be in harmony with the principles of self-support and self-government. Application to enter is considered a guarantee that the applicant is not only in harmony with these principles, but that he desires to assist in promulgating them.

GOVERNMENT AND DISCIPLINE

THE School is a democratic body, all members in good and regular standing having equal right of franchise. Rules and regulations, based upon principles laid down by the Board of Managers, are made by the legislative committee known as the Union Body. Upon entrance, students receive a copy of the general principles and rulings of various departments of the institution, and in the course of four weeks are expected to be ready for acceptance into the Union Body. Acceptance is necessary to continue in the School.

Matters of discipline are very largely in the hands of a committee of students and teachers known as the Co-operative Band. Self-discipline, a basic principle in the development of Christian character, is a problem being worked out here. Violation of the rules may lead to the disfranchisement of a member, and continued inability to conform to the principles of the School naturally severs the student's connection with the institution. A disfranchised member is placed under a guardian, and for such supervision he pays at the rate of \$5.00 per month.

Students are expected to respect the observance of the seventh-day Sabbath.

All religious exercises are educational in nature, and regular attendance is required, the same as in all other school duties and exercises. Worship and Bible study are conducted each morning and evening. All who connect with the Institute are expected to arrange their personal program with this in view.

Fifty Years of Service*

MADISON COLLEGE, which observes its Golden Anniversary today, is the fulfilled dream of two Michigan educators—Dr. E. A. Sutherland, now president emeritus of Madison College, and the late Dr. P. T. Magan—for a school in which young people without money could obtain a college education by working for it.

Fortunately for this community, when the founders and their supporters were searching for a site for the college, their boat in which they were traveling on the Cumberland River broke down at Madison. Dr. Sutherland and Dr. Magan had originally planned to launch the school in the hill country, feeling they could render greater service there. However, some members of the survey group were so impressed with the Madison area that they prevailed upon the entire party to build the

college there.

The founders borrowed \$12,000 to buy 400 acres as a site for the school, and the college opened in 1904 with 11 students. Today that \$12,000 investment has grown into a \$1,750,000 investment, and there are approximately 500 students enrolled in its various branches. There is also operated in connection with the college a 220-bed hospital and sanitarium and a nursing school.

While the institution is connected with the Seventh-day Adventist church, it is self-supporting, and its enrollment is made up of students of many denominations and faiths. In keeping with the purpose of the founders, the college today requires all of its students to work at least 18 hours a week. There are several industries at the institution, such as a bakery, a dairy, and an orchard, to employ the students.

* Editorial appearing in the *Nashville Tennessean*, October 7, 1954.

As a part of the official observance of its 50th anniversary today, the school will dedicate its science hall as the Floyd Burton Bralliar Memorial Hall in memory of the late Dr. Bralliar, who taught biology and related subjects there for many years.

The influence of Madison College has been felt throughout the world. Today it has many students from foreign countries.

The past 50 years have been a period of service by this institution to this region, the nation, and the world. The community salutes Madison College on its Golden Anniversary and wishes for it even greater accomplishments in the next 50 years.

Marion Moses Wins Award

FROM the *Tallahassee Democrat* we glean the following note regarding Marion Moses, former Madison College student:

Local Welder Awarded \$100 Prize

Marion M. Moses, an employee of Forsyth Memorial Hospital, has been awarded \$100 as a fourth prize in a national welding competition sponsored by the James F. Lincoln Arc Welding Foundation.

The Cleveland, Ohio, Foundation announced the award today as one of 191 made to persons in non-industrial business or service establishments who submitted papers describing how arc welding is or could be used in the operation or maintenance of the business or service establishment. Awards totaled \$13,500 and were distributed in 43 different states, Alaska, and Hawaii.

Moses described how arc welding could be used to construct badly needed devices for which there are not sufficient funds or which are not obtainable from commercial sources for their local hospital.

Both Mr. and Mrs. Moses are former Madison students, and Mrs. Moses' parents, Mr. and Mrs. Lloyd Swallen, of Tracy City, Tennessee, were students here in the early days of Madison.

A Trip to the Blue Grass State

YESTERDAY it was my privilege to accompany Miss Florence Fellemende, who represents The Layman Foundation, on a visit to Pewee Valley Sanitarium and School near Louisville, Kentucky. With us were two of our college students, Catherine Justus and Mary Donesky.

