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# The Madison Survey

VOL. XXXVI

MADISON COLLEGE, TENNESSEE, JANUARY, 1955

No. 1

## My Father's Fifty Acres \*

MY FATHER, retired now at 74, was a typical hill farmer. He and I were itinerant farm laborers, working for other farmers when our work was finished at home. I remember when we didn't own land and we rented and gave a third of everything we raised. We planted the crop, raised, harvested, and hauled it to the landowner's granaries and barns for the use of his land.

We moved from farm to farm, always hoping we could get enough ahead above the family's needs to think about buying a piece of land. When we found seedling apple-tree sprouts along the road, seedling peach-tree sprouts or plum sprouts, we would dig them up, carry them to our rented land and set them out. When we got ready to move to another farm, we'd dig up our seedling fruit trees and take them with us. We'd set them out again on the land we had rented. Soon our trees were getting too big to dig up and take along.

My father got a job on a railroad section at \$2.88 for ten hours. He walked five miles to and from his work. Then he was able to buy fifty acres of land in the Head of W-Hollow—the creek where we had lived all our lives. The fifty acres, which didn't have a building on it and was badly eroded, cost him \$300. We just couldn't bear to move be-

yond the ridges that had always enclosed us. Beyond these ridges wouldn't have been home. Because, all the farms we had ever rented, we had learned to love and had a sentimental attachment for the land, trees, and streams. Soon as we bought this piece of land, we set our trees out for the last time.

We built a house on this farm from the trees that grew on it. We built a chimney from a big rock in our pasture field. We split the rock and shaped the stones with axes, picks, and chisels. We blew the stumps from the yard. We plowed the yard with a cutter plow to break the roots, and then we sowed it in grass. We cleared a garden first, then truck patches; then we cleared ground for corn and tobacco.

We carried leaves from under the trees in the wooded section to our fields and turned the leaves under for fertilizer. When a ditch started in one of our fields, we knew it would get deeper and many ditches would start. My father never heard of the word "erosion," but he knew what erosion was. His was one of the best ways to stop it too. He filled the ditch with brush, turned the tips uphill and the branches caught the wash that came down the ditch. If the brush was slow to work, which it seldom was, he filled the ditch with fodder. And this was sure to

\* JESSE STUART in *Better Farming*. Copyright, the Curtis Publishing Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

stop it. Very seldom did we use rock, for the water washed around the rocks and over them.

My father made our fifty acres one of the prettiest little farms in our county. He has now owned this land thirty-seven years. He has never hurt his land, for he has cared for it like it was a living thing. He was careful never to "overcrop" any field. He farmed our hills three years and then he sowed the land in grass. He planted our corn in the dark of the moon so it would not grow tall and would ear well. He planted our potatoes in the light of the moon so they would grow near the top of the ground and be easy to dig. He planted our beans when the signs were in the arms so they would grow long. The moon and the almanac told him when to plant and when to reap. Maybe it was foolish, but he raised good crops on thin earth. We had to make "every edge of the axe cut that would" so we could live. We did live, and we bought the land around us. We got three-thirds of our crops instead of two-thirds, since we owned our land. And we could farm as we pleased. Our hearts were in our land. Parts of our hearts were buried in the land that we had rented. Piece by piece we bought all of the land we ever rented but one farm, and my cousin owns it. From 50 acres, his and my farm together has grown to 776.

IT WAS in March during the disastrous 1937 flood that I escaped the schoolhouse where a group of us were marooned twenty-three days. I made my way home by walking ridges and crossing swollen streams in johnboats. When I reached home, I saw we had many flood refugees. "Mom, how long will our food hold out?" I asked. I wondered, since it would be days before the refugees

could return to their ruined homes.

"Well, Jesse," she said thoughtfully, "I think we can get along until August all right. All we'll have to buy is a little salt, pepper, soda, sugar, and coffee. And if we have to, we can use sorghum for sugar. If we are forced to do it, we can use parched corn for coffee."

I knew that Mom was right. There was a shortage of food where the stores had washed away in the flood over the ridge in the Ohio River Valley beyond us. But there wasn't a shortage at home. I knew how the thought of winter always made us work. We didn't get food easily. We had to work for it in our tight farm belt; and when each fruit and berry came into its season, we had to pick, can, preserve and store it away in our cellar.

There was no food shortage that year with us. . . . He had two cribs of corn. He had over eight barrels of flour stored in the granary. He had enough Irish potatoes and sweet potatoes to supply ten families. Our cellar was packed with canned fruit and jellies and jams. We had seven cows that produced milk and butter. If we wanted beef, we had cattle. We were fixed to live with security that meant more to us than a piece of paper called a check. Our land was greater security than money in the bank. The bank might break, but the land would always be here. It would always produce despite the lean years of flood and drouth. We lived on our land, independent, happy and free. We didn't have to cater to anyone to get our food. We just had to trust Providence for a season.

My father sent his five children through high school. He never refused helping us when we needed school supplies. If he didn't have folding money, he would open his pocketbook and pour out the pen-

nies. But my brother and I worked for farmers, hunted and trapped to earn money. We walked almost five miles to high school.

He couldn't help us when we went to college. We had to do this on our own. But we had received so many lessons in thrift living on these fifty acres, four of the five went to college on their own. The four of us have a combined total of nineteen years of college and university training. All I received from home was two dollars. But we got something more precious than money. We learned to work. He and my mother told us not anything in this world could lick us if we were willing to work. They were right.

Today my father lives on his fifty acres. He continues to rise before daylight. He goes to the barn, feeds his horses, cows, and cattle. He used to do this by lantern light. Now he has electric lights. After he has fed everything at the barn, he eats. If he sees a smoke rise, he is the one to

it with his hoe. Only once has a forest fire touched his acres in 37 years. And fire has burned over all the farms that join his many times. He protects his acres as if they were living things.

He grows the best garden in our community. Neighbors come, look at it, and wonder how he raises so much from a hillside garden. But he doesn't tell his secrets. He knows many would laugh. But he still plants when the almanac tells him the signs are right. He never burns anything on his soil. He plows under leaves, barnyard litter, and cover crops.

His fifty-acre hill farm is still his solid and substantial friend. It has produced and fed his children to growth and maturity. He is familiar with every rock, tree, ravine, and square foot of its soil. I have heard him say when he finally has to leave his fifty acres, he will leave them more fertile than he found them. And he will too.

## Southern Mountain Workers Plan for 43d Annual Conference

THIS year the meeting of Southern mountain workers will be held in Gatlinburg from noon, February 16, through noon, February 19. This meeting will be of great interest to any who are interested in the educational and community work that has been carried on through the years by the various Protestant denominations. Invited are the heads of all the private church-related schools and community enterprises in the entire Appalachian area. These meetings have proved to be of great inspirational and educational value.

The Council of Southern Mountain Workers was organized in 1913 under the leadership of John Campbell. It operated for many years and became a significant factor in the region. Some of these enterprises and institutions have served their area for many years. In later years, when

the service which these old-time institutions rendered to the region, calls for a change, plans are studied for new and pioneer adventures over and beyond what the public school and other agencies are at the present time able to render.

As an indication of the scope of the conference and the various missionary type of enterprises that come together for this discussion, it should be noted that among the topics on the agenda will be plans for section meetings for those interested in problems of agriculture as connected with institutional farms. Farm management and institutional administration are also included on the program. Also there will be included a group studying rural education, which this year will be under the leadership of Howard Dean Southwood. This problem will be discussed

by representatives from public schools as well as by private school teachers.

There will also be a health section, which will discuss the importance of community health. There will be emphasis on labor and industry, library service, adult education, and church work. It should be remembered that this work being carried on by church leaders from the various denominations has a very strong basic Christian motivation. During the conference there will be a devotional service each morning.

The headquarters of the conference will be at Mountain View Hotel, Gatlinburg, Tennessee. If interested in attending, let your plans be known to P. F. Ayer, Executive Secretary, Council of Southern Mountain Workers, Box 2000, College Station, Berea, Kentucky.

### Capping Exercise

A SECOND class of student nurses was formally inducted into Madison Training School for Nurses on January 9. For some time the college has had a waiting list for those desiring to take nurse training. The plan is to accept two classes each year.

The following program was very impressive, and good wishes were extended to members of the class.

Processional ..... *Mendelssohn*  
 "War March of the Priests"  
 Joyce Christensen  
 Solo .. "Closer Still With Thee .. *Rolfe*  
 Dorothy Evans-Ackerman  
 Invocation ..... Elder R. E. Stewart  
 Welcome ..... James Schuler, M.D.  
 Solo ..... "Hand in Hand"  
 Elder Teddric Mohr  
 Sermonette ..... Elder R. E. Finney, Jr.  
 "This Occasion" ..... Doris Clapp, R.N.  
 Roll Call ..... Freda Zeigler, R.N.  
 Capping and Insignia Placing  
 Senior Nurses  
 Candle Lighting .. Beulah Vickers, R.N.  
 Nightingale Pledge ..... Class

Consecration Prayer

Elder Felix Lorenz

Consecration Song

"Jesus Take My Hand"

Sophomore B Class

Benediction President A. A. Jaspersen

Recessional ..... "March" ..... *Smart*

Joyce Christensen

SOPHOMORE B CLASS

Ruth Blaisdell, Peggy Dillard,  
 Grant Duncan, Oattie Freeland, Jo  
 Ann Gibbons, Glyn Hauget, Ma-  
 ellene Haviland, LaVeta Herber,  
 Margaret Hodges, Mabyline Hollo-  
 way, Cecil Hopps, Grace Mizerski  
 Gertrud Schramm, Nellie Twiss.

### Mrs. John C. Campbell

THE past year has taken from us a woman whose contribution to education in the Southern mountains was very considerable. Dr. and Mrs. Campbell came to western North Carolina when Dr. Campbell was secretary of the Southern Highland Division of the Russell Sage Foundation. Both were deeply appreciative of the fine quality of the mountain people, and both yearned to do something to make education available to them. They gave careful study to the kind of education the Southern mountains should have. Both felt that the Danish Folk School, a program of young adult education, would best meet the needs of the area.

The isolation of the mountain people had made education out of the question. There is evidence of that in Daniel Boone's spelling. There was no system of free public schools until some years after the Civil War. Religious groups, sensing the need, sent the circuit riders into the highlands; and most of the Protestant churches established private schools. Dr. Campbell, sensing the need of getting us together that we might know and understand one another, organized in 1913 what was then called the Conference of Southern

**Mountain Workers.** Once a year we meet for study, discussion, good fellowship, and understanding of one another. This program still goes on under the name of Southern Mountain Workers' Council.

Dr. Campbell's early death left Mrs. Campbell to carry on alone. She went to Denmark for study of the Danish Folk School. Back home she started at Brasstown, North Carolina, the John C. Campbell Folk School, the objective of which is "to enrich the content of rural life and build up an enlightened and enlivened citizenship." Mrs. Campbell believed that the folks who made up a community must work, study, worship, and play together. This they do at Brasstown.

Another project that interested Mrs. Campbell was the collection of English folk songs. Hidden away in mountain coves, she found three or four generations still singing them. In fact, the Southern mountains were almost as good a ballad reservoir as England itself. She made and published a collection of them. We like to sing them at our Council meetings.

Mrs. Campbell was alert to opportunities. On a bench on the porch of the country store men sat and whittled the while they talked politics and tried to settle the affairs of the world. She thought that men so skilled in the use of pocket knives should use them creatively, and encouraged them to carve figures of native animals and plant life. These I saw sold in Rockefeller Center in New York. It was not long before these men were earning more from whittling than they were from their farm crops.

A unique school is the John C. Campbell Folk School. Staff and students share a home life that is equal. Mrs. Campbell was at her best in informal meetings with her students. Sitting by a mountain fireplace with a group of students, or with one or

two who needed a bit of special help with their problems, she made one feel that she had learned how to teach from the Man who taught His students by the Sea of Galilee.

M.M.J.

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## Another Report from Alaska

Cecil C. Schrock, of Anchorage Alaska, recently made known his need for a farm manager in carrying on his enterprise near Anchorage, Alaska. Since this was published, another letter has been received from him. We quote from this:

"We are ready for a family to join us. Then, with both of our families working together, perhaps we can call for the third family. We have a beautiful location with a fine lake frontage on an eighty-five-acre lake, and also completely surrounding a ten-acre lake. Fifty acres are now under cultivation, and most of the rest is in good woods. The roads are laid out for an institution. We have electricity throughout but no running water yet. We draw water from the lake. We have good soil, plenty of timber, good roads, and a fair population in this area. The nearest town is four miles away. The nearest church is at Palmer, twelve miles. Anchorage is fifty miles from Palmer and is now headquarters for the Alaska Mission.

"We have the location, the vision, and the will to work; we need a man who knows how to farm and who is willing to help develop a place in which he can take his place as a member. Then we will be calling for other workers. The Post Office address is Box 2063, Anchorage, Alaska."

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## Alumni Notes

★ On Wednesday evening a farewell social was given in honor of Mr. and Mrs. Albert Nielsen, who left the middle of the month for the new

Harbert Hills unit, near Savannah, Tennessee. They will be associated with the group in developing the new medical unit. Mr. Nielsen was graduated from Madison College with the class of '53, and received his M.S. degree from Peabody College in the summer of '54. Mrs. Nielsen completed, in addition to the short course in nursing, a two-year course in elementary teaching.

★ Among campus visitors was John E. Guier of Decatur, Alabama. The Guiers are working on plans for joining Drs. Julius Dietrich and Ralph Moore in the operation of Faulkner Springs Sanitarium, McMinnville, Tennessee. Mrs. Louella Doub, formerly connected with the work at McMinnville, leaves shortly to take post-graduate work at Loma Linda.

★ Dr. Ulma Doyle Register has been awarded by the U.S. Public Health Service a \$24,300 grant for special studies in the line of nutrition. After receiving the B.S. degree from Madison College, Ulma Doyle continued his education at the University of Wisconsin and was awarded the Ph.D. degree in 1951. He is now assistant professor of biology at the College of Medical Evangelists.

★ Private and Mrs. David Patterson and daughter, Barbara, spent the holidays visiting the W. E. Pattersons at their home on the college campus. David was graduated from Madison College in '53 and received the M.S. degree from Peabody College in '54. He is now stationed at Camp Chaffee, Arkansas. The Pattersons are looking forward to joining the little group at Harbert Hills.

★ Dr. James Van Blaricum, formerly located at Cowan, Tennessee, is now the physician in charge of the new Collegedale clinic. Both Dr. and Mrs. Van Blaricum are former Madison students.

★ Bits of news trickle into the office literally from the ends of the earth

concerning Madison alumni. Helen Biggs Socol, 1003 Casilla, Lima, Peru, writes: "Alberto Parker leaves by plane tomorrow for Pine Forest Academy." A photograph of the three little Aabys comes from Tokyo, Japan, where their father is business manager of the Tokyo Sanitarium. There were just two when they left Madison. Anthony and Johnette are much larger. Appeals for help come from the Schrocks in the land of the aurora borealis. Marilyn Jensen is just getting settled in her new work with the Inyazura Mission Station, Southern Rhodesia. A recent action allots a section in the SURVEY for alumni news, and the editors are Mrs. Gilbert Johnson and Miss Elsie Wrinkle. Please address either, at Madison College, Tennessee, with news concerning yourselves or other alumni, and help make this section interesting and worthwhile. What cannot be included in the SURVEY will be used in the news letter.

### Veteran Teacher Passes

Word has reached our campus of the passing on December 31 of Miss Rosma Whalen, at Hylandale Academy, Rockland, Wisconsin. For more than fifty years Miss Whalen was a teacher in our Seventh-day Adventist schools. Some there are at Madison who knew her and worked with her in Battle Creek College. Others of us were her students at Bethel Academy, Wisconsin. She was a pioneer in education. Leaving Bethel in 1907, she went to Northern Wisconsin and helped to found Walderly Academy, which was later moved to Rockland in Southern Wisconsin, where it was known as Hylandale. Her contribution to Wisconsin young people was very considerable, and many of us there are who remember with gratitude the training and inspiration she gave us. But who can measure the work of a teacher? She does not live in years. M.M.J.

## Golden Anniversary Album

AN AIR-MAIL letter asking for five additional copies of the *Golden Anniversary Album* indicates that Dr. Victor Seino, Hollywood, California, is pleased with his copy of the album. In a letter addressed to Dr. and Mrs. E. A. Sutherland, Ross L. Holman, author and reporter, who has kept in touch with Madison College through the years and has written a number of syndicated articles concerning the institution, including a recent one in *Mechanix Illustrated*, writes:

"I want to express my appreciation for the copy of the *Golden Anniversary Album* that came to me a few days ago. The story of Madison is superbly presented, and the book itself is a splendid printing job. For you personally it represents fifty years of some of the finest achievements in human service and character development of which I know. I wish I could look back on a half century of such rich accomplishments."

We have yet on hand a few copies of the *Golden Anniversary Album* on which

● Word has just reached our office of the passing of Frances Crowther Poynter. We have no details, but understand that she has been ill for some time at her home in Loma Linda, California. She studied dietetics at Loma Linda, and later came to Madison College to continue studies in the field of nutrition. She was graduated with the class of '35. She was always interested in Madison and had the little SURVEY follow her on each change in location.

● Death also entered the home of other members of our group in the past month. Mrs. Elizabeth Davis, mother of Mrs. Freda Zeigler, passed to her rest December 30, at the age of 80. Mrs. Davis had made her home with Mr. and Mrs. James E. Zeigler on the college campus for a number of years and was loved by all who knew her.

Our deepest sympathy is extended to the members of these bereaved families.

we were able to get a special discount from the publisher. Some of these books are slightly defective, and are being offered at \$3.00 per copy to those desiring additional copies. The regular price is \$6.00. If you failed to get your copy, or if you desire additional copies, let us hear from you at once. You may address the President's Office, Madison College, Tennessee.

## Good Workers Will Survive

THE world today is far different from any world that mankind has ever lived in before. It's more progressive; more depraved; wiser; less reasonable; less considerate; less truthful; richer; more exciting; more unstable. There are wars and rumors of more wars; hot and cold wars. Government is playing a bigger part in the business affairs of people than ever before; living costs are higher and dollars are more plentiful—but not worth so much. Good judgment and sound thinking are needed as never before—if we are to come out on top.

A good place to start in trying to cope with the times in which we live is to use everything that we have—money, time, labor, land, etc., fully and wisely. Become as good a worker as possible so as to be in a position to secure the most for services rendered. Spend cautiously, using credit with care and respect. Remember that world, state, and local affairs can affect your progress as never before.

On top of these things—plan your days, your budget, your life, with all the wisdom at your command. Do these or similar things—then don't worry. This is about all that can be done. The going may be rough at times, but good workers will survive, and perhaps live to enjoy the wonderful world that lies ahead.

Every worker who wants it can have a good character. This is true for the reason that character is

gained through personal effort. It isn't inherited, and external advantages have nothing to do with it. No matter where you were born, whether you are rich or poor, white or black—your character will be good or bad, depending upon whether your own principles are good or bad, your own actions honorable or dishonorable.

—*The Better Worker.*

### Something for Nothing

THESE is a colossal oversupply of people who either never discovered some of the basic principles of economics or think that the economic laws have been repealed. We hear much wailing that the schools have failed in this regard and the cry is for required courses in economics. We have failed—in school and out—but the answer, in my opinion, lies in a continuous effort to inculcate in children, from kindergarten through high school, some basic and very simple facts.