There are many things to remember as one rides through Kentucky: the "Square Women," Daniel Boone, the frontier nurses, the "Traipsin Woman," and the virile young writer, Jesse Stuart. Most important by far, the state is the birthplace of Abraham Lincoln. We must, of course, be mindful of the girls' education, and so we stopped at Hodgenville to stand for a few minutes in humbleness of heart before the log cabin that was the birthplace of Abraham Lincoln, Kentucky's most illustrious son.

Arrived at Pewee Valley, we found plenty of activity. Their fifty-eight patient rooms were full and everyone was busy. Daily average of patients in October was fifty-seven. The institution is equipped to take care of both medical and surgical cases. Laboratory and X-ray work are done in the institution. There is a very adequate staff of eight local doctors. Plans for the future include a new surgical wing, which will have doctors' examining rooms, delivery room, and more private rooms for patients.

In addition to the medical work, Pewee Valley has a ten-grade school for children of the workers and community families. Mrs. Kohler, and Mr. and Mrs. Phaize Salhany are the teachers.

It was most inspiring to see the progress that Mr. Dysinger and his workers are making at Pewee Valley, one of our oldest self-supporting institutions.

M. M. J.

Notes from Juvenile Delinquency Conference

RECENTLY there was held in Nashville, Tennessee, a district juvenile delinquency conference, which was attended by some of the Madison staff. A very representative group of the public leaders of Tennessee were present. These included former Governor McCord; E. B. Stahlman, of the *Nashville Banner*; members of the staffs of the University of Tennessee and Vanderbilt University, as well as prominent leaders from the Nashville churches, with representatives from the Children's Bureau in Atlanta, Georgia.

The importance of the topic under discussion was indicated by the very close attention given by the large group in attendance, as well as by active participation and discussion of the topics on the program. Everything we heard gave us the strong impression that our children are in trouble, serious trouble. We listened to very impressive statements made by the speakers.

Judging by the present trends, we can expect by 1960 that one and a half million of the youth of our country will be in trouble with the law. One out of every twenty children have come to the attention of the police. Major crimes are committed, or likely to be, by the youth under twenty-one. It is estimated that now 700,000 boys and girls in America have turned to crime.

Those who led out in the discussion indicated that they believe that the failure of the home is the beginning of juvenile delinquency. It is believed that today there is too little discipline in the home and that we should return to the old family home in our attempts to correct present-day trends.

Strong emphasis was placed on the thought that it would cost less to turn delinquent children into God-fearing citizens than to try to correct the situation by law-enforcing agen-

cies. Stone walls and bars are expensive. Concern was expressed over the flood of comic books and movies that are today a liberal education in the things we do not want children to know. A strong appeal was made to those present that all should aid in meeting this critical emergency. Adults should be a pattern for the kind of life our children are expected to lead. Everyone of us is an example for right or wrong. These children who are today our greatest problem should be our greatest asset.

Take Time

Take time to plan—it is the secret of being able to have time to take time for other things.

Take time to work—it is the price of success.

Take time to play—it is the secret of youth.

Take time to think—it is the source of power.

Take time to help and enjoy friends—it is the source of happiness.

Take time to read—it is the foundation of knowledge.

Take time to love—it is the one sacrament of life.

Take time to laugh—it is the singing that helps with life's loads.

Take time to dream—it hitches the soul to the stars.

Take time to worship—it is the highway of reverence which cleanses and restores the soul.

Anon. (revised)

ANNIVERSARY ALBUM STILL AVAILABLE

Copies of the Golden Anniversary Album are still available. Those who wish to obtain a copy, should address Madison College, enclosing check for \$6.00.

Open House, Pine Hill Sanitarium and School, Birmingham, Alabama

OCTOBER 10 of this year marks the placing of a new milestone in the history of Pine Hill Sanitarium. This date had been designated for Open House. Considerable publicity had been given to the extensive re-



modeling and repairs on the old buildings that had been used for a number of years as a rest home and sanitarium.

After careful and ingenious planning, the old main building looked like new. The central hall had been widened. The old staircase had been changed; the light fixtures were in place; all the rooms had been refinished; and with the new, bright curtains, the atmosphere presented was inviting.

The afternoon hours of 2:00 to 5:00 had been designated as the hours for visitors to inspect the new and improved facilities; and a very considerable number of friends of the institution and interested people from Birmingham and the immediate community passed through the building to express their appreciation and good wishes for the future success of the institution.