There are three things which almost anyone can be brought to understand; and if these three are ingrained, we can leave the more complicated principles to the experts.

1. You can't get something for nothing. Too many think they can. That is the basis of gambling and most speculation. Giving a higher mark in school than is earned is proving that the student can get something for nothing. That is bad business. When parents urge no homework, they somehow expect something for nothing. That is bad business. One gets out of school work about what he puts into it. Only parasites get something for nothing.

2. You can't spend more than you have and remain solvent. The longer such a system is followed, the more impossible it becomes to keep afloat. Know anyone who trades in a mortgaged car on a new one and has both a newer car and a bigger mortgage? The woods are full of such

people. It is bad economics. It's somewhat like drug addiction. This applies equally to a person, a business, or a government.

3. You cannot equalize ability by a handicap system. It is wrong to expect as much from a youngster with a low I.Q. as is expected from a youngster with a high I.Q. It is also wrong to set up handicaps so that they come out even. Leave that for the exclusive use of the racing stewards. Competition still has a place in America, thank goodness, and I don't want it any other way.

In every school day, there are numerous incidents in each student's school experience when these fundamentals are present. Just repeatedly bringing them to the pupils' consciousness will work wonders.

—MARK C. SCHINNERER.

### MY OPPONENT IS MY HELPER

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

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

—A. M. BURTON.

You can't assert authority. It must radiate unconsciously by means of brains, personality, and character. To remind others that you have it is to prove that you don't, except, perhaps, officially.

—PHILIP VOLLMER, JR.



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# The Madison Survey

VOL. XXXVI

MADISON COLLEGE, TENNESSEE, FEBRUARY, 1955

No. 2

## Agriculture as a Factor in Life

TODAY agriculture is meeting a real crisis. A generation ago it was much easier to believe that agriculture should be the beginning of education. But in these times when our very lives seem to depend on everything being measured by our commercial yardstick, we are disposed to think of agriculture as a problem rather than a way of life.

In Christian colleges it is becoming increasingly difficult to interest young people in the study of agriculture, for it seems to have a very limited future from the standpoint of providing a very high standard of living for those who engage in it. At the same time, agriculture is listed as one of the cornerstones of our nation's economy, along with mining and commerce. Today we find ourselves living in a synthetic world, and we are more impressed with the miracles that come from the test tube than we are with the miracles that nature produces. But when so many public leaders of the past have written so strongly about their convictions that agriculture is the basic strength of the nation and the basis of all true progress, it must be that we are overlooking something today. It must be that we should give more thought to what agriculture should mean to us and what it can do to us along with providing food and other necessities of life, which are taken for granted.

Agriculture was originally intended to have a religious basis, and a study of it was classed along with the study

of religion as equally important. Without doubt there are still great advances to be made scientifically in the subject.

I wish to quote from a paper by Dr. Gabriel Davidson, read at a meeting of the Christian Rural Fellowship, which calls our attention to some basic principles that we should observe in our thinking about this very important topic.

THE LAND about the school is to be reserved as the school farm. It is to become a living parable to the students. The students are not to regard the school land as a common thing, but are to look upon it as a lesson-book open before them, which the Lord would have them study. Its lessons will impart knowledge in the culture of the soul.—*The Avondale School Farm.*

IT is no new philosophy that farming is more than an occupation by which to earn a living. The true devotee of farming conceives it to be—what it really is—a way of life. The very life of the early Jewish husbandman revolved around his fields and flocks. From Genesis through the

whole of the Scriptures, the Bible is replete with allusions to agriculture. When the patriarchs wandered from Ur to Mamre, from Mamre to Beer-sheba, then to Padan-Aram, they wandered in search of land fertile and well watered to support their flocks and herds. The land and the things pertaining to it permeate much of early Jewish thought; and the pastoral note runs through much of Jewish writing from the Pentateuch to the Chronicles, through its song, poetry, proverb, and prophecy. The Lord's promise to Israel is the promise of "a land flowing with milk and honey." Blessings are invoked in

agricultural metaphor. Isaac blesses Jacob with the prayer, "God give thee of the dew of heaven and of the fat places of the earth and plenty of corn and wine." And, before their entrance into the promised land, Moses admonishes his people to walk in the paths of righteousness so that God "may give the rain of your land in its seasons, that thou mayest gather in thy corn and thy wine and thine oil, and I (God) will give grass in thy fields for thy cattle and thou shalt eat and be satisfied." And, conversely, in agricultural metaphor, Moses warns the children of Israel against turning aside lest "He shut up the Heaven so there shall be no rain and the ground shall not yield her fruit; and ye shall perish quickly from off the good land which the Lord giveth you."

Ethical religious practices prescribed in the Bible are tied to agriculture. The corners of the fields are to be left ungarnered; the sheaves that slip from the gatherer's hand are to remain on the ground; the grapes and the olives hanging on the trees after the first harvesting are not to be picked. All these are for the "stranger, for the fatherless, and for the widow."

What a depth of compassion for man and animal is revealed in the injunctions: "No man shall take the mill or the upper millstone to pledge; for he taketh a man's life to pledge," and "thou shalt not muzzle the ox when he treadeth the corn." What a profound social philosophy underlies the principle of the year of jubilee that "in all the land of your possession ye shall grant a redemption for thy land because the land is Mine." (God's). This is the principle which governs the tenure of land acquired by the Jewish National Fund in Palestine. Only the use of

the land is alienated; the land itself remains the perpetual possession of the Jewish people.

The first two kings of Israel, Saul and David, were sons of the soil. Only one steeped in the spirit of the land could pour forth his soul in the sublime words of David's Psalm: "The Lord is my shepherd; I shall not want. He maketh me to lie down in green pastures; He leadeth me beside the still waters. He restoreth my soul." And only one close to nature and understanding nature's manifestations could produce the magnificent 104th Psalm.

The three important Jewish festivals—Passover, Pentecost, and Tabernacles—are fundamentally harvest festivals, and the minor festival in the Jewish month of Shebat is known as the "Yew Year for Trees," when the trees in the holy land begin to bud. So big a role does farming play in the life of the ancient Hebrew that the whole of one of the six sections of the Talmud is devoted exclusively to agriculture in its manifold phases.

If I have gone into the records of the distant past, it is to show that agriculture is a distinctive element in the framework around which Jewish law, Jewish philosophy, Jewish religion were built. And if farming was a way of living for the ancient Hebrew, so it is for the agrarian Hebrew of our time. What is it that causes the urban Jew to become a farmer, to tear himself loose from his anchorage in the city, to venture upon untrodden paths, to reshape the course of his life, if not the irresistible call to the land, the rekindling of the spark that lay smouldering but was never extinguished. Economic motivation there is, but it is not the sole factor. Surely the Jew who has become so thoroughly urbanized

can find in the city financial rewards equal to those he can look for on the farm. The Jew who today casts his lot on the land does so because he expects to find there compensations which city life denies him and satisfactions which only country life can give him. A.A.J.

## Meet the Seniors of 1955

The chapel service on January 25 was devoted to the presentation of the college and nursing senior classes.

### PROGRAM

|  |                       |
|--|-----------------------|
| Organ Prelude                                | Mrs. H. E. Mitzelfelt |
| Doxology                                     | Audience              |
| Invocation                                   | Mrs. J. E. Zeigler    |
| "I Will Magnify Thee, O God"                 |                       |
|  | <i>Mosenthal</i>      |
| E. Thornton, H. E. Mitzelfelt, S. Mitzelfelt |                       |
| Scripture Reading                            | J. M. Ackerman        |
| Prayer                                       | Felix A. Lorenz       |
| Presentation of "Who's Who" Awards           |                       |
|  | Dr. Wm. Sandborn      |

The "Who's Who" awards were presented to five students. Four of the students were seniors and the fifth was president of the Student Association.

Lewis Dickman, President of College Senior Class

Bob Silver, Vice-President of College Senior Class

Joyce Christensen, Secretary of College Senior Class

Alex Brown, Pastor of College Senior Class

Floyd McDaniel, President of Student Association

Presentation of Seniors

Mrs. Byron Patrick, Registrar  
"Service" *Cadman*

Mrs. J. M. Ackerman

Introduction of Speaker

A. A. Jasperson

Address Robert H. Pierson

Benediction Mrs. Norman Clapp

## COLLEGE SENIORS

Sponsors: Mr. and Mrs. B. V. Bowen

President: Lewis Dickman

Vice-President: Bob Silver

Secretary: Joyce Christensen

Treasurer: Marinell Rabuka

Sergeant at Arms: Charles Bessire

Pastor: Alex Brown

|                  |                  |
|------------------|------------------|
| Aldrich, Dorothy | Page, Maxine     |
| Bergman, Ina     | Perales, Ruben   |
| Brown, Elsie     | Reich, Wilbur    |
| Butler, Warren   | Rimmer, Andy     |
| Carney, Nancy    | Su, Kenneth      |
| Cox, Myrtle      | Su, Mary         |
| Durham, Alfred   | Tetz, Charles    |
| Grover, William  | Ward, Wendell    |
| Kerbs, Fred      | Watkins, Eugene  |
| Lasseter, Clara  | Wheeler, Delaiah |

## NURSING SENIORS

Sponsors: Mr. and Mrs. Wm. E. Voorhies

President: William Pierce

Vice-President: Alex Brown

Secretary: Tina Sanders

Treasurer: Betty Jo Allred

Sergeant at Arms: Ruben Perales

Pastor: Warren Butler

|                   |                   |
|-------------------|-------------------|
| Aldrich, Dorothy  | Egger, Faye       |
| Bergman, Ina      | Lasseter, Clara   |
| Brown, Elsie      | Muirhead, Thelma  |
| Byrd, Evelyn      | Norris, Rose      |
| Carney, Nancy     | Page, Maxine      |
| Durham, Muriel    | Stoklosa, Eugenia |
| Eaves, Mary Ellen | Wheeler, Delaiah  |

## BUILD UP NEW CENTERS

MANY fields ripe for the harvest have not yet been entered, because of our lack of self-sacrificing helpers. These fields must be entered, and many laborers should go to them with the expectation of bearing their own expenses. God is grieved as He sees the lack of self-denial and perseverance in His servants. Let workers for Christ study His life of self-sacrifice.

—Work of the Ministry.

## The Pewee Valley Institution Holds Its Annual Board Meeting

ON JANUARY 27 the constituency of the Rural Educational Association of Kentucky met to hear general reports as given by the manager and other officers of the institution. These reports show the progress for the past calendar year and indicate that it was one of the best years in the history of the institution.

Paul C. Dysinger, manager, outlined in detail the activities of the institution. He said that it is requiring an average of eighty-eight institutional workers to carry on the work, which is bringing the problem of additional housing to care for the constantly enlarging group of workers, as well as that of meeting the payroll, now totaling nearly \$124,000 a year.

The indications are that the public is very well pleased with the work that is being carried on by the staff doctors, nurses, and other institutional employees. The charity work done during the year for the sick in the community totalled approximately \$400,000. A fine attitude of good will pervades the community as a whole.

At present ten local doctors serve as an active staff for the sanitarium and hospital; and these, with the patients coming out from Louisville, keep the institution crowded to capacity. Recently Pewee Valley Sanitarium and Hospital was surveyed by the Joint Commission on Accreditation; and as these men went over the place, they were heard to remark, "The spirit abroad in this place is wonderful."

The operating gain of the institution has enabled it to provide capital improvements and new equipment to the amount of nearly \$15,000, and in addition they have made time payments on some additional property and houses purchased to provide homes for workers. It was necessary to provide new X-ray and

laboratory equipment, which enables the institution to do first-class work in this field of medical diagnosis.

The Pewee Valley institution has operated through the years under a very heavy handicap in that there was not an adequate water supply available locally. It has been necessary to haul water for institutional use a considerable distance at a very high cost. Now there is a possibility of arrangements being made so that an adequate supply of pure water can be brought direct to the institution. This will be done by the promoters, who are installing a water system which will secure its source of supply from the Ohio River. This will solve a problem of long standing.

We also should report an improvement made by changing the central heating system from coal to oil fuel. This seems to be a complete success and adds greatly to the cleanliness, efficiency, and convenience of providing adequate heat in the hospital and other buildings of the institution.

Plans were also discussed for adding an additional wing on the sanitarium building, which will increase the bed capacity of the institution to nearly one hundred, and will add modern surgical and obstetrical sections as well. As soon as proper financing has been arranged, construction will start on these greatly-needed facilities.

Mr. Dysinger concluded his report by bringing our attention to certain acute needs, such as additional refrigeration space, plans for an adequate bakery, and also by expressing faith and courage for the successful carrying out of the aims of the institution. We believe that the efforts that have been bestowed in establishing this institution through the years will eventually bring it to a strong and representative place—one that will be able to accomplish a great deal of good in that beautiful section of the country.



JESUS believed that there exists in men undiscovered possibilities of dignity, of beauty, and of fineness. He believed that the way to bring these qualities to realization was not by theorizing, but by living with men who lacked them, by sharing the common lot, by infecting men with good will through living a life of good will, by helping every man to a fair chance at life, and by stimulating a desire for refinement of living.—A. E. MORGAN in "Antioch News"

## With the Indians in Mexico

NOT LONG ago an announcement was made in the SURVEY of the opening of a new community center, *Asociación Civil Médica Educativa*, Pueblo Nuevo, Chiapas, Mexico, by the Ray Comstocks. In a recent letter Mrs. Comstock (Marie Graham, '36) writes:

WE ARRIVED in Rancho Yerba Buena on November 23, and have really been busy. Ray felled several acres of trees, clearing sites for the garden, clinic, school, and house. Eighteen men are constructing a road, laying rock for the clinic foundation, digging the well, planting the garden, et cetera. We have a large field of potatoes, corn, and beans already coming up. Brussels sprouts, tomato and parsley plants are doing well in the hot box. Here they plant all seeds by poking a hole in the ground with a sharp stick, and dropping in plenty of seed; they do not even cover the seed. No wonder they say seeds won't grow here.

So many sick come needing treatment that we decided to build the clinic first. We will live in the clinic while building a house. Also we hope to get the schoolhouse built this month and next. To illustrate the need of these people, I will relate one instance. A mother brought her three-months-old baby, which had not had a bowel movement for eight days. The baby had been constipated since birth, and the mother had no knowledge of the use of an enema can. Though the baby looked terribly malnourished, the mother insisted that it was getting enough milk from one breast. The other breast was infected as were the mother's nose and eyes. After giving the baby an enema, Ray and I walked to Pueblo Nuevo for two empty beer bottles—there were no nursing bottles to be bought. The bottles were boiled and filled with powdered milk and carried to the baby. The mother has just come for another quart—baby doing well. This mother, who is the wife of one of Ray's men, gave birth to fifteen children; six are living. A man earns (if he works) 5 pesos for eight hours, or 40 cents. A five-pound can of powdered milk costs 30 pesos, or \$2.40. With six to twelve other mouths to feed, the father couldn't possibly buy milk—it is cheaper to bury them. There are no productive cows here; they all seem to be dry or nearly so.

Pueblo Nuevo, one and one-half miles away, has a population of eight hundred. There is not a window in a house in town, and no near

water except for a few living on this side of town. No water to waste in the wash pan. The floors are dirt, and fire is on the floor. A bed is a mat laid on a few sticks, which are laid on four poles tied with vines. We have been in houses where there were six to eight persons to sleep and there were only two of these mats; the people were half clad and there was no bedding visible.

The school has three grades. Of the men working here, only one can read and write. So you can understand our joy when we tell you we have a fine Seventh-day Adventist boy to teach our school this year. He is twenty-two, and his bride of three weeks is fifteen. Child marriages are common. Consuela, who makes our *tortilla*, said she did not know her age but she thinks she was married at the age of eleven. She has five small children. Another worker said he was married at fifteen.

The elevation here is 5,300 feet. On the mountain top it is 7,300 feet, and just over the top is *selva negra* (black jungle), which is one hour's hike from here. One hour's hike to the river below is Tierra Caliente, where grow bananas and other tropical fruits. Temperature averages at this time of year 50 degrees in the morning and 70 to 80 around noon. We have been having some rain every eight to fifteen days—just enough to keep the garden growing.

We are well and happy in our work here and have much for which to be thankful. Pray for us that we will be fully yielded to our Master Teacher so He can continue to use us in helping these people.

**S**URVEY readers may remember that Dr. Stephen Youngberg, who is a brother of Madison's Dr. Margaret Horsley, has given material aid in launching this new self-supporting missionary center in Mexico. The Comstocks are very reserved about presenting their needs or asking for any financial assistance, though the needs are always tremendous in pioneering a new unit, and especially so in such a difficult region as the Comstocks have chosen. They will not solicit you for aid, but we are sure there are Madison alumni and others, who, like Dr. Youngberg, will want to invest in this worthy cause, both with material means and letters giving assurance of our prayers and moral support.

### **And the Natives in South Africa**

**A** LETTER comes from Marie McCall (Class of '41), 109 Manning Road, Durham, Natal, South Africa, stating that she desires a copy of the *Golden Anniversary Album*, if these are still available. She writes:

**A**T THE mission station one is busy from morning until night, and often a good part of the night as well. The hospital at Nygoma is the largest of our missions with a hospital in the Congo. It is the only hospital within a large radius of territory. The nearest government hospital is about ninety miles from us. Those who are very ill must be carried in by four carriers in a basket; and when they have to come a three-days journey, they often arrive too late to be helped. The hospital is expanding too slowly to meet the needs. There are often two or three patients in one bed; and any space between beds is utilized many times for a grass pallet. . . .

It would seem to me that if there are two things being neglected more than others, they are the "A, B, and C" of education and the education of the girls and women. The soil is poor, and it would present a real challenge to someone with enough courage to tackle it. There are two good garden spots on the mission, and they have had the benefit of twenty years of cultivation by successive mission families. The girls do go to school, but most of them drop out after four or five years to hoe in their father's garden, or else to marry and hoe in their own. There are only one

or two women on the whole mission who have gone as high as the seventh year.

If the natives could be taught to grow and eat a variety of vegetables and fruits, I am sure the malnutrition rate would drop materially. During a part of the year the only food that many of them have is the ubiquitous sweet potato. Almost always one supply of beans gives out before the next crop comes in. The green corn may last two or three months. They grow cassava, but it is a starchy food. It is the protein and vitamin contents that are especially low.

The high-class Batutsi own the cows, and they consume what little milk those long-horned beasts condescend to give, which averages about a quart a day. In this country of Ruanda, "cattle is king," and the importance of a person is judged by the number of cows he owns. (I had the privilege of treating the "most cowed man" in Ruanda after the Mwami, or king, who theoretically owns all the cows.) All these thousands of cows are the principal reason for the poverty of the soil. It is over-grazed and consequently eroded, because the hills, as soon as denuded of grass, lose the top soil in the torrential rains. The government is doing good work reforesting the hilltops, but there is still much to be done, principally in the education of the natives in soil conservation and the reasons for it.

Our mission director and the doctor are both taking an active interest in the agricultural side of the work. You may be interested to know that our director attended Asheville Agricultural School, Fletcher, North Carolina. But these men, of course, have many other responsibilities. What is needed is a full-time agricultural man. But the division has just released thirty mission families because of a shortage of funds, so I suppose there is no immediate hope.

ARE ANY standing idle in the market place waiting to be hired? "The work of God in this earth can never be finished until the men and women comprising the church membership rally to the work, and unite their efforts with those of the ministers and church officers."

### **And From the Land of the Rising Sun**

SEVERAL snapshots have come to our desk, giving a glimpse of Sergeant Joe Wilson, and his wife Shirley, who has recently joined him in Japan. Among these snapshots is one of Dr. Perry A. Webber, who happened to be in Tokyo when Shirley arrived by plane from the States. Dr. Webber, a former Madison student, who later served as head of our chemistry department for a number of years, is leading out in the establishment of a new self-supporting missionary center in Japan. The Wilsons are located near one of our churches and writes enthusiastically of the church activities which they are privileged to enjoy. Joe says that he finds the practical training he received while in training at Madison College of value in the various situations he has met in army life.

### **Greetings From the Newly Organized Madison Chapter of Southern California**

ON SATURDAY night of January 22, we spent a very enjoyable evening in the La Sierra banquet room at a real Madison reunion. Frank Judson was master of ceremonies. There were around seventy-five adults present. The colored slides that were sent from Madison were enjoyed by all. Elder O. R. Staines gave a short history of the early days of Madison—even the days before Drs. Sutherland and Magan were in the South.

It is indeed inspiring to know that we lived on the spot that was so clearly designated as a place where workers were to be trained to go forth in service for the Master. A Madison Chapter was organized at this reunion, the officers of which are: Prof. E. C. Jacobsen, President; Dorothy L. Black, Secretary-Treasurer; and members of the Board—Frank Judson, Fred W. Black, and Mrs. Lew Wallace. Before the meeting adjourned, it was suggested by Elder Staines that the newly organized Chapter of Southern California send greetings to our mother institution, Madison College, and to Madison College Alumni Association.

Madison Chapter of Southern California  
DOROTHY L. BLACK, *Secretary-Treasurer*

## We Hope You Can Come

THE MADISON College Alumni Association will hold its quarterly meeting Tuesday, March 15, at 5:30 P.M. in the Demonstration Building. A pot-luck supper will be served.

ROY R. BOWES, M.D., *President*  
VELMA MIDGHALL, *Secretary*

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## The Holdens Visit Madison

RECENTLY the institutional campus enjoyed a very delightful visit from Dr. and Mrs. William Holden, who for the past fifty-two years have been closely associated with the work of Portland Sanitarium and Hospital, Portland, Oregon. Dr. Holden spoke to the Sanitarium staff and workers at the time of their monthly meeting. His topic was "The Love of God and the Spirit of Service." All were impressed with the fundamentally sound and beautiful principles of service that he brought to our attention. From his discussion we bring you some quotations that we believe are well worth considering.

WE MUST love the spirit of service, for the principles of heaven are founded on this basic principle. The angels are ministering spirits. So the Christian life is based on the spirit of service. Those who are in need are God's children. By assisting them it is our privilege to serve Him. He that would be the greatest of all, let him be your servant. It matters not what type of work we do, as long as it is necessary work. There is no difference in the sight of God between the housekeeper's work and the work of the doctor. Some people think we need a big job. Christ exalts service to the level of divinity, so we must learn the divinity of service. The sermons we see are

more important than the sermons we hear. We should learn to be thankful for what we do rather than be proud of what we do.

We must learn to be kind-hearted and pitiful, if we are to care for the sick. It is most important to have the spirit of tender, loving care for those who are sick; it is the best, and therefore the most modern, therapeutic to be found in the medical institution. In these days when men love to be able to place letters after their names, the best letters are T.L.C., *tender, loving care.*

## Madison Approved to Train Medical Record Technicians

UNDER DATE of February 18, a letter from the American Medical Association gives us the following good news:

"The Council on Medical Education and Hospitals at its meeting in Chicago, February 4, 1955, voted to extend approval to the school for medical record technicians conducted at Madison Sanitarium and Hospital."

Those desiring to enter Madison for training as a medical record technician should address the Office of the College Dean, Madison College, Tennessee, for further information and application forms.



# The Madison Survey

VOL. XXXVI MADISON COLLEGE, TENNESSEE, MARCH, 1955

No. 3

## In Debt to Everybody\*

I AM interested in Paul as a book-keeper. Paul said, I am in debt to the Greeks and to the barbarian. The word "barbarian" was their name for anyone who was not a Greek, and what Paul says is that he is in debt to everybody. I think it is worth while to stop and ask just exactly what Paul owed to everybody, and why.

When Paul started out as a Christian and went down into Jerusalem to join himself to the Christian church there, he was under such suspicion that they would have no association with him, and he had to leave town. On his first missionary journey he went up to Antioch, and they drove him out of the synagogue, and a mob drove him out of town. He went down to the next town on the highway. The mob followed and drove him out again. He went to the next town. They overtook, stoned, and lynched him and thought they had killed him. We read about those experiences, and they do not impress us very much because they happened so long ago. I think just one such experience would last me a lifetime, not only because I would not want any more but because it would give me something to talk about

all the rest of my life. I would throw my shoulders back and expect to receive a certain amount of attention because I was mobbed for the sake of the Gospel and was lynched for Christ's sake, and I would expect it to make an impression. It got to be an almost daily occurrence with Paul, and he paid very little attention to it.

On his second missionary journey he tried to go to Ephesus and to Bithynia, but they would not let him come into either place. He then hears the Macedonian call, leaves Asia, and goes over into Europe. The first place he stopped was Philippi. Here they beat him half to death and then put him in jail and chained his ankles and wrists to a foul cell. The next morning they took him to the city limits and told him never to come back. From Philippi he went down to Thessalonica, where they stirred up a mob and ran him out of Thessalonica. He went from there to Berea. It was evident that a mob was going to be stirred up there; so, in order to save his host embarrassment, he left Berea. He went over to Athens, and here he had the worst of all his experiences. Nobody bothered him. He went up on

\* From a vesper service at Peabody College by Wyatt Aiken Smart, Professor Emeritus, Emory University School of Theology, **The Peabody Reflector**.

Mars Hill to speak and made so little impression that he aroused no opposition. . . .

Paul went from Athens over to Corinth, and it was in Corinth that he wrote the letter in which he says he is in debt to everybody. Now if you can tell me what Paul owed the world according to our ordinary standards of life, I should be glad to know. So far as I can see, he did not owe anybody anything except a grudge. Yet Paul says, and says with all seriousness, I am in debt to everybody, not only to the places where I have been, but I am actually in debt to you people over there in Rome whom I have never seen. We have not been introduced, and I have never even been in your town, yet I am in debt to you. Paul's whole method of bookkeeping is different. We recognize obligations to people, and sometimes these obligations are based on class and position; and for some reason or other the more favored classes in society think that the other elements in society owe them something, owe them a certain respect, a certain deference, a certain consideration. We are familiar with the indebtedness which comes from past favors of one sort or another. A man helped me through my education, helped me to get through college and make a place in life; so I naturally feel myself in debt to him. I am in debt to him. I will be in debt to him down to the end of time because of what he has done for me. Another man got me a job when I was out of work and enabled me to support myself and my family, and I feel a definite sense of obligation to him for what he has done

for me. Another man helped my child, and I feel myself even more under obligation to him than if he had done a favor to me. We are all familiar with the debts we owe to those who have rendered some kind of service to us.

The significant thing is, as I have been saying, that exactly the opposite was true of Paul. Paul felt himself under obligation to everybody in spite of the fact that almost nobody had done anything to deserve obligation from him. Of course, the principle on which Paul kept books is perfectly familiar to us. Obligation, for him, was based solely upon possession of those things which other people needed and his ability to meet their need. If Paul had something that the rest of the world needed, then he owed those people a debt. He was not doing them a favor, he was not claiming any kind of credit, he was not looking for any gratitude. He was simply discharging a debt when he did for them the things which he could do. That is the attitude of a doctor in an accident. If you are in a train wreck and people are lying wounded all around and blood is flowing and bones are broken, if there is a doctor in the community, he recognizes immediately an obligation. . . .

The same thing is true of hospitals, Red Cross work, and other relationships in life where the possession of ability carries with it a very definite debt to society.

If we dared to take that Christian principle more literally and apply it more widely, it would revolutionize a great deal of thinking. Paul says later in the same letter that Christians live by dif-

ferent standards from the world around them. Be not conformed to the world. Don't be just like the world you live in, but be ye transformed into something else by the renewing of your mind. Here is one of the areas in which the Christian is transformed into something else and is not like the world around him; he lives under constant consciousness of obligation. The whole missionary enterprise of the church rests on that conviction. We all love, and we have a right to love, that great close to Matthew's gospel, the Great Commission: "Go ye therefore, and teach all nations, baptizing them in the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost: Teaching them to observe all things whatsoever I have commanded you: and, lo, I am with you alway, even unto the end of the world." A magnificent passage, but you can't rest the missionary obligation of the church on any one passage. That one verse might very easily never have been written. A great deal that Jesus said was never written. But if that verse had never been written at all, the church would still be under missionary obligation. It would be under missionary obligation because it looks out and sees a world that needs desperately what we are able to supply. That is true physically, intellectually, spiritually, and over the whole realm. . . .

This same principle applies closer home. It ought to be the basic motive underlying the relations between the white and colored races in the United States. Every now and then the colored race has been referred to as the servant class. We all know what is meant by that, though it is very inaccurate. If we wanted to

talk about obligations, we would recognize that it is the duty of the white race to serve the colored race. The colored race needs a great many things that you and I have. They will never be able to achieve the position that God intended for them as His children and part of His family as long as the dominant element in society denies those things to them and denies them their privileges. The colored race, placed here in the South, is a responsibility put upon us as Christians. It is a debt which I think in many respects has been brilliantly met already. Every now and then somebody reminds us that the colored race in the South has made more progress toward civilization in a hundred years than can be matched anywhere else in history. Whenever that remark is made, someone else always speaks up and says, Yes, it is because of what the white race has done for them. I think that is true. It is a measure of the extent to which we have met our obligation, but it does not represent a full measure of obligation. Where I have the opportunity to help, the obligation is there.

The same thing would be true in our whole area of culture (using that word in its narrow and not altogether admirable sense) if we had the Christian vision and the Christian courage to recognize it. We think very largely of culture as the privilege of lifting ourselves above the uncultured masses. If we had a really Christian approach to life, we would realize that the most cultured person is the one who can enter the most sympathetically and understandingly into the life of anybody anywhere.

Paul has given us a basic interpretation of life if we dare to face

it. Life is not a constant struggle by which we lift ourselves above the other fellow. Life is not a constant effort to gain for ourselves as much as we can in the mad scramble of living. Life, insofar as we have the spirit of Jesus Christ, is a permanent debt which we owe to the society around us. Paul never made a fortune. He never got a good appointment. . . .

There is a verse in one of Paul's letters that I think is almost always misunderstood: "The love of Christ constraineth us." There has been an endless debate as to whether that is a subjective genitive or an objective genitive. Does the love of Christ mean the love that I have for Christ, that I love Christ so much I am constrained to go out and live a Christian life? Or does it mean that Christ's love for me is an impelling force that drives me into the world? I am perfectly sure that it is neither one. If you get a little closer to Paul, I think you will recognize, as a number of scholars recognize, that what Paul means by the love of Christ is not the love he has for Christ, nor the love Christ has for him. It is the love that Christ has for the rest of the world. Paul says that the love that Christ has for the world is in me, too, and it is a compelling force in me for me to live in Christ.

## "Social Responsibility Begins With Need"

THE WORDS of the statement above expressed the theme of the forty-third annual Council of Southern Mountain Workers held at Mountain View Hotel, at Gatlinburg, Tennessee, February 16-19. Miss Florence Fellemente and Mrs. Arthur Jasperson represented Madison College. We enjoyed the

We play with this matter of the Christian religion so much. We make it so respectable, so polite, and conventional. Anybody can go into a Christian church without being uncomfortable. Almost anybody can call himself a Christian without feeling any very heavy obligation upon him. If we could see the thing as Paul saw it, accepting life from God as a challenge to go out and spend ourselves for the enrichment of all other life, we would find that Paul was speaking quite sanely and within the truth when he said that you can't be conformed to the world you live in and live a Christian life. You must be different. You must be made all over again, transformed by the renewing of your mind that you may prove the good and acceptable and perfect will of God. Paul says, I am in debt to everybody. Of course he never paid the debt. All that he could do was to live the little while that he had. The debt still remains on the Christian church. It still remains on all of us who so lightly and so easily and glibly take the name of Jesus Christ upon ourselves. It remains the eternal challenge to us to measure our lives in terms of our obligations to the world around us rather than in terms of our ability to advance ourselves by exploiting the world in which we live.

singing of spirituals: "We Are Climbing Jacob's Ladder," "Let Us Break Bread Together," "On Our Knees," "Steal Away," and other favorites, led by Rev. J. F. Jones, of Charlotte, North Carolina, as we assembled for lunch the first day of the meeting.

The Council president this year

was Rev. John Bischoff, Director of Red Bird Mission, at Beverley, Kentucky. To this meeting came workers and students from various centers for study, counsel, and fellowship, all present for the purpose of climbing higher, as expressed by Rev. Bischoff, who counseled us to seek, to learn, to share, losing ourselves in the problems of the Southern Mountains, a region that has a large potentiality in human and physical resources beyond words to express.

The keynote address at the opening meeting was given by Dr. Raymond C. Gibson, Director of Educational Missions Branch, Office of Education, Washington, D.C., whose subject was "Education Around the World." Dr. Gibson said that he was himself a Southern mountain boy. He began his life work at the age of eighteen by teaching in a one-room school in Kentucky. He is a man of experience, having gone to thirty-three countries with a program of education to meet the needs of each. Agriculture and health are the most important fields in which our United States technicians work.

A deeply religious atmosphere prevailed at this meeting, not at any time more so than when Rev. Cowan of Lexington, Kentucky, conducted morning worship, after which the Council broke up into interest groups—Labor and Industry, Health, Agriculture, Religion, Recreation, Education. There were present at these groups representatives of the Department of Health of Tennessee; the Tennessee Medical Foundation; the Charlene Rector Clinic, of Pippa-pass, Kentucky; the Mountain Maternal Health League, of Berea, Kentucky; Save the Children Foundation; and the Frontier

Nursing Service, of Hyden, Kentucky. "Education for the Mountains" interested another group of mountain workers.

From Tuskegee Institute in Alabama, Dr. Lewis W. Jones, acting Director of the Rural Life Council, told us of the work of himself and his assistants in making a study of the mental, dental, hospital and clinic health care available to those living in the Southern Appalachian area.

One of the great problems discussed was the urgent need of interesting the Southern young people who are educated as doctors and nurses, in returning to the area to help with one of the South's great problems—rural health.

National officers of the Sigma Phi Gamma Sorority were also present. To some of us it came as a surprise that this sorority's funds have been the most available money for health service in our Southern mountains.

As study was given to the different problems, recommendations to the entire Council were formulated. Tiring of study, we could always sing mountain ballads, or Brother Jones would lead us in singing spirituals that we all loved. It was indeed a privilege to share for a few hours the lives of this group of earnest Christian workers.

## Board Meetings

THE MONTHS of February and March are months when board meetings are held, not only at Madison College but also in a number of the institutions that are affiliated with Madison.

On February 1 a special meeting of the Constituency and of the

*Continued on page 8*



The Garden Yields Its Bounties

In many places self-supporting missionaries can work successfully. It was as a self-supporting missionary that the Apostle Paul labored in spreading the knowledge of Christ throughout the world. While daily teaching the gospel in the great cities of Asia and Europe he wrought at the trade of a craftsman to sustain himself and his companions.

—“Ministry of Healing”

## A Letter From Japan

DO YOU sometimes feel swamped with difficulties? Ella Verney Webber, '35, writes from Ohgo P.O. Gumma-ken, Japan, a letter which is brimful of interest from beginning to end, and we wish we might share it in full. Here are excerpts:

DEAR FRIENDS:

. . . In the country school in Michigan in my younger years, I remember studying about the cave dwellers, but I never expected to see one in my day. I have seen just that. As Perry walks up and down the hill on his trips to and fro, he often stops to talk to the country folk. One time as he engaged a farmer neighbor of ours in conversation, he learned the story of how he got a start, beginning with nothing, after coming back from Manchuria following the war. He had bought from the government a small piece of land, with nothing down. The job was to clear the land and live while doing it, but where? The problem was solved by digging a cave in the side of a bank of earth and calling it home while he labored early and late to clear enough ground to raise food for himself and family that came later. Perry took me to the spot a few days ago, and something akin to reverence for that man has been with me ever since. A far cry from hot and cold running water, inner spring mattresses, electric blankets, and the manifold other comforts taken for granted in more favored lands. It is the children of such pioneers that come to our day school. I have ceased to wonder why their clothes are many times patch upon patch. Yes, I am seeing another side of Japan than I have ever seen before. It makes our one-room existence seem very comfortable and almost luxurious. . . .

To those of you who have sent clothing to our students, I want to say, *Great will be your reward*. My only regret is that you can't be here to receive first hand their thanks, which they give so graciously, and see how happy they are when the things that you have sacrificed

to send supply their needs. I really don't know what some of them would do without these things. There are orphans with no one to appeal to when they have insufficient clothing. They have a sense of honor or something which forbids them coming to me to ask for clothing; but if I keep my eyes open, I can usually detect that certain clothing would be acceptable, and if I can find it among the boxes and barrels, I pass it on to them. We never need to worry about their wearing their Sabbath clothes too common, even though they go cold at worship time in the evening. Sometimes I am perplexed to know just how to handle situations. If in their minds a garment is good enough for Sabbath, nothing can persuade them to wear it any other time. One Sabbath I noticed that none was dressed in the regulation clothes. I wondered why, and then I remembered it was raining.

There are two brothers, orphans, who had been sleeping together until they were moved to the place where they would have to sleep in bunk beds and separately. This meant that the bedding wouldn't go around. Before long, Perry and I found out that they were sleeping cold. One of them had a plan to take some strong paper sacks, the kind cement comes in, and fill them with grass to be used as a mattress. We were reminded of the time when in childhood we had slept on straw ticks, but they were not paper sacks. I had my doubts about the durability. Perry and I were both impressed with his resourcefulness, but I thought best to give him some flour sacks that had been donated. I gave him a good, warm quilt which Miss Moyer at Azusa Valley Sanitarium had given us when we came. Then I found a good heavy bathrobe among the things that my sister sent and passed it on to supplement any lack. So you see we use what is sent.

After five months of delay, after the tractor arrived in Yokohama, it came majestically up the hill on its own power. It created a sensation. One of the farm boys was sick in bed, but his recovery was instantaneous when he saw the tractor coming up the hill. He was out of bed and there to greet it when it turned in. That evening the representative from the International Harvester Company talked to the students and teachers, unfolding the mysteries of the long waited-for machine. . . .

Light seems to be breaking over our perennial problem—the road. I must have mentioned it before, but you may still not be keenly aware of its gravity. Good roads in this country are rare. We sometimes say, "This is a good road," but it is only because we have forgotten what good roads are. Country roads come at the bottom of the list, and that is what ours is. Perry has been to see the Governor and he is acting upon his written suggestion and has given orders to the Prefectural Highway Commissioner to lay plans for an all-the-year-round road to the project. This will launch a new era for us, and we recognize it as the leading of the Lord.

Our advisory committee, consisting of several members from the Japan Union Mission and our local mission, along with the self-supporting representatives, is proving very helpful to our work. The mission men are working whole-heartedly and are showing a keen interest in giving advice as we are trying hard to get the sanitarium

building finished as well as to meet the problems as they arise. It is very gratifying to have this cordial working relation with these former friends and fellow workers. The most of them have been here to visit us. . . .