In the attractive and newly re-

modeled sun parlor, light refreshments were served to the guests as they inspected the buildings and grounds. Mr. and Mrs. Robert V. Santini are to be congratulated on the new and improved appearance of the sanitarium building as well as of the grounds.

The institution will feature hydrotherapy and physiotherapy treatments, along with proper diet and rest; and with the capable nursing care and cheerful surroundings, it should prove to be a very attractive medical center. Pine Hill Sanitarium and School is regarded by those who are best informed as being located in a very strategic position. Jefferson County, which includes Birmingham, has a population of more than 500,000, and is a section where there is a great deal of manufacturing and general business enterprises. We believe that the work of remodeling



and repairing is only a step in the larger development of a very important medical center. Space will permit only two or three small cuts giving some indications of the recent improvements.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Santini are well prepared by experience and

training to conduct an institution such as Pine Hill Sanitarium and School. They spent a number of years in West Africa in charge of a medical station; and since returning from this assignment, Mr. Santini has not only completed his college work but is a registered nurse with years of experience. We wish for the Santinis the success they deserve.

How Readest Thou?

One day as Christ was teaching the people a lawyer asked the question, "What shall I do to inherit eternal life?" The large crowd was breathless with interest as the Saviour replied, "What is written in the law? *how readest thou?*"

In His answer Christ associated the work of salvation with the law that had been proclaimed from Sinai. "He turned the question of salvation upon the keeping of God's commandments." — *The Desire of Ages*, p. 497. But Jesus made it clear that other factors were involved in obtaining eternal life. "How readest thou?" He asked. In other words, "How do you read?" The query had in it the same penetrating wisdom that was found in Philip's question to the Ethiopian eunuch, "Understandest thou what thou readest?" That is, "Do you understand what you are reading?"

The reading of the Scriptures and the law will bring understanding to the heart if we approach the Inspired Record in the right frame of mind and with right attitudes, as learners inquiring of God the way to eternal life.

Both the lawyer to whom Christ spoke and the eunuch who was approached by Philip were honest seekers after truth. They sincerely wanted to understand the plan of salvation. Our Lord and the apostle Philip each sought to show that the spirit brought to the study of the inspired revelations was just as important as

keeping the law itself. Both were necessary. But the ability to find life and grace from the Scripture depended upon the spirit in which it was read.

Popular Reading Habits Today

We would do well to ask ourselves the question, "How readest thou?" Certainly there is much more to read today than in Christ's time, both in the way of religious and secular literature. Generally speaking, people are well informed because they have available to them the newspapers, the news magazines, and a great supply of literature on every subject. This is a literate age. Nearly everyone reads, and many mature people, even adolescents, have well-established reading habits.

In the world about us these reading habits have taken on some unfortunate aspects. The majority of people have lost or never acquired a love for deep and thoughtful reading, and the secular press has interfered with the Heaven-inspired urge to search the Scriptures to discover the requirements for eternal life. To entertain the public is the first consideration of many publishers. Thus newsstands are packed with stacks of books and magazines that cater to lust and carnal desire. The magazine racks of the land have broken out with a rash of sex and love stories, murder and crime tales, amazing sagas of rocket flights into the ocean of space and gun battles and romance on the Western plains. What startling symptoms of diseased imagination and perverted appetite are afforded by this type of literature!

Even in the churches are those who have permitted themselves to become slaves to novel and comic-book reading. The result of this kind of program has been that love for truth and the desire to find the way to the eternal kingdom have been all but lost. If and when the Scriptures are read, they are approached in much the same manner that the

light fiction and trifling reading of the newsstand is approached—with a flip through the pages to discover something entertaining or amusing.

If this seems to be too strongly stated, pick up the *Index to the Writings of Ellen G. White*. Turn to the word "Reading" and carefully follow through the *Index* after the lead line, "Reading, effects of harmful." The following statements are made: "arouses unholy passions," "Bible becomes distasteful," "blunts conscience," "curse, despite good moral attached," "greatly injures memory," "injures mind and body," "lack of power to control thoughts," "loss of relish for solid reading," "makes restless and dreamy," "makes sin appear less repulsive," "perverts mental and moral taste," "robs of time, energy, self-discipline," "unbalances reasoning powers, wearies brain," "unfits for usefulness in spiritual things," "weans from prayer and love for spiritual things."