We feel our inadequacy, but are thankful that we are permitted to have a part in the work we feel will some day be a glory to our Master's name. *Let us hear from you.*

SINCERELY,  
ELLA

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## BOARD MEETINGS

*Continued from page 5*

Board of Trustees was held at the Little Creek institution. This meeting was called to study policies by which the institution would be better able to meet current problems and to plan for future development. The meeting was an inspiring and interesting one, and definite progress was made in solving the problems of the institution.

On Wednesday, February 9, a meeting was held at the Scott Sanitarium, Reeves, Georgia. This was the regular annual Board and Constituency meeting at which time reports were read, giving the progress of the institution during the year. Elder G. R. Nash, President of the Georgia-Cumberland Conference, served as chairman, and the members of the Board of Trustees were elected.

On February 23, the annual meeting of the Constituency and Board was held at Madison College. Nearly all of the Constituent members were present. Our Board chairman, Elder W. H. Branson, was present for these meetings. Reports were read giving the activities of the College, Sanitarium and Hospital, and the Agricultural and Industrial Departments of the institution. The financial reports were read; and the officers of the institution were elected for the next quadrennial

period, including A. A. Jasperson, president; Dr. W. C. Sandborn, dean of the college; Dr. J. C. Gant, medical director; and D. A. Higgins, treasurer.

Thursday, March 3, meetings were held at Lawrenceburg and El Reposo. Present from Madison College at these meetings were Dr. J. C. Gant, A. A. Jasperson and Mrs. Jasperson, Miss Florence Fellemende, W. F. Locke, and Miss Tahlana Elza. Both of these institutions are thriving and show encouraging prospects for the future. It is a real inspiration to visit these centers and see the good work that has been accomplished during the year. Edwin Martin is manager of the Lawrenceburg institution; and his brother, Charles Martin, is manager of the El Reposo institution. Edwin Martin reported on a trip he had recently made to the west coast to interest doctors in connecting with the medical work at Lawrenceburg. He gave a very encouraging report of his trip, indicating that a definite interest has been aroused among graduates of the College of Medical Evangelists.

Scheduled for the remainder of March are meetings at Fletcher, North Carolina; Bethel Sanitarium, Evansville, Indiana; Hylendale Academy, Rockland, Wisconsin; and Bethel Rest Home, Bethel, Wisconsin.



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# The Madison Survey

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No. 4

## Training for the Crisis\*

MEN WORK in one of two ways, Christian men, we mean. One class take God into account in what they call the big affairs of life, but in smaller matters they reason that they are able to manage their own business. "And," they say, "for what have minds been given us, if not to be used?" In other words, What are minds for if not to do our own way?

The second class of men have learned to work as partners of the Lord in all the small as well as in the larger things of life.

They counsel with this Senior Partner in all matters that concern them, whether it be in the day's duties, in family purchases, in case of sickness, in case of health, in matters of travel—in all life's activities.

To this latter class belonged the man David, king-in-training for the people of Israel. One sees the idea in his writings. He looked upon the growing fields of corn, and saw there the work of God;

he looked into the starry sky, and exclaimed, "The heavens declare the glory of God." In his tasks, he was working firsthand for his Lord.

DAVID WAS a shepherd lad, and in his care for the flocks he had often to defend them from the attack of wild animals. But when he did this, it was always with the thought that victory was his because God was by his side and gave him strength to overcome the foe, be it lion or bear. It is the privilege of every Christian to

### PRACTICAL CHRISTIANITY

IT REQUIRES a strong spiritual nerve to bring religion into the workshop and the business office, sanctifying the details of everyday life, and ordering every transaction according to the standards of God's word.

—*Counsels to Teachers.*

realize that "the skill with which the carpenter uses his tools, the strength with which the blacksmith makes the anvil ring, come from God." That always was David's frame of mind.

The same mental attitude characterized the Saviour in His work. "When He went forth to contribute to the support of the family by His daily toil, He possessed the same power as when, on the shores of Galilee, He fed five

\* From a chapel talk.

thousand hungry souls with five loaves and two fishes." He worked at the common tasks in the home, at the carpenter's bench, or wherever He was needed, with the realization that He was working for and with God. That made Him a master mechanic; that made Him a Saviour at the workbench as well as in the schoolroom, in the pulpit, or by the side of the dead and the dying.

AS A CHILD and as a young man, David learned to work hand in hand with the Lord. One day in his youth, he visited the camp of Israel where he heard Goliath, the Philistine giant, defy the army of Israel and its God. The giant insolently challenged the people of God, and there was not a man in the ranks that dared accept the challenge. And why? They were Christians. Where was their faith? They cringed before the enemy, and as a result were facing slavery.

When David heard the boasts of the Philistine, he recognized the importance of meeting the situation at once. He was willing to meet the challenge himself, although from the standpoint of physical size and vigor it seemed a rash thing to do.

The spirit of God had been calling others in the army of Israel to meet the Philistine, but they had not been accustomed to take God into their daily dealings. They had divorced God from the everyday duties of life, and so in this crisis they stood trembling. David gave God credit for feeding the birds,

for making the farm crops grow, for giving him strength and wisdom to do his work as a shepherd; and this mental attitude made him dare to do what to others seemed impossible, or an act of presumption.

EVERY ONE of us will some day be called upon to do some hard task. That task may be the turning point in our lives. Our success in meeting this crisis will depend very largely upon the experience we have had in taking God into our counsel in our daily work. Many have killed their bears and lions; but they did this in their own strength also, and that means failure. Or, recognizing that they are face to face with a problem that is too big for them, they will tremble like the men before Goliath.

"It requires more grave, more stern discipline of character, to work for God in the capacity of mechanic, lawyer, or farmer, carrying the precepts of Christianity into the ordinary business of life, than to labor as an acknowledged missionary in the open field."

Our schools on the soil, linked with a sanitarium where students come in personal touch with people having different interests, or with farm and food factory which are solving the problem of feeding multitudes, should teach students to so unite the spiritual with the material that they may be prepared to meet the big demands that the world will make upon them.

## Principal Reports for Fletcher School\*

AT THE TIME of the annual constituency meeting March 14, at Fletcher, North Carolina, Professor Nestell, principal, reported on the educational program carried on. We give a condensation of that interesting report.

The academic enrollment for the year is one hundred twenty, which is thirteen more than in any previous year. The school has never had to advertise or solicit students. There is usually a waiting list. Our students are nearly all from the Southern States. This year the senior class numbers twenty-three. There are twenty-five juniors.

Fletcher students follow a very definite work program in their school life as well as a study program. A labor scholarship is offered to students who come in and work during the summer months in the departments of the institution. This is the busy season of the year when food is grown on the farm and a great deal of it is processed for winter use, both by canning and freezing. Also sanitarium patronage is higher during the summer months. Last summer, seventy-five young people were employed on the campus. Of the total enrollment, twenty-eight students are now earning their entire way, and others a major portion of it. Go where you will on the Fletcher campus, and you will find students sharing the work. At times we hear complaints about student labor, but let most of the young people go home, as they sometimes do during the Christmas season, and our need of them be-

comes acutely apparent. At present, ten to fifteen more could be used in our work departments.

In addition to the academy, there is a very fine two-teacher elementary school on the campus, with an enrollment of forty-nine. The building has recently been remodeled.

In connection with the Mountain Sanitarium and Hospital, on the same campus, an accredited school of nursing is conducted. It serves as an excellent outlet for graduates of the academy. At a recent cap-pinning exercise conducted at Fletcher, nearly half of the girls receiving caps were graduates of the academy. In a setup of this type, some interchange of teachers ties the two schools together. The doctors and nurses on the campus and the facilities of the Sanitarium and Hospital make possible a strong health program for the school.

Professor Nestell gave a substantial list of improvements of the past year. There is still a considerable list of needs.

Among the problems Professor Nestell listed are: (1) Disciplinary problems, which tend to increase in number and seriousness as to nature. (2) The securing of teachers, and especially a dean of women, to fill normal turnover. (3) How to enlarge the curriculum with our present staff and budget. (4) Student indifference to scholarship and ideals, and too many irresponsible parents. (5) How to combat the demand for the light and frivolous, in the interest of the sober realities of life ahead.

In conclusion, Professor Nestell

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\* Report made at the annual meeting of the Board and Constituency.

said: "The greatest field of evangelism lies at our doors—that of youth. As teachers and workers with youth, we plan to carry on the task to which we have dedicated our lives. To carry on we need your co-operation, your faith, encouragement, and prayers.

"Our goals for the year ahead are not necessarily for a larger school or for the development of

great scholars, although we do believe in good scholarship, but rather for the continued opportunity for worthy youth to gain a Christian education, for the opportunity to encourage each boy and girl to develop that which is best within himself, to train workers for the cause of truth, and to prepare them all as citizens for a better world to come."

## Agricultural Convention at Emmanuel Missionary College

FROM MARCH 14 through 16, approximately thirty agricultural men from the Lake, Central, Northern, Columbia, and Southern Unions gathered at Emmanuel Missionary College, to discuss farm management and the teaching of agriculture in Adventist academies and colleges. Some of the subjects discussed were: "Crop Rotation," "Farm Finance," "Machinery and Equipment," "Labor Problems," and "The Farm Manager as a Missionary Worker." These subjects, and many others, were discussed in panel form, which gave every delegate a part in the discussion, if he desired to speak. This gave the group a good cross-section of thoughts and ideas, which was beneficial to all.

With Professor W. A. Nelson, of the Educational Department of the Lake Union Conference, and Professor V. H. Campbell, Head of the Agricultural Department of Emmanuel Missionary College, giving strong leadership, the conference ran smoothly, and was of practical benefit to all.

All the delegates left the conference with the determination to emphasize the following ideas in their work: 1. The agricultural program should be the *head*, and not the tail in the school plans. 2. The school farm should set the standards in farming in its community, including appearance and profit in earning. 3. The farm should be economically sound.

—JAMES STEARNS.

## Excerpts from Feather River Sanitarium and Hospital News Letter

THE ENVIRONMENT of the Feather River Sanitarium is one of natural beauty—there are quiet mountains of towering strength, and soothing, distant sounds of the Feather River one thousand feet below. We have a happy group of workers. Our equipment enables us to carry out modern medical and surgical procedures. Our Department of Massage and Hydro-

therapy contributes its part for the relief of suffering and distress. Our X-ray and laboratory facilities are ever ready to aid our staff physicians in outlining the recovery program for each individual patient. Our objectives are progress and improvement, both in medical facilities and cheerful service.

A word from Mrs. Ahl, our Super-

intendent of Nurses: "Room for improvement—the biggest room in the world!" She goes on to say: "Among the most recent developments in our sanitarium program is that of a definite plan for education. By this we mean, not an endeavor to compete with, or even to qualify as licensed teaching centers, for as yet we are much too small and limited for such thinking. Mainly we are concerned with developing a better type of service to our patients. To do this, each worker in his line of service must be helped to understand how to do more efficiently the particular task to which he is assigned. Each department head will be primarily concerned with the improvement of his own unit. Therefore, as a nursing department, our objective is to outline a plan of classwork and teaching for our nursing personnel, so as to more efficiently care for the three-fold needs (physical, mental, and spiritual) of our patients.

"Of fundamental and primary importance to being a good nurse is an eager willingness to be helpful—a spirit of service to those who are sick or in need. In this respect, most of our workers already qualify, but many other matters need improvement. We welcome the help and suggestions which will be made available to us through the assistance and

planning of our educational advisors, Mrs. L. A. Carr, and our medical and nursing staffs."

We always enjoy talking about diet until we come to the foods we shouldn't eat. The American people are a carbohydrate-loving people. We all love our sweets and our refined and processed foods. We eat these refined carbohydrates on the basis that they furnish us energy. They do furnish energy for our bodies, but they do not supply the vital repair materials that are so necessary for the functioning of our basic body processes. Our foods should supply the repair materials in addition to the necessary production of energy.

Our foods then should furnish us not only energy, but the repair materials that are necessary for the maintenance of our bodies; and that will give us real health and prevent so many of the chronic diseases that are becoming prevalent today. We want food that will contribute its part in giving us clear minds, that will help stabilize our emotional pattern and strengthen our will power. This will be a factor toward supplying us with physical and mental strength to meet the stresses of our ever-changing environment.

—M. C. HORNING, M.D.

## Plans for Health Food Manufacture in India

AFTER spending several days at Madison studying the health food work conducted by Madison College, A. F. Jessen, on furlough from the Southern Asia Division, writes: "I want to thank you for the opportunity you have given me to study health food manufacture here in your factory. Mr. Brownlee has been very co-operative, and I have thoroughly enjoyed working with him for these few days. He has given me founda-

tion principles on which I am confident we can build a successful health food industry for our work in India. I am glad I had the opportunity to spend some time at Madison College. I shall always have pleasant recollections of it as a place where a wonderful work is being done for the Lord. I return to India in July or August with the determination to help build self-supporting units there, for such places are very urgently needed there."

# Alumni

## Here and There

"Self-supporting missionaries are often very successful. . . . God calls for workers to enter the whitening harvest-field. Shall we wait because the treasury is exhausted, because there is scarcely sufficient to sustain the workers now in the field? Go forth in faith, and God will be with you."—White

### **Pine Hill Sanitarium Makes Improvements**

HAVING visited Pine Hill Sanitarium and Hospital, Birmingham, Alabama, over the week end, President and Mrs. A. A. Jaspersen give an inspiring report of the work there. The Brownlees also stopped over at Pine Hill on their itinerary. The buildings at Pine Hill have recently been remodeled and reconditioned throughout, and the appearance gives evidence of good management. All available space was filled with patients, and they have a waiting list. A new sub-division joins the institution property, and the location is ideal for an outstanding self-supporting medical missionary institution. Robert V. Santini, Class of '54, is general manager; and Dr. Paul Fisher, who had his premedical training at Madison, is their physician.

### **Stressing the Simple Treatments**

IN THE *Review and Herald* of March 24, 1955, is an article entitled "Fomentations," by Stella C. Peterson. Miss Peterson, a graduate of Madison, heads the Physical Therapy Department of Hinsdale Sanitarium and Hospital, Hinsdale, Illinois. Physical therapy and the simple treatments are demanding much more attention in recent years from the healing arts profession. If you failed to read Miss Peterson's article, be sure to do so.

### **Scheduled for Singapore**

ON FURLOUGH from the Philippines, Dr. and Mrs. C. E. Randolph are booked for Singapore in August. Mrs. Randolph will be remembered by many as Alberta Yates, Class of '27. Dr. Randolph is also a former Madison student, having completed his premedical training here.

### **Elder Christman Speaks at Alumni Meeting**

THE Madison College Alumni Association held its first quarterly meeting of the year the evening of March 15. The alumni were honored in having as the speaker of the evening an alumnus, Elder H. K. Christman, Circulation Manager of the Pacific Press, Mountain View, California.

### **Another Successful Industry**

RECENTLY seen on the campus was R. E. Bascom, of Keene, Texas. Mr. Bascom is a Madison alumnus. He is general manager of the Bascom Cabinet Works, a thriving industry located at Keene, which numbers among its 127 employees 33 Southwestern Junior College

students. Mr. Bascom stated that the purpose of the establishment is to provide employment for those who desire a rural location and who wish to give their children the benefits of a Christian education.

### **Sowing Seeds and Reaping**

IT WAS nice to see a note from Florence Fentzling Gardner, who spent many years at Madison, from which center she did city treatment-room work and public health nursing. She is now nursing at Glendale Sanitarium and Hospital, or "wherever there is a need for her services." She writes: "I meet people everywhere who have spent time at Madison." She mentions having met a colored nurse at Paradise Valley Sanitarium, who asked her if she had ever had a story hour in the woodland surrounding the Madison school. She then learned that the nurse had been one of the children who sat on logs and listened to Bible stories on Sabbath afternoons. (The nurse referred to is Lucille Scruggs, who recently completed a course in anesthesia and is now an instructor in a large hospital.) Mrs. Gardner continues: "Who knows where seed sown will fall? There is good ground everywhere."

### **Faulkner Springs Sanitarium and Hospital**

SEVENTY-FIVE miles east of Nashville, situated on a high plateau lying between the lower valleys of Middle Tennessee in the Cumberland Mountain, is McMinnville, the county seat of Warren County. Near the center of the city, a road turns north to Faulkner Springs. Here in a beautiful valley is located Faulkner Springs Sanitarium and Hospital, which is being developed to serve a large area. Faulkner Springs was at one time noted for the mineral water found there, and a large hotel was built to accommodate the many who came seeking the benefits of the water.

Now, with two well-trained medical doctors in the community and a twenty-five-bed sanitarium and hospital, the community has available quite modern facilities for medical care. Leading out in the medical work, are Drs. Julius Dietrich and Ralph Moore, both former Madison students. John Guier, who has had considerable experience in self-supporting institutions, is joining the Faulkner Springs group as business manager. Mr. Guier, who not only has administrative ability, is also qualified to assist with the anesthesia and laboratory work. Miss Ila Mary Speaker, a Madison-trained nurse, is also connected with the Faulkner Springs Sanitarium and Hospital. We look for new growth and development in the medical work in this section of the state, and the little group leading out in the work there has our best wishes.

### **The Brownsbergers Visit Madison**

CALLING on friends at Madison were Dr. and Mrs. J. F. Brownsberger, of Silver Springs, Maryland. Both Dr. and Mrs. Brownsberger are Madison graduates. They spent many years in self-supporting missionary work, both at Fletcher and at Madison. Dr. Brownsberger is now a staff physician of the Washington Sanitarium and Hospital, Washington, D.C.

# The Golden Anniversary Album Is Still Available

Before leaving for the Middle East, Professor E. E. Cossentine wrote: "Thank you so much for the copy of the 'Golden Anniversary Album.' I have read it with keen interest. In fact, the first day I had the chance, I picked up my copy just before lunch and read right straight through the lunch hour. It was extremely interesting, and I want to congratulate you for the fine way you folks have presented the work of the institution during its fifty years of service."

If you did not get your copy of the "Album," or if you desire a copy for a friend or a relative, address the President's Office, Madison College, Tennessee. The price is \$6.00, but there are still a few slightly defective copies available at \$3.00.

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## Pioneer Educator Passes

The many friends of Prof. E. C. Waller were shocked to learn of his sudden death on April 12, following an acute heart attack at Pisgah Sanitarium, near Asheville, North Carolina. Professor and Mrs. Waller had long connection with the self-supporting work of the South.

After his graduation from Union College and his marriage to Anna L. Anderson on September 26, 1910, he connected with Madison College as a member of the teaching staff. After serving on the faculty for a time and being inspired by the rural extension program, Professor and Mrs. Waller became interested in establishing a new educational institution in North Carolina. They first spent a year at what was then known as the Naples Institute, which later became the Fletcher institution. The Wallers with the Steinman and Graves families moved to Buncombe County, North Carolina, where the Pisgah Institute was established in the fall of 1914. Later a sanitarium was added.

This institution has through the years done an outstanding work, not

only for the local community but it is known throughout the Southern states. A record of more than 1500 young people who have been students at Pisgah through the years is available. Of this large number there have come well-trained church leaders who are now serving in many foreign fields as well as in the home states. The full story of what has been accomplished by the self-sacrificing of Professor and Mrs. Waller and the faculty that assisted them will not be fully known until eternity reveals it.