Picture Magazines

Next to the risqué and bizarre reading matter that we have described come the comics and many (not all) of the picture magazines of our time. Into this latter type of literature has come a mingling of the good and the bad. This is a picture-reading age. People have become accustomed to hastily reading through illustrated journals, gazing at the pictures, and reading the captions and occasionally short articles. This is understandable considering the little time that some busy people have for themselves. Yet the results are bad. The power of concentration and the art of applying the mind in a serious way to worth-while books and papers are largely lost. Worse still, the sensational nature of much of this literature robs the mind of any relish for less stimulating and exciting reading.

—*Review and Herald*.

Foundation Holds Meeting

The Layman Foundation's annual board meeting was held on September 8. Reports were read of the year's activities, and plans were made for next year's work. Study was given to strengthening the organization. Added to the constituency membership were Dr. Wayne McFarland, of Washington, D.C., and Roger Goodge, of the Little Creek institution, Concord, Tennessee. Roger Goodge was asked to fill the vacancy on the board made by the resignation of W. F. Rocke, one of the original incorporators of the Foundation. The present officers of The Layman Foundation are Dr. E. A. Sutherland, President; A. A. Jaspersen, Vice-president; and Miss Florence Fellemente, Secretary-Treasurer.

ASI Meets at Madison College

The Association of Self-Supporting Institutions held its seventh annual convention on Madison College campus October 4-6. This representative group from the different sections of the country attended this national convention. Many topics of interest were presented. Space will not permit a detailed report in this issue of the *SURVEY*, but a full report will appear in the *News of Self-Supporting Institutions and Rural Living*.

NANI Board Selects Chairman

The Nashville Agricultural and Normal Institute Board met October 4 to consider matters of importance for the future development of the institution. Madison College is highly honored in that arrangements have been made for Elder W. H. Branson to serve as chairman of our Board. We look forward to a strong and aggressive program for the future.

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



The Star Still Shines

Comparative peace reigned in the world of Augustus Caesar. "No war nor battle sound was heard the world around" on that night when shepherds, watching their flocks out on the Judean hills, saw a Star.

Nearly two thousand years of history have been made since Wise Men came from the East to inquire, "Where is He that is born King of the Jews? for we have seen His Star and are come to worship Him." Centuries have come and gone, bearing their weight of human woe, sorrow, suffering, and sin. But above a world of tumult and strife, the Star still shines.

More than a decade has rolled over us since the radio brought the fateful words, "Japanese are firing on Pearl Harbor." Stunned America quickly rallied and girded herself for action. Soon our own school boys with others were leaving for training camps to take their places in the immense army that America would build. Ere long there was an army in the Pacific and in Europe. There was scarcely a home without its service flag in the window. Names we had never heard became household words—Corregidor, Bastogne, Tarawa, Omaha Beach, Anzio, Bataan. Could civilization survive a global war? The Star still shone, and peace was ours once more.

The United Nations was organized. Would it hold in check the hatreds engendered by war, the greed of nations? We recalled Tennyson's magnificent dream of peace when "the war drum throbs no longer and the battle flags are furled." Was the United Nations flag a symbol of that? Maybe so, but again we have been in war. Korea has added another name we can never forget—"Heart-break Ridge."

Tonight the radio is turned on. They are ominous—the words that I hear. More than half of the people of the world under Communist control, nations of East and West group themselves for protection and possible conflict, long-range airplanes and guided missiles, vast sums spent for new and destructive armaments. No part of the world can feel safe. From our own country come sordid reports of greed, dishonesty, crime, and wide-spread juvenile delinquency. The song of the angels seems so far away—and the Baby that the Wise Men sought?

Down in the chapel tonight the young folks are singing carols, "Oh, come, all ye faithful." The sweet strains float up to me from young voices, "Oh come ye, Oh come ye to Bethlehem." Bethlehem—that was the place the Wise Men sought. Maybe we should seek it too. "Silent night, holy night," "Mother and Child," the manger and the Baby. They have been the foundation of our faith throughout the ages. They are our hope for the years to come. There is still the angels' song with a message of God's love, and above our troubled world

The Star still shines.

MMJ

—An adaptation from Fletcher News Letter

One of Our Best School Years

MADISON COLLEGE IS ON THE MARCH.

If the Fall Quarter can be taken as an index of things to come, then we are going to have an outstanding school year, one of the best, if not the best, in our history.

The school year opened with 300 students enrolled in college classes, 85 enrolled in the academy, 125 enrolled in the grade school and 25 enrolled in the preschool, making a grand total of 535 receiving the benefits of a Christian education.