In 1951 Professor Waller retired from active leadership of the institution he had founded, and located on a farm near the place he had served so long. He and his son, Dr. Louis C. Waller, established their homes on a very beautiful location, surrounded by the mountains of the area. There Mrs. Waller will continue to make her home.

The sympathy of many friends is with this bereaved family. We are sure they will be upheld by the blessed hope.



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# The Madison Survey

VOL. XXXVI

MADISON COLLEGE, TENNESSEE, MAY, 1955

No. 5

## The Church and Rural Security\*

### I. Land—Soil—The Earth

Man can live without many things which contribute toward the security and abundance of his life, but he cannot exist here apart from the earth. The land, as the organic relationship between soil, water, air, living organisms and sun, is the foundation upon which our earthly tabernacle is built. It is the basic resource, out of which man in cooperation with the Creator makes his home, his bread and his beauty. Out of the earth man came, upon it he lives, to it he returns. We do well to call her Mother Earth. And as Christians we may call her the Holy Earth, since she is the creation of God and has been entrusted to man's stewardship.

In our mechanical and commercial civilization we tend to forget the elemental fact of our dependence upon the land, and are blinded to the inherent power in the organic processes of nature. George Boyle, in his stimulating book, *Democracy's Second Chance*, contends, and I think rightly, that "power is in the organic" as over against the technical; that is, "power in the sense of ability to supply man's basic wants." He

says: "The first attribute of power (thought of as ability to supply our needs) is availability to men without the loss of freedom. This is not present in the concentrated forms of technical power. . . . The more one examines the concept of power the more one sees that the ideal is to be adequate, yet small enough to be free of danger; productive, yet not enslaving; tenacious, yet not tyrannical. Organic power is an external force. It is resilient. It is repletive. It incorporates the amazing actuality of being mighty and at the same time being delicate." The machine and its power do not necessarily bring security, for the machine destroys. It must be fed by exploiting natural resources and man. It is destructive of the interrelatedness of the organic nature of life, and therefore cannot become the ultimate basis of a secure material life. For example, one-crop farming is the application of the mechanical concept to the organic, and results in the disruption of nature's orderly processes. And "the depletive forces are accumulative," as tragically seen in soil erosion. "The farmer is the destined custodian of the organic powers and of earth's flowering

\* Eugene Smathers in *Mountain Life and Work*

heritage," he is the "keeper of the holy earth." And those who live upon the land, if they would have the material security inherent in it, must have the attitude not of exploiters, "soil miners," but of tillers, of husbandmen, of stewards. This means a reversal of our traditional American attitude toward the earth. *The earth and man's stewardship of it is one of the fundamental elements in the message of the rural church.* But the power resident in the earth must be distributed widely, if there is to be rural security. Absentee ownership of large areas of land is the application of commercial and mechanical ideas and is disruptive to the welfare of rural people. There must be widespread distribution of land, and the ideal is owner-operated, family-size farms. Land must be available to those who "wish to till it and live upon it as stewards" of God—his earth-right must be inviolate. Tenancy, in its present forms, is an evil to be fought as the source of many of our rural ills, and there can be no security for rural people and their institutions and way of life until constructive measures are found to remedy the present situation in which tenancy has been increasing at an alarming rate, creating a rural proletariat.

In a forgotten book by Liberty Hyde Bailey, called *Universal Service*, written in 1917, I recently found these words, which form a sort of meditation of a farmer as he plows his good earth: "Instinctively he felt that his plow was greater than a cannon, greater than an armored car, greater than a soaring airplane dropping dam-

nation, more worthy of an honest man's admiration than a machine to discharge gas and flame at another man, more to be praised than a complex wheeled monster to juggernaut its way across property and over men's bodies. In words he could not frame his thoughts, but inwardly he knew that the conquests of the plow had been greater than the conquest of all the fearful mighty weapons. . . .

## II. Work

The typical American attitude toward work is that of something to be avoided, a curse, a disgrace. A common ideal is to live upon the labors of others, by the manipulation of the fruits of their hand and brain. And this attitude has crept into our rural thinking, fostered in part by a form of relief unsuited to rural conditions.

If we are to have rural security, we must have a different philosophy of work—not a curse, but an opportunity to be fellow-workers with God in the ongoing process of creation. We need to recover a sense of vocation which gives dignity and worth even to the most humble labor that is essential to social well-being, to God's purpose for his world and his human children, the fruits of labor rather than the wages of labor; what it produces rather than what it pays, must become the controlling motive. "A man must even be willing to work for no wages rather than forgo the dowry of the workman—the initiative, skills, vision, patience, concentration, judgment, perseverance, hardiness, power to plan, love of materials—as a woodsman loves a tree—and joy in

execution." (George Boyle). . . .

We must overcome a false idea of culture which has lured many from discovering the value and dignity of work. The accepted idea is that to be cultured you must live off the labor of someone else. The cultured person is a collector rather than a creator. *We need to recover the real meaning of cul-*

*ture, that it is the product of necessary labor and not of leisure. We must seek to restore, in present-day setting, the old folk-ways and handicrafts, the love of doing any and every job well, seeing it as a means not only of production but of self-expression.*

(To Be Continued)

## A Letter Comes from Weldon Melick

READERS OF the SURVEY will immediately recognize the name of Weldon Melick, author of the article, "Self-Supporting College," which appeared a few years ago in *Reader's Digest*. It is this article which brought Madison and its distinctive type of educational work to the notice of the wide world. It brought hundreds of responses, not only from all parts of our own country but from various parts of Europe, Asia, Africa, and South America. It is as though Madison, having been established and developed in privacy, had come to its flowering stage, and the Lord opened the way for it to be introduced as a typical missionary training center for lay people of the church, to whom has been committed a most important program in the closing days of earth's history.

Mr. Melick leaves for Africa June 6, to attend an archeological congress and to take part in a safari to get material for a book on Africa's prehistory. Under date of April 30, he writes:

DEAR MRS. DEGRAW-SUTHERLAND:

. . . I was thinking of Madison College the day you wrote the letter, April 27, and perhaps at the same time that you were writing the letter, but I would say it was coincidence rather than the sort of thing Duke University's Dr. Rhine would be interested in. I was finishing up the manuscript for a book I've been doing on Jesse L. Lasky and the history of the company he started that became Paramount Pictures. A chapter I was typing on his picture, *Sergeant York*, contained numerous references to Nashville, where he met York to negotiate with him for the rights to film his life. And so my mind wandered over to Madison, and I wondered whether the college was flourishing as hardily as ever. I'm glad to hear it is. If I had ever been through

Nashville I would have looked you up, but I haven't been since the visit I made to get material for the article.

I remember another very nice letter, I think perhaps two of them, written within a couple of years after the article appeared, which I have somewhere in a file labeled "Important Letters," and which would be in a scrapbook if I ever got around to putting a scrapbook together.

The Lasky book will be published by Doubleday in the January-March 1956 season under my pen-name. . . . I haven't done much magazine writing for several years, being busy with radio and television, and I did have a book out in 1944, a war humor book with Ezra Stone.

I gathered that my article on Madison College had an unusual

response, even in the experience of the *Reader's Digest* editors, and certainly caused more of a flurry than anything else I ever wrote (including the aforementioned book, which was quite successful as books go, however, with a total publication of 159,000 copies), so I have quite a warm spot for the experience of researching and writing it, and from knowing it did some good. I remember even the *New York Times* ran a picture layout very soon afterwards, obviously inspired by the article. And so I shall be particularly happy to have the copy of the *Album* that you earmarked for me, to remind me that I had a small part in helping a worthy cause.

With kindest regards to you and Dr. Sutherland,

WELDON MELICK

## College Days, May 1-3

Madison College students congregated in the Library on Sunday afternoon, May 1, to give a traditional Southern welcome to visiting academy Seniors. As the Seniors arrived, they were given identification badges and grouped for class pictures. This was the prelude to a busy round of "get ac-

quainted" activities, which included campus tours, classroom visits, a tour of Andrew Jackson's famed Hermitage, a brisk swim in the college pool, and career counseling by the college faculty.

Six academies were present to participate in the activities — namely, Highland Academy, Fountain Head, Tennessee; Fletcher Academy, Fletcher, North Carolina; Little Creek School, Concord, Tennessee; Hylandale Academy, Rockland, Wisconsin; Pine Forest Academy, Chunky, Mississippi; Madison College Academy.

Sunday evening, May 1, a program was presented by the various college departments, following a band concert under the direction of Professor Harold Mitzelfelt. Professor Felix Lorenz, head of the Bible Department, closed the program with a short talk entitled, "Looking Into the Future." On Monday evening, the visiting Seniors displayed promising talent by presenting a variety program to the college personnel.

The festivities extended from May 1 until the afternoon of May 3, when the Seniors were laden with souvenirs and invited to return to Madison College in September. DOROTHY STEARNS.

## Madison Nursing Leaders Attend Convention

THOSE attending the 1955 Convention of the National League for Nursing, held in St. Louis, May 2-6, from Madison Sanitarium and Hospital Department of Nursing, were Mrs. Doris Clapp, Director of the Department of Nursing; Mrs. Freda Zeigler, Assistant Director in Education; and Miss Imogene Meeks, student of nursing.

An indication of the importance

in which this organization is held by national leaders was the special message from President Eisenhower, in which he sent greetings and best wishes for a successful convention and offered congratulations to the National League for Nursing on its efforts to strengthen nursing education and to improve nursing service.

Included for discussion under the general theme of "Good Nurs-

ing for a Growing Nation," were such topics as "Improved Education," "Better Services," and "Citizen Participation." Participants and speakers included leading educators and speakers from government and public health nursing organizations. We have been promised detailed information on some of the topics presented.

## Indian Educational Leaders Visit Madison

Drs. K. Acharya, of Hejrad, India; T. Chatterjee, of Calcutta, India; and Dr. and Mrs. T. Govil, of New Delhi, India, were recent visitors on the campus. These doctors are a part of the United States Foreign Exchange Program, coming to America to make a

study of American customs, educational and political systems, and industrial arts. They visited Tennessee as a part of the program, spending some time at the TVA projects. They came to Madison because they had heard of the institution and were anxious to get some first-hand information.

—W. E. P.

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"Time and again, history has shown that mere weight of numbers does not win battles. Time and again, we have seen the inspiration and example of determined and dedicated men upset mass action. Time and again, we have seen an individual with an idea redirect the energies and objectives of a multitude."—CRAWFORD H. GREENWALT, President of E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co.

## An Appeal to Survey Readers

FOR MANY years the Madison SURVEY has been one of the regular features of the Madison institution. The paper goes to former students, members of the College and Sanitarium alumni, and to interested friends and supporters of the institution. It is one of the direct means that the institution has of bringing to its many friends the story of the program that is being carried on at Madison and affiliated institutions. As all of you know, Madison College and Madison Sanitarium and Hospital are operated by the original incorporation known as the Nashville Agricultural and Normal Institute that was established now more than a half century ago. Through the years it has had as one of its very definite objectives the training of laymen for leadership, both in various types of com-

munity work as well as providing a means by which underprivileged young people, who could not otherwise have opportunity to secure a college education, could earn their school expenses by labor in one of the departments of the institution. Today Madison stands as an approved training center for various types of welfare work. It has tried to keep abreast of the times to meet changing world conditions, and at the same time to retain its original objectives.

The MADISON SURVEY has always been sent without charge to anyone who would appreciate it. In the earlier days of the institution the cost of publishing this little sheet was not significant, but with changing conditions, the generally rising costs of operating the various departments of the institution make us conscious that

even though publication of the SURVEY is a monthly matter, the cost is still quite significant. We are requesting our friends to check on the papers that come to their address. If they are not properly addressed or are addressed to individuals who have moved, please notify us at once. We are making a check on our subscription list, and do not wish to retain any duplications or unnecessary names. Of course, if any of our friends wish to assist us with publication costs, it will be greatly appreciated.

EDITORIAL STAFF

## A Trip to Chunky

The self-supporting units of the South present some wide diversities which have their influence. Up in Kentucky, Pewee Valley is in the bluegrass area. Little Creek, in East Tennessee, has the beautiful T.V.A. lakes. Fletcher, farther east, is in the tall peaks of the Carolinas. Chunky is located in Mississippi in what we commonly refer to as "the deep South," which doesn't lack much of dipping into the tropics. With it goes an entirely different flora from any of our other places. There are the beautiful long-leaf pines, some with Spanish moss draped in weird effects. There are the shining leaves of the magnolia and very many shrubs that the rest of us do not

have. They all contribute to making Chunky a very beautiful place, particularly when it's blossom time in Dixie.

Attending a recent board meeting at Chunky were Dr. E. A. Sutherland, Miss Florence Felle-mende, and Mrs. Arthur Jasper-son, from Madison. At Lawrence-burg we were joined by Edwin Martin, who heads the sanitarium at that place.

This was the annual meeting of the board of the institution. At-tending for the first time was L. J. Leiske, newly-elected president of the Alabama-Mississippi Confer-ence. The Southern Union was represented by H. S. Hanson, edu-cational secretary. Report given by Adolph Johnson, manager, showed progress in the past year in a number of lines. The school has all the students its facilities permit them to accept, and they are a very fine group of young people—approximately thirty.

The major project to which the board gave attention is the ex-pansion of the sanitarium by ad-dition of twenty-five beds. This will almost double the number who can be cared for. The busi-ness men of near-by Meridian, a city of about 42,000, are interested and willing to help in providing needed funds. Chunky, it appears, is an institution with a future.

—M.M.J.

## Alumni Briefs

A NOTE comes from Mr. and Mrs. Val Jean Widger, telling us they are joining the V. L. Schroaders in a community project at Beaver Dam, Kentucky. The Widgers completed cafeteria and treat-ment-room courses at Madison in the early days, and worked in a number of the departments of the institution, as students did in those days, thus receiving a training that should be very valuable in

pioneering their new enterprise at Beaver Dam. Have you noted in the new Directory of the Association of Self-Supporting Institutions how many Madison-trained students are leaders in these institutions?



ICHIRO TABUCHI, '44, writes: "Yoshio Seino and his wife just recently joined our school family, so we now have four Madison graduates here at the school (Japan Missionary College) as faculty members. Shiro Kunihiro and his family are going back to the States after seven years service. He is leaving May 19. We met Dr. Webber yesterday at the school. He said the sanitarium is near completion."



A CHEERY little note arrives from Mrs. Jeanette Carey, Hendersonville, North Carolina. Mrs. Carey (Jeanette Ducker) finished with one of the earlier nursing classes, and her daughter Martha (Mrs. Clyde Sumner) was a graduate of the nursing class of '52, and the anesthesia course in '54. "I'm very grateful to Madison," Mrs. Carey writes, "for the practical lessons I learned while a student nurse there." She is conducting a very successful nursing home, the Long View Rest Home, in Hendersonville. Martha is anesthetist at Rutherford Hospital, Murfreesboro, Tennessee.



RECENTLY Sergeant and Mrs. William Rosson have returned to the States from Germany, and are now located at 423 Gary Hills, Clarksville, Tennessee. Mrs. Rosson will be remembered by many as Helen Watkins, '27. She noted many changes on the campus since her last visit to Madison. This was her first opportunity to get her copy of the *Golden Anniversary Album*, which she found "exceedingly interesting."



DID YOU see the beautiful little poem, "Gather up the Fragments," by Edna Atkin Pepper, '52, in the spring color number of the *Review and Herald*, and the story, "Not With Flesh and Blood," by Myrle Tabler, '54, in a recent issue of the *Youth's Instructor*? Mrs. Pepper is a teacher in the Commercial Department of Madison College, and Mrs. Tabler is associated with the Sequatchie Valley Sanitarium, at Dunlap, Tennessee.



NAOMI VAUGHN, '46, accompanied by Gladys Duran, '54, and Velma Midghall, '54, represented the Madison College Department of Nursing at the Conference on Team Nursing, sponsored by the University of Tennessee School of Nursing, Memphis, Tennessee, April 25-27. The guest speaker for the conference was Miss Quarmbly, of Montreal, Canada, instructor in Nursing Education at Columbia University.

HOW MANY remember the lovely, white-haired lady who so ably served as hostess in old Kinne Hall for many years? Mrs. Georgia Knapp writes from 820 Mildreda, Fresno, California: "I went up to the old home in Burrough Valley last Sunday and found three SURVEYS there. I am glad I did not miss them; they were so interesting." Mrs. Knapp broke her hip and has been in a nursing home for some time. She says she enjoyed the Madison *Golden Anniversary Album* immensely and shared it with others acquainted with Madison. We are sure she would appreciate a note from any of her friends who may see this.



WONDEROUS privileges often come to the nurse in her line of duty. Recently they have been bestowed upon two of our Madison graduates. Oddly enough, the two young ladies are sisters, the daughters of Elder and Mrs. R. E. Stewart, campus residents. Miss Violet Stewart, of Glendale Sanitarium, a few weeks ago was thrilled to meet "Judy," of the well-known book, *Judy Steps Out*, by R. E. Finney, Jr. Miss Stewart has often written her folks of her "western travels," the latest being a jaunt to the Oceanarium—a gigantic aquarium constructed to house sharks, porpoises, manta rays, et cetera, the so-called "great lives" of marineland.

At the country's breadth from her sister, Miss Velma Stewart, of Washington, D.C., likewise enjoyed a number of thrills at her post of duty: She assisted the First Lady of the Land in a recent physical check-up, and was honored to shake hands with President Eisenhower. In the line of special duty nursing, she "specialled" the late General Vandenburg and was given a special place in attendance at the funeral services. Miss Stewart was also special nurse for Mrs. Oveta Culp Hobby, of the United States presidential cabinet.

When these young ladies reflect back upon the source from whence came the preparation for these privileges, along with many others for service, their Alma Mater, who shall gainsay "It is good to have been here?"

—Contributed by VELMA MIDGHALL, '54.



IT is announced that Dr. J. Wayne McFarland is scheduled to spend two or more years on the College of Medical Evangelists campuses to assist in the development of the School of Medicine's health education and public health programs. Dr. McFarland spent his early years with his parents at Madison and completed his premedical training here.



WORD reaches us that Professor Lindsay Winkler, who was graduated from Madison College with the Class of '41, and who spent a number of years in mission work in Indonesia, has accepted a call to the Department of Biology, Southern Missionary College. He is at present finishing the research for his Ph.D. dissertation in California, where he has a fellowship in biology. He expects to receive his degree during the summer.



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# The Madison Survey

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No. 6



Edward A. Sutherland, M.D.

Born March 3, 1865. Died June 20, 1955.

The next issue of the SURVEY will be dedicated to Dr. Sutherland.

## Book Review

*The French Broad* - Wilma Dykeman  
Rinehart and Company, Inc.

THE RIVERS of America Series, published by Rinehart, has given us some very enticing volumes of Americana. On the shelf of forty-nine volumes, already published, Southern rivers are very well represented. The forty-ninth book in the series is *The French Broad*, written by Wilma Dykeman. This river has its source in the mountains of Western North Carolina. It flows northwest between the Blue Ridge and the Great Smoky Mountains. We follow it through fertile fields and rich bottom lands to Asheville, where all of that changes, and it becomes a more or less turbulent stream that flows through a narrow gorge with just barely enough space for a railroad track between the river and the steep rock walls. America has few more picturesque scenes to offer. Several miles east of Knoxville the French Broad unites with the Holton to form the Tennessee. No book in the series is more fascinating.