One can readily see that Madison offers a complete system of education, figuratively speaking, "from the cradle to the grave." The students range from children three years of age to grandfathers in their sixties.

Evidence is seen on every hand that this year's students have a deep spiritual insight and an earnest zeal for the work of God. These qualities have been shown on numerous occasions by their active participation in the spiritual activities and missionary endeavors of the school and church.

Under the leadership of Professor Byron Patrick, a large number of students have been carrying on a vigorous projector-club program. The club members have been conducting Bible studies in the Sanitarium and in the community nearly every night of the week, and during every week, since the opening of the school year.

A second evidence of the deep spiritual nature of our students came to the surface during the fall Week of Prayer. Elder Kimber Johnson, Educational Superintendent of the Florida Conference, conducted one of the greatest and most successful weeks of prayer, ever held at Madison. Many young people found their way to Christ during the week, some for the first time and some to a renewed experience. Some had never

met or known an Adventist until they entered school this fall. The grand climax to the experiences of that week came with the baptism of ten young people on Sabbath, December 11.

A third evidence of the spiritual tenor of the student body was noticed in the zeal with which everyone has entered into the Ingathering program. Over five thousand dollars has been raised to date, with the campaign now in full swing. Truly God is blessing in a marvelous way.

We are now approaching the second quarter of the school year, which opens on December 29. We have room for a few more Christian young men and women who desire to attend college. This would be a good time to enter. We have beginning college classes for Freshmen, such as:

- 150A English Composition (3 hrs. credit)
- 129A, B Freshman Mathematics (6 hrs. credit)
- 123A Physiology and Anatomy (3 hrs. credit)

Beginning students can also enter the second quarter of the Bible classes and the second quarter of the Orientation class.

Students above the Freshman year will find a generous offering of classes in all fields.

If you would like to enter school on December 29, write immediately to the Office of the Dean, Madison College, Tennessee. Work opportunities are abundant.

History is writing with a rushing pen, and we must accommodate its pace.—VANDENBERG urging expediency in accepting the World Peace Charter.

Little Creek Holds Constituency Meeting

THOSE who have been fortunate enough to attend an annual constituency meeting of the Little Creek Sanitarium and Hospital agree that it is one of the most inspirational experiences one could possibly have. Such a meeting a group from Madison College was privileged to attend. The membership of the constituency is composed of the teachers of the school, workers from the small sanitarium, the farm and industrial leaders, as well as representatives from the Laurelbrook community enterprise, located near Dayton, Tennessee. Representatives of Madison College, as well as church leaders of the area, serve on the constituency.

The meeting was called to order by the institution's leader, Professor Leland Straw, who presented a detailed summary of the year's activities. While the meeting was the legal meeting of the organization, the spirit of informality and good will was very much in evidence. More than that, we were impressed with the inspirational manner in which these reports were given. Mr. Straw first gave the financial report, which gave evidence of careful management. The keeping of accounts has been carried on in a very simplified but effective form.

The indications were that the members of the group were working together very closely and that they were more concerned over the financial well-being of their enterprise as a whole than they were about showing that any one feature of the work had done better than the other. In fact, the institution operates on a plan by which there are no interdepartmental charges. The farm and garden furnish produce to the school and sanitarium, and the income from the school and sanitarium in turn provides for the needs of the farm when it is necessary to buy seed, supplies, or equipment

for the growing of food for the institution's family. All are concerned in reaching agreed objectives.

It is quite out of the question to report in detail all the progress that has been made in the institution; but in following through on the credit summary of the year's activities, we find that the medical work has shown a definite increase in the number of patients cared for. During the year, a nice office was completed for the use of Dr. B. D. Godge, who serves as medical director, making available two additional rooms for patients' use. Four new beds have been provided, and such facilities as a new walk-in cold room, where foods from the farm and garden can be frozen, and the installation of a dumb waiter, where patients can be served from the ground floor, were mentioned. During the year, the patient list included prominent community leaders from Knoxville as well as from the surrounding community.

THE educational part of the institution was able to report a good school year. Students who attend school at Little Creek are indeed fortunate, for they are made a part of the institutional family. They carry responsibilities in the industrial departments, and are very closely associated with their teachers. The school is unable to accommodate all who apply. Parents feel very fortunate if their children can be accepted and placed in the care of this school, where such high standards are maintained and where they can be given an inspiration for a life of service in the capacity for which they are best fitted. Students are given opportunity to earn their entire school expenses if they will remain during the vacation period and assist with the busy summer work.