"The French Broad," says Wilma Dykeman, "is a river, and a watershed, and a way of life, where day-before-yesterday and day-after-tomorrow exist in odd and fascinating harmony." Looking at a map of North Carolina, we wonder how it happens that there is a Broad River east of the Blue Ridge and a French Broad on the west side of the mountains. It is just one of the facets of history. East of the mountains was English territory, while west of the mountains the territory was claimed by France. There was the French Broad, and so it has remained.

Throughout the pages of this book, we find stories of the early settlers in the French Broad country. It is hard for us to understand how they took matters into their own hands; but that was the way of the frontier. It seemed not improper to them, as did John Sevier, to attack the British Ferguson at King's Mountain, killing the commander, and thereby forcing the British to alter their plans for the campaign. Always there were the hostile Cherokees to watch too.

In one chapter of the *The French Broad*, we find ourselves following a group of one hundred fifty men, searching a mountain for Dr. Elisha Mitchell, teacher of science in the young University of North Carolina. He was taking measurements to prove that Mt. Mitchell was higher than Clingman's Dome. Men and dogs searched until his body was found. He was buried at the top of the mountain that bears his name.

The Vanderbilt contribution to Western North Carolina is well covered. The beautiful Chateau is a major tourist attraction. Biltmore Farms have led the way in milk production, pure-bred stock, and quality produce. Mrs. Vanderbilt visited homes where the mountain women spun and carded. She improved methods and products and arranged markets for the finished article.

We have in *The French Broad* the things we expect in a Southern book—fox hounds, moonshine stills, the "high sheriff," the log cabin with smoke curling out of the chimney.

The experience of the mountain men from East Tennessee, Kentucky, and Western Carolina, driving their cattle, hogs, horses, and poultry to the South Carolina markets is good reading. The thousands of turkeys are described as "a sight to behold." When night began to fall, the turkeys took to

the tall trees. No mere man could dislodge the perverse creatures. they traveled about eight miles a day. Eight miles! And two hundred miles to go!

*The French Broad* is a book rich in folk material, cleverly used by a gifted author.

—M.M.J.

## Salt in the Soup

TO MANY present-day organizations whose success depends so vitally upon aggressive and capable management, the problem of new potential leadership is a constant one. Today the trend is toward teamwork in all organizations rather than the finding of one superman who knows all the answers. Many individuals have capabilities that have never been developed. These men and women can make a large contribution if they are placed in positions of trust and responsibility. It is said that the executive of one corporation had a home-made test for picking potential leaders for his organization. He would take a young man out to dinner, and if he salted his soup before he tasted it, he would not employ him, for he felt that he formed opinions before he made proper investigation. This trait carried into a responsible position might prove a definite weakness.

We are living in an age of pressure groups, when it is becoming increasingly difficult for anyone to disagree with such groups; and this is true in many areas of life. It is important that a leader should be a person with deep convictions and

moral standards, who dares to express them courageously at the proper time. An executive aptly expresses this thought: "I would rather have one man who will stand by his convictions than a dozen pussy-footers. It costs something to stand by your convictions."

There are certain general rules that one should

follow if he wishes to develop leadership so that he can carry responsibility in an organization; and today one of the great needs of the institutions that have been established in the South and which must develop and expand largely on their own resources, is leadership. We are listing some of the

### WANTED -- MEN

The money gift is easy, but  
a better gift than pelf  
Is to dedicate to service not  
your money, but yourself.  
For though gold and silver  
often are the things a  
cause demands,  
No righteous dream can triumph  
without willing  
hearts and hands.  
And in every field of service  
that is known to mortal  
ken,  
You can hear the leaders  
calling, not for money, but  
for men.

—Quoted in *Missionary Men*

general rules which should be kept in mind by those who aspire to greater service through leadership.

1. A leader should have varied interests in life. Seldom does a public leader succeed who is interested in only one or two matters.

2. He should develop a broad educational background. We are finding that men who have a background of this type are able to make decisions and deal with problems much more intelligently.

3. He should find out and become familiar with all the various operations of the firm.

4. To be an executive, one must take chances. Do not be too security-minded. Too many people are quite willing to occupy a very small place in life, providing it seems to be safe.

5. One aspiring to leadership should let the company help him develop any potentialities he may have in this respect.

IN ADDITION to the above general rules, there are some essential personality traits that need to be developed.

*Tolerance.* The successful executive does not shut off ideas simply because he had not thought of them first or because they "go against the grain." He opens the door for all views and projects, insisting only that those who proposed them shall also be responsible for explaining and defending their practicability.

*Stability.* The successful executive is described as having average emotional stability. He is self-con-

fidant and self-possessed but not to any unusual extent.

*Frankness.* The successful executive is frank, sincere, and honest in his interpersonal dealings, (though evidencing tact and diplomacy.

*Firmness.* Tests given to a group of successful executives showed that these individuals scored high in this trait. In other words, they were positive and decisive individuals. They showed great skill in viewing a situation as a whole, in sifting out pertinent facts, and in coming to a realistic conclusion about a problem.

*Serious-mindedness.* The successful executive is personally concerned about his organization and its future. His greatest satisfaction comes from the progress that his organization is making.

*Tranquility.* Again, the tests given to successful executives show them to be not stony and impassive individuals, but rather persons sensitive to things out of order. When sufficiently provoked, they express annoyance, but in a controlled manner. They expect stresses and strains in their work, and they treat them as normal.

TODAY many of the large corporations of the country announce proudly that they are growing their own executives. In one large organization no less than 94 per cent of their executives are promoted from their own ranks. We are rewriting an old adage. It's no longer whom you know, or even what you know—but what you do that puts a successful man in his place.  
—A.A.J.

# The Church and Rural Security

(Concluded)

## III. Family and Home

The social and economic unit of rural life is not the individual, as in urban society, but the family. The family is the most important primary, face-to-face group. Findings of several recent studies seeking to determine the chief influences which mould the growing lives of children and youth agree that the home and family rank first in importance. The quality of family life is intimately related to rural security and to the growth of the Kingdom of God.

The rural family has certain advantages upon which the church should build its contribution: These can be mentioned:

(1) A family to endure needs a tradition, attachment to a place.

(2) The close relationship between home and work, the necessity of cooperative planning and effort on the part of the whole family.

(3) An environment conducive to the development of creative qualities—necessity of tracing causes to effects, to see things whole, to take responsibility, to adjust to changing situations.

*Rural security is dependent upon the security and permanence of the rural home.* "The family is more important than the factory: life only avails, not the means of living." (Lewis Mumford).

## IV. Community

The rural family can no longer achieve its functions or realize its highest life in isolation. Rural security depends upon the transformation of a collection of families, interrelated and interdependent by necessity, into a commun-

ity of families, working together for mutual betterment by choice. Strength comes through voluntary association in one united bundle of life. . . . This means unity in diversity—we will retain some of the values of division of labor, of specialization, but directed not toward the profit of the few but toward the development of community. Farmer, homemaker, craftsman, professional, each contributes his particular skill to the development of the whole.

The early settlers had to live in communities for their mutual protection against wild beasts and Indians. Then came a period when the isolated family could be self-sufficient. Again the cycle has moved around and rural families must become communities for their protection against common enemies—soil erosion, disease, ignorance, encroachment of commercialized amusements and vices. We must regain, in modern setting and application, the spirit and practice of pioneer settlements with their clearings and barn-raising, and other activities of mutual helpfulness. *The community must become a cooperative enterprise in which each individual and each family has a stake.* And if the rural church is to contribute to this community, it must be cooperative and not competitive.

## V. A Rural Philosophy of Life

Security is in part, at least, psychological—a sense of belonging, the need of something to which a person belongs and which belongs to him, the need to be needed. Therefore, a people's philosophy,

their view of life, is an essential factor in their security. In a sense the whole of this article might be called a philosophy of rural life, but here I would mention a few other things which I feel to be essential to a satisfying and secure rural life:

(1) A recognition of the values of rural life, as an environment conducive to personal development; its contributions to society.

(2) Simplicity—"Life does not consist in the abundance of things." Production for use and not for "conspicuous consumption." . . .

(3) *Farming as a way of life as well as a way of making a living—a life before a business.* . . .

(4) Independence and self-reliance, but not extreme individualism.

(5) A recognition of the interdependence and unity of all life.

## VI. Religion

"It is not enough to patch the holes in a man's shirt"—persons must be changed. It is the realism of Christianity that recognizes man as a sinner, and that his selfishness must be overcome through God's grace and forgiveness before he can find real security. Religion as man's response to reality is the keystone in the arch of rural security. Once I was among those who thought that the manipulation of environment was all that was necessary to bring the Kingdom to earth. But now I am convinced that man's need goes deeper, and that he and his life can be redeemed only as every aspect of life is responsive to the sovereign will of God.

## An Unusual Opportunity

THE HOUSING situation at Madison College is a very acute one. Through the years the institution has gradually expanded to meet pressing needs. At present we do not have room to house our nursing and college students, to say nothing of providing suitable housing for our faculty and department heads. The future development of the institution is restricted because of this very acute need.

Recently we were offered seven cottages and two utility buildings that had been built for anticipated military needs at Camp Breckinridge. These buildings are new. Some of them have not been used, and through the State Department of Education we have been offered these buildings for five per cent of their classified fair value, which

would be \$50 for a two-bedroom cottage and \$60 for a three-bedroom cottage. These buildings are in good condition. They were built from prefabricated units, so they can be taken down and transported without great cost or damage to the buildings. The buildings are neat and have bath tubs, sinks, and built-in cabinets. They are well insulated. It is the plan of the faculty that they, with the students, will move these buildings to the College campus and have them erected and ready for the fall term of school.

Naturally, it will cost something to move these houses, re-erect them, and to provide sewerage and other utility connections. It is estimated that it will cost approximately \$500 for each unit, which is a very modest amount,

considering the additional rooming space they will provide.

We are hoping that a number who learn of this opportunity will feel impressed to help the institution at least to the amount of the basic cost of these buildings, which would be \$50 or \$60, depending on the size of the building. We are making a direct appeal to friends of the institution to help us secure these greatly-needed housing facilities. It is very unusual for one to be able to give to a special enterprise where, for every dollar given, such a high percentage of returns can be received.

Any letters of inquiry or gifts should be addressed direct to Madison College, Madison College, Tennessee.

#### OLIVE R. WHEELER PASSES

It is with regret that we record the passing of Mrs. Olive R. Wheeler, May 17, 1955. For a number of years she has made her home with her daughter, Miss Rachel Wheeler, Director of Nurses, Pewee Valley Sanitarium, Pewee Valley, Kentucky. In 1924, when her son, J. T. Wheeler, connected with the Pewee Valley institution, she joined him in the work there, and has since served in various capacities. To all who knew her, she was known as "Mother Wheeler," and many were helped and inspired by her consistent Christian life. Seven of her children survive her, as well as three sisters, twenty-three grandchildren, and twenty-three great-grandchildren.

### Alumni Jottings

A LITTLE autograph album arrives in the mail from California. It is addressed to Dr. and Mrs. E. A. Sutherland and contains the names of alumni and others who have been at Madison, more than seventy-five of them, who attended the meeting of the Southern California Chapter of Madison College, May 15. Our congratulations to the Southern California Chapter, who maintain their interest in their Alma Mater, its founders and the principles of practical education which it has fostered through the years. With the little album, which Prof. E. C. Jacobsen sent, he writes: "My mind often goes back to the years I spent at Madison College, where my children got their education. I appreciate so much the work Madison has done and is still doing."

HAVE YOU noticed that Hialeah Hospital, Hialeah, Florida, has on a \$165,000 expansion program? Donald Welch, '50, is Hialeah's business manager. Other alumni connected with the hospital are Mrs. Donald Welch, '50; Dr. and Mrs. A. W. McCorkle, '45; and Mr. and Mrs. Edward Burnside, '53.

AN ORDER comes from Helen Biggs-Socol, '39, for her copy of the *Anniversary Album*. She writes, "Our medical work is advancing by

giant strides, and we hope to be again in Madison on our furlough in 1958." This calls to mind Alberto Marquez, a young man from Lima, Peru, recently welcomed into Pine Forest Academy's student group, who learned of Pine Forest Academy through Mrs. Socol. Mrs. C. A. Johnson, '41, writes: "Albert is proving to be a very co-operative young man; he works well, is very courteous, and knows how to study. Last night at prayer meeting he gave a very sincere testimony."

AFTER spending a year at the Reeves, Georgia, unit, Mr. and Mrs. Worth Lowder, '50, Brenda, Charles, and David, have returned to Madison. Mr. Lowder will teach business administration.

Progress is being made on the new office for Madison College Alumni Association. It is located in the Druillard Library building, directly across from the Registrar's Office.

THOSE representing Madison at the Convention of the American Society of Medical Technologists in New Orleans, June 12-17, were George Thornton, '49, and Argyle Weemes, supervisors in our Clinical Laboratory.

WE have not enjoyed a campmeeting more anywhere," reported Mr. and Mrs. John Brownlee, who attended the Arkansas-Louisiana campmeeting at Gentry, Arkansas. They met many friends and former students of Madison, among whom were Arnold and Lorraine Johnson. Mrs. Johnson (Lorraine Graham, '41) was conducting a cooking school. They had opportunity to place samples of Madison's newly developed foods on the trays of those served at the cafeteria—Nu-Steak, Madison Burger, Mock Chicken, and Sandwich Loaf. Many returned for case lots, which is a good indication that these new and improved products are already a success.

DID YOU see Dr. Wayne McFarland featured on the cover page of C.M.E. *Alumni Journal* for April, and with him Dr. Ronald Spalding? Dr. McFarland had his premedical training at Madison College, and both Dr. McFarland and Dr. Spalding lived for a time on the Madison campus. They are featuring the medical missionary phase of our denominational work, both lay and conference employed.

OUR college is trying hard to develop our industries," writes Ichiro Tabuchi, '44, of Japan Missionary College. Mr. Tabuchi heads their vocational department. Samuel Yoshimura, '41, in addition to his classroom duties, heads their bakery and cannery, and is doing a splendid work for the school and neighboring communities. Yoshio and Masaka Seino, '42, are teaching in the Bible and music departments, and James Miyake is working at our sanitarium in Tokyo. President R. S. Moore, of Japan Missionary College, visited Madison College last summer. They were especially happy, Mr. Tabuchi says, to get the *Golden Anniversary Album*, which has been placed in their college library.



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# The Madison Survey

To the memory of

**Edward A. Sutherland**

this number of the Survey is affectionately dedicated.

World Wide Photo



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*“He lived a rich, full life, and his memorial is not in stone, but in the lives of the young people whom he helped.”*

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July 1955  
Vol. 36, No. 7

THE YEAR was 1865. The Civil War had just ended, and America was to experience a period of Western expansion. A prairie wagon moved slowly across southern Wisconsin. Lured, no doubt, by greener pastures farther west, the Sutherland family was moving into Iowa. Clearly a crisis was upon them, and they stopped at Prairie du Chien, Wisconsin. When they took up the trail again, young Edward Alexander Sutherland had been added to the family. No doubt his young pioneer mother was proud of what she had achieved, as well she may have been. Bless her heart! She could not have known that the child she had borne that day would be a doctor, a minister of the gospel, and a great educator. She could not have known that he would serve as president of four colleges, that he would be nationally known as an educator, or that great American dailies would take note of his passing.

Dr. Sutherland received his education at Battle Creek College, Michigan, graduating in 1890 with a bachelor's degree. That same year he married Sallie Bralliar, who died in 1953. For two years he taught in public schools. In 1892 he went to Walla Walla College in Washington. There he served as its president for five years, when he was called to the presidency of Battle Creek College.

There were great movements on in our educational work at that time. Counsel was coming from Ellen G. White that our people were slow to accept. Our schools, she said, should be located in the country. Battle Creek College had gone so far as to buy a farm at the very edge of the city. It was inevitable that the college must be moved. A very beautiful farm was purchased at Berrien Springs, Michigan; and Emmanuel Missionary College had begun its history.

The church school work was in its infancy, and Dr. Sutherland promoted that. He was always in the vanguard, always studying and promoting progress. Schools had not then the textbooks that we have now for our schools; and the young teacher prepared some, of which I own and cherish at least one. It is an arithmetic, copyrighted by E. A. Sutherland in 1901. *Mental Arithmetic*, I am sure, is unlike any other textbook ever published. There are problems about the bones of the body, and the difference, economically speaking, between beans and beefsteak. There are problems on distances in the Holy Land, of Old Testament chronology, the building of a schoolhouse, making out a canvasser's report, farm problems, and many other practical matters. Young Adventists were taught how to figure out their tithe, too. Dr. Sutherland also prepared a series of readers to be used in our church schools.

While other work was developing, counsel was coming about the Southern States. The South had been impoverished by slavery and the Civil War. Education had lagged. There had been no public school system in the plantation South. The great acreage of the plantations made the homes too far apart for community life as we know it now. Children of the planters had private tutors, or were sent abroad to study; the others were quite ignored. There was also that class who did not believe in slavery. Unable to compete, they were pushed back into the mountains, where educational opportunities were meager indeed. It was for these people that Madison encouraged small, rural schools.

Dr. Sutherland's strong desire to do something for the South was caught up by the students. The small sanitarium on the campus interested the students in health work, too. In the

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self-supporting groups today there are likely to be both educational and health features. The trouble of interesting doctors in this type of work led Dr. Sutherland to study medicine.

One more contribution he would make before the heavy hand of time would be laid upon him. He was called to the General Conference to organize and head the Department of Self-Supporting Institutions. In that work he served four years.

The self-supporting "units," as they came to be called, were dear to his heart, down to that day when he took his last trip to Reeves. He loved these places. He wanted them to prosper and succeed. He liked to visit them, and we were always glad to see him. He was always helpful and generous with encouragement and counsel.

It was a joy to travel with Doctor. A teacher to the end of the way, he liked to ask us questions about the geography, history, et cetera, of the country through which we passed. On my last trip with him, he asked me, "Marguerite, what two rivers form the Tennessee?" I was on home ground there and replied glibly, "The French Broad and the Holston." But

when he asked me one time to name two presidents who were born in Kentucky, I could get no farther than Lincoln. I had forgotten, if I ever knew, that the president of the Confederacy was born in Kentucky too.

So often, as Doctor rode, he spoke of the Lord. He seemed to have a very personal acquaintance with Him. I never knew a more practical Christian. His faith in the Lord was simple and sincere. How he loved to sing "Faith of Our Fathers!"

SOMETHING is gone from our campus. Something is gone from our lives. Dr. Sutherland never seemed old. Charles Martin so well expressed the feeling of us all when he said, "It seemed as if we would always have him." We all felt that way, more or less. But now he is gone, and it is ours to carry on, comforted by the thought that "the Golden Morning is fast approaching." And how he will enjoy heaven! He will want to gather his students around him in that school of the hereafter, of which he loved to talk in our classrooms here on earth. Until that happy day, farewell, my greatest teacher.

MARGUERITE M. JASPERSON

## WORDS OF COMFORT

WE HAVE come either from distant places or from the campus and community because one whom we most dearly love has finished his long and glorious course of service and has been called to rest by his Creator. We feel it a privilege to be here today to join in this service of honor to a great friend and a true man of God and at the same time to try to bring a degree of comfort and help to members of the immediate family. . . .

To many a man and woman here today, Dr. Sutherland was much more than a friend, as valuable as it has been to have such a wonderful friend. . . . He was indeed a father

in the truest and noblest sense of the word to many thousands of young people and to many thousands of men and women, not only those of the Adventist faith but to other persuasions, too.