Mention should be made of the new school building that has been built by the students and the faculty. It is a major step in providing for the needs of the institution. It includes classrooms, assembly room, dining room, and other services. Also special mention should be made of the very fine library that is being developed. To date 2,751 books have been catalogued. These books are carefully selected, and there are no shelf-fillers in the library. This fine beginning for the library gives evidence that what is essential to make a school has been well understood by those in charge.

From the reports given by the agricultural leaders—Mr. Jones, Mr. Alexander, and others—we learned that, in spite of a severe drouth, hay and small grain had been provided for the needs of the growing dairy herd. More than a hundred crates of strawberries were gathered. Some very fine results had been obtained in providing food from the garden for feeding the students, workers, and patients. The garden produce included green beans, tomatoes, okra, and many other fine vegetables. The fruit crop included peaches, apples, and berries. A considerable amount of sweet corn and other vegetables had been put in the freezer for winter use. Beside supplying tomatoes for home use, the farm sold \$424 worth on the market. On some test plots of tomatoes remarkable results were obtained. Altogether, the farm and garden at Little Creek is a real demonstration of what can be done in providing food for home use when proper thought and attention is given to the growing of these crops.

One of the outstanding features is the fine woodwork that is being done by Mr. Tuttle. He has been able to secure at a very low price discarded lumber from some of the building firms in Knoxville, and by making good selection has produced some

excellent pieces of cabinet work. He has built a satisfactory and comfortable home for himself by utilizing odds and ends. Of interest was this statement: "I think that after the task has been performed, the piece of furniture put together, or the house that is built, should be such that those who consider the workmanship should be able to think well of the builder rather than just the production." Evidence of this attitude may be seen all through the activities of this group.

Little Creek is well located in a beautiful rolling hill and valley country of East Tennessee. This year, special attention has been given to landscaping the entrance to the campus. The stream known as Little Creek has been dammed to form a lake, and, with the planting of shrubs, forms a very attractive entrance view. Then around the sanitarium there has been some very effective foundation planting, with an attractive rose garden of choice roses. To further emphasize the beauties of the campus, a thousand pine trees have been secured from the state to be used for background planting.

A VISITOR to Little Creek is impressed by the contributions that are being made to the community by this dynamic, capable, enthusiastic group of workers. Professor W. E. Straw, assisted by older students, teaches Bible in the community churches. Roger Goodge has aided in Civil Defense work and participated in the programs of community clubs. The musical organizations of teachers and students led by Professor Leland Straw, are appreciated and used in the neighborhood of which they have made themselves a vital part. Perhaps it can all be summed up in the tribute paid to Mother Goodge by the women's clubs of Knox County. At their meeting in Knoxville recently,

the speaker said she wished to recognize the woman who best served the county's needs. "If our sick need care, she goes; if there are any in distress, she comforts them; if they need entertainment, she sings to them; and beyond all that, she makes us whole wheat bread."

One comes away from Little Creek with a feeling that here is an institution that is meeting its own problems, building with its own hands, improving the school, the hospital, the farm, and contributing in a very large way to the well-being of those who live in the community about them.

Opportunity in Alaska

A LETTER comes to the office of The Layman Foundation from Cecil C. Shrock, Box 2063, Anchorage, Alaska, inviting correspondence with anyone interested in joining their self-supporting missionary project in Alaska. Mr. Shrock was educated in the South but chose Alaska as a needy field to develop a missionary work. He has been in Alaska for a number of years, so should be familiar with the problems of that

distant part of the world. He writes:

IT HAS been several years since we have written you. The progress seems slow with just one family to develop an institution, but we are of good courage. Each penny we have been able to save has gone into the project. We have at present 637 acres of land, fifty of which are under cultivation. There are several houses on the place and some farming equipment. The work will develop much faster when we can get a good farmer to join us.

Since the war there has been plenty of work for everyone in Alaska and we are not in position to go on the open market for labor. We have therefore leased the farm operation for the present year, but if anyone is interested in joining us here, there is an excellent opportunity to become acquainted with conditions while working under the man who now has the farm lease, with the idea of taking over the operation of the farm when the lease expires. We can not pay a large salary, but here is a field open and calling.

Enduring Values in Rural Life

GEORGE WASHINGTON

"It will not be doubted that, with reference either to individual or national welfare, agriculture is of primary importance."—From his last message to Congress.

THOMAS JEFFERSON

"Let the farmer forevermore be honored in his calling; for they who labor in the earth are the chosen people of God."

DANIEL WEBSTER

"The cultivation of the earth is the most important labor of men. Unstable is the future of the country which has lost its taste for agriculture. If there is one lesson of history that is unmistakable, it is that national strength lies very near the soil."

THEODORE ROOSEVELT

"The great rural interests are human interests, and good crops are of little value to the farmer unless they open the door to a good kind of life on the farm."

"If there is one lesson taught by history, it is that the permanent great-

ness of any state must ultimately depend more upon the character of its country population than upon anything else. No growth of cities, no growth of wealth, can make up for loss in either the number or the character of the farming population. . . .”—From a letter to Liberty Hyde Bailey in 1908 in setting up the Country Life Commission.

“No nation has ever achieved permanent greatness unless this greatness was based on the well-being of the great farmer class, the men who live on the soil; for it is upon their welfare, material and moral, that the welfare of the rest of the nation ultimately rests. . . .”

KENYON L. BUTTERFIELD

“A Christian rural civilization will value intangible good far above tangible goods. We must unlearn the fallacy that civilization consists in the possession of things, in the invention and the use of conveniences, or even in the refinements of life. We are not to condemn things in themselves. It is difficult for the underprivileged masses of the Orient to share spiritual good unless they possess enough material goods for physical vigor. Nor do we condemn the progressive American farmers for desiring and demanding comfort. But we would insist upon a reign of good will, an application of moral law to daily work, an emphasis upon the character and cultural values of the farmer’s experiences. The spiritual is not to be separated from the economic but is to transmute and transform it.”—From “The Christian Enterprise Among Rural People,” Cokesbury Press.

WARREN HUGH WILSON

“. . . The soul of man needs the spiritual intercourse with nature which the farm assures. There he dwells in the midst of the influence of God’s creation. The farm is the perfect school of personal character in which the poorest of men may learn. While, therefore, so many human beings are poor, for whom the farm-home furnishes food and shelter, we may believe that the farm as an industrial form will persist. Capitalistic organization might possess itself of much of the best lands in the river valleys of the world, but the time is not in sight even of the most agile imagination when all the countrymen shall be gathered into cities. . . .”—From “Rural Religion and the Country Church,” Fleming H. Revell Company.

LIBERTY HYDE BAILEY

“We are so accustomed to these essentials—to the rain, the wind, the soil, the sea, the sunrise, the trees, the sustenance—that we may not include them in the categories of the good things, and we endeavor to satisfy ourselves with many small and trivial and exotic gratifications; and when these gratifications fail or pall, we find ourselves helpless and resourceless. The joy of sound sleep, the relish of a sufficient meal of plain and wholesome food, the desire to do a good day’s work and the recompense when at night we are tired from the doing of it, the exhilaration of fresh air, the exercise of the natural powers, the mastery of a situation or a problem—these and many others like them are fundamental satisfactions, beyond all pampering and all toys and they are the essence of goodness. I think we should teach all children how good are the common necessities, and how very good are the things that are made in the beginning.”

Extracts from *The Christian Rural Fellowship Bulletin*.

Students Visit Self-Supporting Institutions

FRIDAY, December 11, was the usual busy day for the nurses and laboratory technicians until a special phone call interrupted it.

A voice asked, "Would you like to visit some of the self-supporting units this week end?"

"Oh yes! I certainly would."

"The car will be leaving at one o'clock and will be back Sabbath afternoon or evening."

The last duty was performed at the sanitarium; then there was the last class of the week; and finally lunch and packing were finished and our party was assembled with Mrs. Jasperson, Madison's extension secretary. There were Evelyn Moore, a student nurse; Thomas Linville, a student laboratory technician; William Grover, a graduate laboratory technician; and my son and I.

THE drive was lovely, and we were all eager to see Lawrenceburg Sanitarium and Hospital, which would be our first stop. The sanitarium is built out in the country. It is situated on the banks of a beautiful stream. Along the banks were beautiful flowers of the season. There are restful lawns, bridle paths, and woodland trails.