Before many of us here today were even born, Dr. Sutherland was a leader of men. He was born to be a leader. People naturally followed him. At that time, he and his noble associates established two of our colleges in the North and West, which today, judged by the general standards of denominational colleges, are large and successful schools. They stand in a large part as monuments to his vision and ability.

Extracts from the funeral sermon delivered by Elder N. C. Wilson, June 23, 1955.

Today, there are men and women—thousands of them—who have been helped and inspired by Dr. Sutherland, who are themselves serving God in a noble capacity—not alone in America but also around the circle of the earth.

Madison College stands today as a beautiful monument to the obedience of this man and his co-workers to that heavenly vision of over fifty years ago. Like the apostle of old to whom God appeared on the Damascus road and who ever after was true to that vision, so was Dr. Sutherland in his response to God's call.

Dr. Sutherland primarily belonged to Madison College. To this institution he gave a full and abundant measure of service and devotion. He held nothing back of his large and useful abilities and gifts—*not one thing!* But he also belonged to the larger Madison community—Davidson County and the South.

In fact, his interest and outlook were so wide and general that he could not really be confined to any one place or section. He was a man with a world vision and a keen interest in all peoples. . . . He lived and he worked with the objective constantly in mind of being a blessing to the world. . . .

As a doctor, as a college president, as a citizen and neighbor, as a friend, and most of all as a father in the home, he was a true Christian. And to him Christianity meant walking with God each day and all day in every detail and relationship of life. He willingly gave his all to his God and to his church.

## TRIBUTES FROM FRIENDS

He lived to serve, and this he did to the very end of a long and fruitful life. The many messages of condolence and the tributes paid at the time of Dr. Sutherland's death, which are still coming in, reflect the esteem in which he was held by multitudes. We quote a few:

H. T. ELLIOTT, *Secretary, General Conference Committee*: A prince in Israel has fallen. He was a man greatly respected and loved for his Christian leadership and faith.

It would be quite out of the question to list all of the interests and work that were promoted by Dr. Sutherland during his long and active life. During the years when our denomination was developing some of the departments of its work that we take for granted today, he made a large contribution, especially in the educational work. He was very active in the establishment of church schools, which have now become such an important and integral part of our educational system. His advocacy of rural living with the many advantages that it could bring to our church if consistently promoted, was one of his constant interests.

The promotion of rural centers, the establishment of schools throughout the South, were among his very definite commissions. To maintain this work he helped organize The Layman Foundation, which has assisted in many places. An impressive number of sanitariums and educational institutions, that are now operating in a strong way, are largely indebted to Dr. Sutherland for his leadership and encouragement during the days when they were struggling with the problems of establishing an institution in a new place.

It can truly be said of Dr. Sutherland that while he rests from his labors, his works will follow him. As long as time lasts, there will be those who will remember his kindly counsel, unselfish thoughtfulness for others, and the spirit of his inspiration, which were a commission to all who worked with him.

WALTER E. MCPHERSON, M.D., *Dean of the School of Medicine, College of Medical Evangelists*: With you, the friends of Dr. E. A. Sutherland, who are at the College of Medical Evangelists, are made sad by his death. However, they join you in the happy recognition of what he has done during the many years of a long life devoted to the cause in which all of us are interested.

DRS. JOHN H. REISNER and I. W. MOOMAW, *Christian Rural Fellowship, New York*: We sense deeply this loss with you.

K. A. WRIGHT, *President, Southern Missionary College*: These twenty years that we have been in the Southland have been made much more enjoyable by our association with Dr. Sutherland. . . . His passing means the loss of one of God's true workers.

L. A. SENSEMAN, M.D., *President, Association of Self-Supporting Institutions*: Dr. Sutherland was loved by all who knew him. . . . Always a symbol of self-supporting missionary work, he was either directly or indirectly responsible for a large number of institutions in our organization. . . . His good work will live on indefinitely as a tribute in memorial to a great pioneer in our denomination.

W. H. BRANSON, *Ex-President, General Conference, and Chairman, N.A.N.I. Board*: Dr. Sutherland was truly a great man and a wonderful Christian. I knew him first at Emmanuel Missionary College before the group came South and started Madison. He has devoted his life to a special work and has been blessed of God in the accomplishment of it. The inspiration and devotion of his life led many others to follow his example and resulted in a very great work being developed among the rural areas of the South.

G. W. BOWERS, *President, Walla Walla College*: Walla Walla College Alumni Association extends deepest sympathy. . . . A pioneer has gone to his rest, but the spirit of the pioneer still lives.

P. P. CLAXTON, *Former U.S. Commissioner of Education, President of Austin Peay College sixteen years*: I am pained at the death of Dr. Sutherland. . . . A busy and noble life he lived. Glorious accomplishments for education, health, and hopeful virtuous living are more important by far than the accumulation of millions of financial wealth. Scores will miss him.

V. G. ANDERSON, *President, Southern Union Conference*: Southern Union Conference sends heartfelt sympathies. Great Laymen's Congress, Kansas City, pledges to carry forward the laymen's work so Jesus can come quickly. Dr. Sutherland strengthened our work in the Southern Union.

R. H. PIERSON, *President, Kentucky-Tennessee Conference*: How much I personally appreciated Dr. Sutherland's counsel! He was a real inspiration to me.

W. B. HOLDEN, M.D., *Medical Director, Portland Sanitarium and Hospital*: I met Dr. Sutherland first in the fall of '88 at Battle Creek College, and I have watched his life work with a great deal of interest all these years. As an educator, I do not think our denomination has produced anyone greater.

ESTELLA G. NORMAN, M.D., *Medical Staff, Miami-Battle Creek Sanitarium*: A prince in Israel has fallen but not for long, for Jesus is coming soon in the clouds of heaven. What a blessed hope is that of the resurrection!

MABAL H. TOWER, *Asst., Ellen G. White Publications*: Truly a giant has fallen, and it will be a great loss to the self-supporting work and to the work in general.

MAY CRAVATH WHARTON, M.D., "*Doctor Woman of the Cumberlands*," *founder of Uplands Sanitarium*: And we shall miss him too, because he has been a very kind and helpful friend to us at Uplands since the very start of our work.

#### ALUMNI AND STUDENTS

Perhaps the most heartfelt tributes were paid by those who have been Dr. Sutherland's students. The few listed here speak for hundreds:

JAMES D. VAN BLARICUM, M.D., and GERALD BOYNTON, *Southern Missionary College Medical Clinic and College Staff*, respectively: Our lives have been made richer and fuller as a result of Doctor's advice and personal work with us. We sincerely regret the passing of our champion of the laymen's cause and the losing of

one of the great administrators of Christian education.

BELLE C. HALL, *Pacific Press Publishing Association*: Doctor's passing is a great grief and personal loss to many of us who have known him in years past.

DR. AND MRS. JOHN F. BROWNSBERGER, *Medical Staff, Washington Sanitarium and Hospital*: Dr. Sutherland had always been here, and somehow we got to feeling that he always would. He seemed so everlasting. His vigor of mind certainly continued throughout the years, even until the end.

EDITH M. WINQUIST, *Battle Creek Health Studio, Nashville*: His was a beautiful life, an inspiration to me and thousands of others.

W. W. MURRAY, "*The Wild Birds,*" *Community Health and Educational Work, Ozarks*: To know Dr. Sutherland was to love him. To sit in his class meant new revelations daily. As a teacher he used convincing philosophy. As a medical man this same master mind cooperated with the world's greatest Physician in restoring health and bringing relief to thousands.

H. K. CHRISTMAN, *Pacific Press Publishing Association*: The Doctor's vision and continued devotion through all these years, both in times of prosperity and in times of adversity, have been a great inspiration to me. Naturally I have found myself in hearty accord with the principles of education and the philosophy of the Adventist way of life that were so beautifully demonstrated and enunciated in his own experiences.

STELLA C. PETERSON, R.N., *Hinsdale Sanitarium and Hospital*: We shall all miss him. He was one of the few great men, a prince in Israel, always so wise in counsel.

MAY PINES STONE (*Battle Creek student of the Doctor's*), *Orlando*: More than any other person, Dr. Sutherland has influenced my life; and I never have forgotten or abandoned the principles he instilled in me so many years ago.

THE ASSOCIATED STUDENTS OF MADISON COLLEGE, ALTHEA TURNBULL, *Secretary*: The floral tribute sent is only the minute token of our appreciation, but the greater tribute we wish to pay is that we as Associated Students of Madison College will strive earnestly to carry the torch that our beloved Dr. Sutherland laid down, and will foster the ideals and goals of Madison College, for which he gave his life.

ROY R. BOWES, M.D., *President, Madison College Alumni Association*: The great host of Madison College alumni have lost a true father in Israel. We feel keenly the passing of Madison's founder, our spiritual guide and leader these many years. We can but express our gratitude

(Continued on page 8)

THIS was not Dr. E. A. Sutherland's native home. But Middle Tennessee is richer today because he adopted this section for his home and his work more than half a century ago.

One of his ambitions was a school where boys and girls could work for an education. Last year that school—Madison College—observed its 50th anniversary. It has grown from a humble beginning into an institution of respect and influence. Its graduates are scattered throughout the world.

While his contributions in the field of education have been many, he by no means devoted all of his many energies to this work. Dr. Sutherland was a doctor of medicine and practiced for many years at Madison Sanitarium, which adjoins the college. He was also active in the work of his church.

His has been a full and useful life. His death at the age of 90 years is the occasion for sadness reaching far beyond the bounds of his immediate community. Madison College will remain as a monument to his efforts and good works.

Editorial in *The Nashville Tennessean*

## A BRIEF SUMMARY OF DR. SUTHERLAND'S LIFE

Dr. Sutherland was born in Prairie du Chien, Wisconsin, March 3, 1865. He lived in Iowa as a young man and finished high school, after which he went to Battle Creek College, where he was graduated in the spring of 1890.

In the fall of 1891 he was called to Battle Creek College and headed the Bible department. The following summer he was elected president of the new college at Walla Walla, Washington. President Sutherland continued his work there until February 1897, when he was asked to serve as president of Battle Creek College. In 1901 Battle Creek College was moved to Berrien Springs, Michigan. Dr. Sutherland continued there as president of the Berrien institution until 1904.

Dr. Sutherland's work in establishing Madison College and the various self-supporting institutions throughout the South occupied the major part of his active life. To assist in the developing of other centers in the South, he, with Mrs. Lida F. Scott, organized The Layman Foundation, of which he was president until his death. He was also president of Madison College until 1946, when he was called to serve as secretary of the new denominational department known as the Association of Self-Supporting Institutions and the Commission on Rural Living. Having successfully accomplished this task, he returned to the campus that he loved. But even in retirement, there

was no rest, for his guidance and counsel were needed and sought in the affairs of this and many other self-supporting institutions.

During the early years of the establishment of Madison College, the leaders were counseled to establish a sanitarium that could work in co-operation with the College in developing a stronger medical and educational organization. It was not easy to secure medical leadership; so in 1910, Dr. Sutherland and Dr. Magan began the study of medicine, at the same time keeping the leadership of the institution. Their medical training was completed in 1914; and soon after, Dr. Magan was called to head the College of Medical Evangelists, leaving Dr. Sutherland to serve as both medical superintendent and president of the college.

Through the years, Dr. Sutherland's work attracted the attention of leading educators everywhere. Educational leaders of Tennessee and many other places have paid him the highest tribute. He made great contributions to the church and to the progress of Christian education. He possessed the rare combination of vision, courage, and selfless devotion.

On June 15, Dr. Sutherland's physicians advised him to enter the hospital for medical care. Just before noon on Monday, June 20, he quietly passed to his rest at the age of 90 years, 3 months, and 17 days.

A.A.J.

## FORMER PATIENTS EXPRESS APPRECIATION

Dr. Sutherland was an outstanding teacher, and he was never happier than when leading some student onto the frontiers of where learning takes place by the question and answer method. This same skill applied medically brought outstanding success in his medical work. In many cases, getting well and staying well was merely a process of re-education, and hundreds have returned to express their appreciation. A few years ago, A. M.

Burton, founder, and president for many years, of the Life and Casualty Insurance Company, and a leader in civic affairs, paid this tribute to Dr. Sutherland in the company's periodical, *The Mirror*:

"I know a doctor who has given his life to helping others. That has been the great desire of his heart, and as a result he has built up a large practice and is helping many

(Continued on page 8)

His personal belief, held constantly before us, was "Never talk doubt or unbelief." He had unlimited faith in any program that he felt the Lord was back of. And even though the way would seem dark and discouraging, he would persevere, and many times the result was an astounding success instead of a dismal failure, as some anticipated.

Most of Dr. Sutherland's sermons would end with an appeal to his listeners to enter the Lord's vineyard and "take what is right for their wages." This was the essence of his philosophy for the program that should be followed by self-supporting workers.

Dr. Sutherland's inherent love and belief that the country is the place where we should live was always in evidence. He was constantly presenting the advantages of living in the country, where one does not have to be restricted by great labor organizations; and how it was God's plan in the beginning that all should have homes in the country, where they could learn from nature about God.

Dr. Sutherland was a great admirer of the Bible characters, Caleb and Joshua. He admired their faith and courage, and encouraged us to organize Caleb and Joshua Clubs, so we could strengthen each others' faith and lay militant plans to accomplish the things that needed to be done. His watchword, too, was "We be well able to go up and possess the land"—and he was, too; and the rest of us had better be!

First, last, and always, Dr. Sutherland was an educator. He constantly in his public speaking lectured rather than used the conventional sermon style. He loved to call on individuals in the audience to express their faith or belief in some principle he had brought to their attention, which he felt it was vital for us all to believe. And how he could drive home a point!

One of his often-used quotations was: "Now, as never before, we need

to understand the true science of education. If we fail to understand this, we shall never have a place in the kingdom of God."

His thoughtfulness for others was outstanding. He was constantly asking us: "How are you feeling?" or "How is your courage?" And both our courage and feelings had better be in good shape; for if there was any hesitancy, he would immediately proceed to tell us what ought to be done about the situation and how it should be corrected.

His wonderful memory seemed to be able to recall all the people with whom he had ever been associated. He remembered the many hundreds of students with whom he had contact, and recalled their characteristics vividly. He would ask us about the little things that concerned us.

Dr. Sutherland was a profound student of the Bible. He could always find a parallel in its chapters for the experiences we were passing through.

### Tributes From Friends

(Continued from page 6)

for the opportunities afforded us by his sacrifice, recognizing there now rests upon each of us an even greater responsibility to help promulgate the great principles of Christian education and to assist in forwarding the lay work of the denomination.

### Former Patients Express Appreciation

(Continued from page 7)

more people than he would, had he been in the business just for the money he could make. The spirit of kindness and brotherly love permeates the entire atmosphere in and around his office. Just to talk with him has a magnetic effect upon me and makes me want to live a better Christian life and do more for my fellowmen."

Mr. Burton's tribute is typical of many that could be quoted from those who have been Dr. Sutherland's patients.



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1977

# The Madison Survey

VOL. XXXVI MADISON COLLEGE, TENNESSEE, SEPTEMBER, 1955 No. 8

## Commencement Address, September 3

By DR. QUILL E. COPE,  
*State Commissioner of Education*

I wish to express my gratitude and appreciation to the Administration and faculty of this institution for the invitation to have a part in your graduation and for the opportunity to talk to the members of this class along a line of thought which, I hope, will prove of value to you as you launch out into wider fields of experience. I am sure that I will introduce no new ideals that have not been impressed on each of you on many occasions during your association with your faculty, but perhaps it will be of some help to review and synthesize some of these ideals.

Although I have spent my professional and educational life in working with the public school system of Tennessee, I have known of the great work of this institution for a number of years. . . .

Your Dean recently gave me some information about the history and philosophy of his college that made a deep impression on me. At least three facts about this institution are very unusual and seem quite significant to me:

(1) Madison College operates entirely within its own income.

Robert Ripley is quoted as having said that it is "the only self-supporting college in the United States." The fact that the institution is self-supporting undoubtedly means that the faculty and employees of this institution have made many sacrifices in order to devote their life to work in the institution. It also means that you graduates and students have not followed a primrose path in obtaining your education. I am sure that the efforts of the students to support themselves while enrolled in college have at times presented difficulties that appeared insurmountable, but I am also sure that these efforts have developed a sense of self-reliance and responsibility that means more than any passing pleasures that the students may have missed.

(2) A second revealing and amazing statement that impressed me was the fact "no Madison student has ever been unemployed or on the dole. If they don't find a job, they create one." I dare say that no other institution can make that statement and this is a tradition that every graduate of this institution should cherish and attempt to uphold. It is a matter about which you can afford to boast without being considered vain-glorious.

(3) A third outstanding fea-

ture is the fact that every student learns some trade or vocation by which he can earn a living when he graduates. There are critics today who say that our colleges are not preparing our young people to make a living. I think it is a fine tribute to your leadership that one of your objectives is to make certain that every graduate can earn a living in a field for which he is prepared.

I am also impressed by the fact that this institution is the mother institution of approximately fifty other schools and hospitals in the United States, despite the fact that college has been in existence for only fifty-one years. You have truly demonstrated that men should not hide their light under a bushel but should let it shine so that all men may see their good works. . . .

We hear a great deal these days about "successful living." I sometimes wonder if those who use this expression so freely really understand what they are talking about. It occurs to me that the greater portion of mankind has a false standard of values in terms of which they measure this thing called "success." I observe that with most men the obtaining of material goods and, in many instances, the having and holding of such wealth, becomes an end within itself. In other words, many people conceive of riches as the supreme good of this life. I suppose there is no person present who understands me to say that the legitimate obtaining of this world's goods is bad within itself. There is neither virtue in poverty nor vice in riches. On the contrary,

there is no virtue in riches or vice in poverty.

We were born into a world of material things. The manner in which we use these resources, our attitude toward them, is one of the ultimate standards of success in this life before God, if not before all men. The person who thinks that the accumulation of material goods and that alone will bring happiness should learn from six thousand years of human history that both the individual and the nation that build their hopes upon this foundation will soon perish and the wreckage that they leave behind will be misery, poverty, and blasted hopes of better days for themselves and their children. At best, the materialistic concept of life offers nothing beyond the here and now. It makes no provisions for the future life and conceives of man as a beast of the field rather than a creature made in the image of God.

We should not forget, however, that when material goods are used as a means to the end of dispelling ignorance, relieving suffering, giving hope to the downtrodden, and preaching the gospel of peace to a war-weary and disturbed world, these things are serving the righteous purpose of him who designed their proper use. He who is thus wise lays up for himself not only security on earth but is making wise provisions for himself by laying up for himself treasures in heaven.

That which is here said about the proper and improper use of material wealth applies equally to honor and influence. The man who is in a position of authority, whether it be political, social, or

religious, and uses his office for his personal aggrandizement without regard to the welfare of those he should be serving, does not understand what it means to live successfully. He may command the plaudits of the populace while in his position because his subjects fear to act otherwise. Time, however, will crumble his kingdom to ashes, and those who, through fear, once paid lip service to his position will curse his memory and mourn their inevitable plight when he is gone. Mussolini, Hitler, Napoleon, Alexander the Great, and Caesar commanded empires built on blood and perpetuated by iron and steel, yet Hitler and Mussolini died in infamy and shame, both Caesar and Napoleon are best remembered for their tyranny and oppression, and Alexander for his greed for power and the uncontrolled passion of his own lust. Because men of prominence can exercise such great influence either for good or bad, he who is thus exalted among his fellows needs to keep written deep in his heart a sense of noble service to his constituents. He should remember that only the servant of man is the truly great man. One does not have to be a millionaire, a commander of armies, a ruler of nations, or the idol of Hollywood or Broadway to be great. After all, young people, this so-called greatness is arbitrarily established by man-made standards of greatness.