Today Edwin Martin and his wife are managing Lawrenceburg. Mr. Martin, formerly of El Reposo Sanitarium, is a son of Neil Martin, who was one of Madison's early students. The institution specializes in medical and sanitarium patients. They have a good school and agricultural program. When a doctor can be secured, the well-equipped operating room and obstetrical department will be re-opened.

A very interesting project at Lawrenceburg is the extensive apiary sponsored by Earl Barham and family. They work on a cooperative basis with the Lawrenceburg group in caring for the more than six

hundred colonies of bees, which bring in honey literally by the ton. Lawrence County is one of the best sections in the state for bees. A good share of the honey is extracted and packaged in attractive jars, and is sold over a large part of middle Tennessee. The Earl Barham family was for a number of years connected with Madison College.

The visit was a pleasant one because we were made to feel very much at home. Mrs. Jasperson had been in school with the father of Charles and Edwin Martin at Madison, and both of the sons had been Fletcher students, as well as Madison students. There is always a tie that binds when people have been in the same school, especially when it is a Christian school.

Sabbath morning we bade these friends good-bye and resumed our journey. We arrived at the neat, attractive little church at Sheffield, Alabama, in time for Sabbath-school and church service. It seems that all of our churches are talking about the same subject—Harvest Ingathering and missionary work. Every member was full of enthusiasm to share his responsibility.

AFTER services we drove to the El Reposo School and Sanitarium, an attractive institution out of the city of Florence on a farm and wooded lot. The buildings are new and modern. The capacity of the Sanitarium is twenty-five beds. They specialize in sanitarium patients. There is a well-equipped hydrotherapy department. At present, community doctors give medical attention to the patients. The quiet restfulness of El Reposo must be a haven to the sick. There is a church school on the campus.

Too soon our visits ended and we were on our way home, feeling blest by what we had seen and by the fel-

lowship of our party. The spirit of friendship and godliness we found in these places will leave its impression on each of our lives and inspire us to go forward in faith to the work that lies before us. —CLARA LASSITER

Elder N. C. Wilson Accepts Call to Madison

AT THE meeting of the Trustees of the Nashville Agricultural and Normal Institute held October 4, it was voted to place a call for N. C. Wilson to serve as controller of the institution. Elder Wilson was enroute from the Indonesia mission field to the States and did not reach here until December 9. We are very happy to announce that he has decided to accept the call and will assume his position as soon as he returns from the West Coast. His coming will greatly strengthen our administration.

True Christmas

True Christmas is not chiming bells,
However sweet their sound,
Nor even joyous carols, sung
By choirs the earth around.
It's not the fragrant evergreen,
Nor candle's wavering gleam,
Nor yet the wealth of Christmas gifts
Of which the children dream.

We love the carols and the bells,
We love a Christmas tree,
And greetings from the distant friends
We long so much to see.
But all these joys too quickly pass,
And memories grow dim.
True Christmas is to find the Child,
And give ourselves to Him.

—MARY H. BEAM.

The ability to keep a cool head in an emergency, maintain poise in the midst of excitement, and to refuse to be stampeded are the true marks of leadership.

—R. SHANNON.

On Living Your Own Life

In any company of people are to be found a few who claim the right "to live their own lives," as they put it. Younger people particularly.

But how in the name of all that's logical can anyone live his own life independently of any guidance, correction, or restraint?

Does anybody live his own life when he knows that others must pay the cost of his mistakes? Is it living one's own life to accept all the privileges of society but assume none of its responsibilities?

Who can possibly live his own life when he must depend on others—even to strangers—for food and shelter, for knowledge and wisdom, for mercy and sacrifice, and for the countless small services and conveniences of every day?

The individual who accepts the society of his fellows has received from them more than he can ever repay. That's what makes the traitor to his country or his kind, such a loathsome creature.

So in truth we only live our own lives when we accept our common obligations, not dodge them. When we contribute our little or our much to the general welfare, not take everything as a matter of course. When we can be trusted; not only in the open, but around the corner and in the dark.

An ancient king was besought by his courtiers to build a wall around his castle for protection. He declined to do so, saying as he pointed to his subjects in the market-place, "There is my wall, and I have no need of other. For every one among them is a brick."

Living your own life is a co-operative enterprise. —Selected.

You will never find time for anything. If you want time, you must take it.—BIXTON, *Highway Magazine*.



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James White Library
Andrews University
4190 Administration Drive
Berrien Springs, MI 49104-1440 USA
+001 269 471 3209
www.andrews.edu/library/car
car@andrews.edu

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