Our hearts thrill at the noble accomplishments of such men as Washington, Jefferson, Lincoln, and other statesmen who have played leading roles in the building of our nation. Let us never forget, however, that there were

others who blazed trails across the savage-infested wilderness, hewed their crude cabins from the hemlock and pine, tilled the soil, turned the wheels of industry, ministered to the disease-infested settlements, taught school, and preached the Gospel of Christ. Multiplied thousands of these sturdy souls died unheralded and unsung, and only a few hand-carved tombstones now mark the graves of the thousands who moved westward in an effort to give their children a better world than that from which they came. Very few of these names are recorded in our history books, yet without their spirit of courage and self-sacrifice you and I could not now enjoy the rich heritage which they have bequeathed to us, and our country could not be the America we know today. They served without regard to personal reward except as they envisioned that reward in terms of blessings for their posterity. These men and women were great in the truest sense of greatness. They lost themselves in the service of their fellowman. Theirs was "Successful Living."

Now let us turn to some of the positive and more practical essentials of successful living. If I correctly understand the true meaning of success, it is *The accomplishment of a fixed purpose*. When I employ the expression "The true meaning of success" I want you to understand that I am not using the term "success" loosely. A man *might* be a successful bankrobber, dope peddler, or murderer. He *might* even be a successful failure. No person with any self-respect, to say nothing of Christian ideals, would want to

succeed in this manner. I am thinking in terms of success which both God and man recognize as high and holy, noble and good. Let me suggest, then, some of the essential elements in successful living.

First *there must be a fixed purpose*. Few movements have changed the course of history by accident. Yet, odd as it may seem, few of the great thinkers whose thoughts have made for a better world saw their thinking widely accepted while they lived. Nevertheless, those who have given us a better world today and those of us now living who will pass the achievements of the past and present ages to generations yet unborn must have a fixed purpose in mind. It was the inspired writer who said, "A double-minded man is unstable in all his ways." When you see a man of indecision, you will see a miserable man, and you will see a man who makes everybody else unhappy. He gets nowhere because he has nowhere to go. He cannot inspire confidence in others for he has none in himself. Like the ship, driven by the sea and tossed, he has no anchor and he sees no port. He is whipped before he fights. He has reached his end before he begins. What is the trouble? He has no definite goal, no fixed purpose to accomplish. He has no star to which he may hitch his wagon. The great portion of men who get ahead in this world are those who set a definite goal to reach. There can be no "successful living" apart from a fixed purpose.

Second, *if one lives successfully there must be a rugged determination to reach one's goal*. A few moments ago I referred to

those great thinkers who have changed the course of history. Many of them were ridiculed and rebuffed, and some of them were denounced and imprisoned. Such ill treatment, however, did not throw them off course, nor did it lessen the truth and righteousness of the cause they espoused. Perhaps one of the basic reasons christianity wielded such a tremendous influence upon the ancient world was the resolute determination of the early disciples to keep faith with their great commander. He had revealed to them the condition of a world lost in sin and separated from God. He told them to do something about this condition and promised his guidance as they went forth on their mission. Judging from what they said and did, they evidently understood that they were to allow nothing except death to stand in their way. Onward they moved! Like a mighty army they marched, without concern for their physical comfort or personal safety. At first they were few in numbers, but they gathered new recruits along the line of battle. "In spite of dungeon, fire, and sword" they had so kept faith with their commander-in-chief that within a generation their sound had gone forth into all the world. Notwithstanding the opposition of Judaism and the Roman Empire without and human philosophy and carnal-mindedness within, this army of saints moved onward triumphantly over every field and foe. All the might of Rome could not halt this movement, and less than three centuries from its beginning, the mightiest empire in the history of the world sued for peace under Constantine, and

christianity was made the state religion. The growth and rapid spread of the christian religion is probably the best demonstration this world has seen of what can be accomplished when a cause is just and when the persons concerned have a positive determination to reach their goal.

The early christians intended to reach the world with the Gospel. This was their commission, and with them it was a battle unto death. History tells the story, and you and I walk in the sunlight of christianity because they did not know the meaning of defeat. They lived successfully and died triumphantly, because they had the determination to finish their task. No life is successful if it is not characterized by determination to accomplish its purpose for being.

Third, *to live successfully we must learn to meet disappointments*. I believe it was Abraham Lincoln who said, "You can fool all of the people part of the time, and part of the people all the time, but you cannot fool all the people all the time." Certainly we should not be interested in fooling any of the people any of the time, but allow me to sound what I consider a timely word in a similar vein. I say to you that you may be able to *please* all the people part of the time and part of the people all the time, but the man does not live who can *please* all the people all of the time . . .

This means that sooner or later you are going to meet disappointment. You will be saddened because you have temporarily failed when you feel you have done your best. You may be be-

trayed by a friend in whom you placed an implicit trust. A son or a daughter may break your heart. The job you hoped to land, the trip you hoped to make, the girl or boy you hoped to marry, may elude your grasp and you will be disappointed. This is the lot of all of Adam's children. You and I are no exceptions.

But what shall we do when disappointment comes? Shall we throw up our hands in despair or shall we grin and bear it? We all will say, "Grin and bear it", but I doubt if this is a full solution to the problem of disappointment. As we grin and bear it, we should review our thinking as we look to the future. If we alone are responsible for our disappointment, or if we have been responsible for anything that contributed to it, we should profit by our mistake and resolve not to make the same mistake again. If our disappointment is because of something we could not control, we should forget it; but as we forget it, we need to turn our attention to something constructive and to put our hands to the task of building again. After all, it is the long race that counts, the ultimate goal that we have in view, not some temporary setback or accomplishment. In that fabled race between the tortoise and the hare, the hare was the faster runner, but the tortoise did not give up. You must learn to meet disappointment with grace if you would live successfully.

Fourth, *if we would live successfully, we must retain our self-respect*. The boy or girl, man or woman, who has lost respect for himself has lost his most priceless possession. Do

you want the respect of others? Then you must respect yourself. While it is true that one should not think more highly of himself than he ought to think, it is equally true that one should not think more lowly of himself than he ought to think. The christian's character reflects the image of Christ, and that image is not to be besmirched with either attitude or conduct that would reflect unfavorably upon the author of that character. Many people take a defeated attitude and underestimate their own abilities and worth. They do not believe in themselves. That was one of the faults of the ten men who spied out the land of Canaan. When they returned from their journey, they told of the fertility of the land and described it as a "Land flowing with milk and honey." But how did they consider themselves? As they reflected upon the giants they had seen, they exclaimed, "We were in our own eyes as grasshoppers!" Not only did they overlook the power of Jehovah in taking the land, but they had lost respect for themselves. It was Shakespeare who said, "This above all, to thine own self be true; and it must follow as the night the day, thou canst not be false to any man."

The War between the States had ended, and Robert E. Lee was back at Arlington. Though broken, he was not bowed; though defeated, he was not dishonored. A group of New Orleans whiskey manufacturers traveled all the way to Virginia in an effort to persuade General Lee to allow the use of his name as a brand name for a new Liquor they were making. Lee listened to their story and heard

their proposition. Rising from his chair with all the dignity of a gentleman of the Old South and with the erectness of a West Point graduate, he replied, "Sirs, I have led the valiant sons of my Southland into battle and many of them to death. They have fought with honor for a cause they held in honor. They honored me as their commander. I ever sought to keep faith with them. I am now an old man, and the shadows are lengthening. My health is broken, my family scattered, my finances gone. All I have left is my good name, but may I tell you, sirs, *it is respected, and it is not for sale!*" If you would live successfully and have others to respect you, respect yourself.

Fifth, and last, *if you would live successfully, have the courage to stand by your convictions.* Conviction is one trait of character, and courage is another. All of us have more respect for the many who has the courage to stand for what he sincerely believes to be right, even though he be wrong, than we have for the man who is right but has not the courage to stand by his guns. It is not enough to have convictions of right and wrong. We must be willing to stand or fall upon them if we live successfully with our own conscience. There are physical giants who are moral cowards. There are national leaders who are moral reprobates. There are those who will face the enemy's fire from a machine gun nest but who would betray their own government into the hands of forces whose designs are to rule the world. There have been men in the affairs of state who fought on the floor of Congress for the liberties

we enjoy and then, under pressure, sold their vote for political power and advantage.

Pilate was a moral coward because he did not have the courage to stand for the release of Jesus. Benedict Arnold was an enthusiastic soldier for the Revolutionary cause, but he betrayed his country. Judas knew that Jesus was the Son of God, but he sold him for thirty pieces of silver. These men were moral cowards. They knew the truth, they understood the difference between right and wrong, but they had no moral courage. . . .

Secular history leaves us largely with examples of men whose honor is almost entirely evaluated in terms of human codes of honor. This is not true when we turn inspiration's sacred page. Here were men and women who were motivated by convictions that transcend the realm of time and space. Their convictions were founded upon fact—the greatest fact in all of the animals of time and the one upon which they based their hopes for the eternity.

It was the conviction of those who knew the Nazarene that he was more than a man, that he was God in the form of man. They believed his teachings held the key to eternal life and that the proof of his claims was the resurrection of which they said they were witnesses. The world has never seen a more zealous announcement of any fact than the enthusiasm with which these witnesses told their story. It cost them and others the loss of their family ties and national honors. Heartache, scourging, shipwreck, imprisonment, death by the sword and death at the stake were their earthly rewards.

But they had convictions, and they had the courage to stand for those convictions irrespective of the plight it brought them. Their courage in standing for the right leaves to you and me the inspiration to live successfully here and provides the pattern whereby we may live forever hereafter. Truly, they have taught us the meaning of "Successful Living," for they have revealed the truthfulness of the statement, "It is not all of life to live, nor all of death to die!"

### Notice

The annual meeting of the Madison College Alumni Association will be held at Madison College Cafeteria October 8, 1955, at 6:00 P.M. The Golden Anniversary Album project and the swimming pool project have been completed, and we are now in the midst of building and equipping an alumni office to house our vigorous and growing Alumni Association. Plan to attend this important meeting, and if you can not come, please send your annual dues, \$2.00, to the Secretary-Treasurer, Madison College Alumni Association, Madison College, Tennessee. Membership cards will be mailed to those sending in dues.

Roy R. Bowes, M.D.,  
President  
Madison College Alumni  
Association

### Notice

The annual meeting of the Mid-South Chapter of the College of Medical Evangelists Alumni Association will be held at Madison College Cafeteria Wednesday, October 5, 1955, at 6:00 P.M. Medical meetings will be held Thursday, October 6, at Madison College, preceding the annual Self-Supporting Workers' Convention.

Albert G. Dittes, President  
Mid-South Chapter  
C.M.E. Alumni Assn.

### Annual Graduation Exercises

THE College graduation exercises were conducted the week end beginning September 3. A very fine group of young people were given recognition for having finished the

courses offered by the institution. Twenty-seven in the group received the bachelor of science degree; twenty-two were graduated from the professional nursing course; and there were twenty-eight in the groups including teacher-training; laboratory, x-ray, and medical record technicians; and anesthesiology, who received certificates showing completion of these various terminal courses.

Elder C. G. Edwards, pastor of the Boulevard Seventh-day Adventist Church in Madison, Tennessee, gave the consecration sermon.

Elder R. H. Pierson, President of Kentucky-Tennessee Conference of Seventh-day Adventists, gave the baccalaureate address. The commencement address was given by Dr. Quill E. Cope, Tennessee State Commissioner of Education.

## Forty-Fifth Annual Convention

The forty-fifth Annual Convention of Self-Supporting Workers of the South will be held at Madison College, beginning the evening of Thursday, October 6, and closing at noon Sunday, October 9.

A full program has been arranged, which will include reports from the various missionary centers in the Southern States. Group leaders have been appointed to lead out in the discussion of medical problems and opportunities for rural sanitarium and hospitals. There will be presented the opportunities that are open for doing evangelistic work and reports on what has been accomplished in this respect, as well as what is being done in lines of rural education. What is being accomplished in agricultural lines will also be presented.

The meeting is intended to be inspirational, helpful, and instructive. It is the one time in the year when those who are carrying the responsibilities in these various enterprises can meet together to discuss their common problems.

A cordial welcome is extended to those desiring to attend the meeting. To insure lodging accommodations, please make arrangements in advance.

Marguerite M. Jasperson  
Secretary, Program Committee

## Madison School of Anesthesia

THE SCHOOL of Anesthesia was inspected in March of this year by the American Association of Nurse Anesthetists, and we are in possession of a letter dated June 3, 1955, in which the executive director of that organization says that they are "pleased to give the course in anesthesia for nurses at Madison College and Hospital, Madison College, Tennessee, continued full approval." All the graduates who took the examination in May passed with good grades. A new class has been accepted to begin training with the Fall Quarter, and applications are being received for another class starting with the Spring Quarter, March 1955. Only registered nurses need apply.

## Medical Record Technology

Alice Twobulls, one of the graduates from our new course in Medical Record Technology, has received a call to work in the Medical Record Office at the White Memorial Hospital in Los Angeles, Calif.

The August 1955 issue of *Hospitals*, the Journal of the American Hospital Association, lists seven hospitals in the United States that offer a course in Medical Record Technology which is approved by the American Medical Association. Madison Sanitarium and Hospital is included in this list.

## Alumni Here and There

The James Wentworths, '50 and '51 respectively, are now located at Ridgeto p, Tennessee. Mr. Wentworth is connected with the firm of Knight and Davidson, Certified Public Accounts, Springfield and Murfreesboro. This fine group of young men composed of Madison alumni have made it possible to get our alumni books audited to date. Madison College Alumni Association is fortunate to be able to get this work done by members of its own group.

Another familiar face of earlier years on the campus was that of Mrs. Emmidee Birdwell Wallen, '31. Mrs. Wallen and her daughters, Alfreda and Wanda, whose home is Cleburne, Texas, were vacationing in Tennessee and other Southern states.

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# The Madison Survey

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MADISON COLLEGE, TENNESSEE, OCTOBER, 1955

No. 9

## The Annual Convention of Southern Self-Supporting Workers Held at Madison College

By MARGUERITE M. JASPERSON

THE Forty-fifth Annual Convention met from October 6 to 9 on the Madison College campus as it has met for many years; but this time it was different. Our great leader was gone. Some of us felt faint hearted when he left us. It seemed that we could hardly carry on, but we knew we must—else what had been gained by the years when he had taught us? So we rallied our courage and adopted as our keynote the sentiment we knew was his. "Now therefore arise and go over this Jordan." "We are well able to possess the land."

At the first meeting of the convention a tribute to Dr. Sutherland was brought by Mrs. Alice Goodge Straw, Dr. Roy E. Bowes, and Dr. W. C. Sandborn. We sang his favorite song, "Faith of Our Fathers," as a dedication of our own lives.

"Times of Cheer," Arthur W. Spalding, in his fine book, *Men of the Mountains*, called these conventions and now Professor Spalding is gone too. To him, to Braden N. Mulford, our first pioneer in our out-school movement, to Eugene C. Waller, founder of Pisgah Institute, to

Florence Hartsock, dear to so many of us, President Jasperson brought in tribute the sentiments so many of us felt. We sorely miss these workers of other years whom we were used to seeing at the convention.

But still we go on. Charles N. Martin, son of Neil Martin, an early Madison student, but now deceased, was our convention chairman. Charles is manager of the very fine institution known as El Reposo, located near Florence, Alabama. The folks from Pewee Valley came. Paul C. Dysinger, the manager of Pewee Valley Sanitarium, our president-elect, was here. There were those from Pine Hill; from Chunky, Mississippi; from the Little Creek School and Sanitarium; Fletcher, of course; Reeves Sanitarium; Lawrenceburg Sanitarium; Chestnut Hill, the oldest of Madison's hill schools, as we used to call them; Laurelbrook, Wildwood, Bethel Sanitarium, Evansville, Indiana; and there were others nearby who dropped in for part of the time. All in all our meetings had a good bit of the flavor of the old time conventions. We felt that "Though much is taken much

remains," and we are still of good courage.

The place of medical work in self-supporting institutions was presented at the time of the Friday forenoon session. It had many facets. Elder Pierson, president of Kentucky-Tennessee Conference, pointed out that it is an entering wedge for the minister of the gospel. It solves problems of community prejudice. Dr. Forrest Bliss in private practice in Lawndale, North Carolina, told of the work that he and Mrs. Bliss have carried on. When the Blisses went to Cleveland County in 1942, they began a program of community work. For the past five years Dr. and Mrs. Bliss and their office nurse have raised each year \$750.00 for Harvest Ingathering. To those who have contributed they have sent books and magazines amounting to over \$500.00. The Blisses have a daughter, Marthine, who is a missionary in Africa. Her photograph and a letter to her parents in the *Shelby Star* aroused the interest of the community. As a consequence Dr. and Mrs. Bliss were invited to speak to clubs and other community groups concerning Marthine's work in Africa. Another interesting project is a story hour for the children. The average attendance is forty. They sing, tell stories, play Bible games, and read nature stories. Through their office's distribution of magazines and books, the Lion's Club, the Women's Club, and other organizations, have asked for speakers. The good work being done by the Blisses in their community should be an inspiration to us all.

Friday afternoon was given to

the part education has in the program of our rural centers. Mrs. Leland Straw presided. Leland Straw represented Little Creek School on the program. Dean Sandborn represented Madison College; Lewis Nestell, Fletcher Academy; Mrs. Susan Ard, Chestnut Hill; C. A. Johnson, Pine Forest Academy. Mrs. Marian Seitz Simmons gave a stirring talk on the need for training elementary teachers.

We appreciated the very fine Sabbath morning sermon by Elder Pierson, as well as the afternoon program on evangelism, which should be the basis of our efforts. That this feature of our work is not neglected was made evident by the reports given by leaders from the various community centers.

At the Saturday night meeting plans were made for a suitable memorial to Dr. E. A. Sutherland. While it is true, as one who loved him said, that his memorial is not in stone but in the lives of the young people whom he helped, it was felt that there should be some visible token of our regard for him—something that would call the attention of those, who did not have the privilege of knowing him, to the great life that he lived.

The important place that agriculture should have in our rural centers was stressed by Dr. Cyrus E. Kendall, C. A. Johnson, and Roger Goodge. These young men, who so thoroughly believe in agriculture and so much love a farm, were an inspiration. The emphasis was placed on our being able to really learn how to live and get our living from the soil. It was also stressed that

agriculture is a way of life in itself.

The last meeting of the convention on Sunday forenoon was given to the consideration of reports by the committee that had been appointed to study the future plans for extending and strengthening the work that is being carried on in these various educational and medical centers, and at an early date some of the plans and recommendations will be given to readers of the SURVEY. A representative executive committee was appointed to foster the work of the convention in the new year. Its members are Dr. W. C. Sandborn, Dr. J. C. Gant, Dr. Cyrus E. Kendall, Kent Griffin, Roger Goodge,

Robert Santini, Leland Straw, C. A. Johnson, Edwin Martin, Charles Martin, Mrs. Susan Ard, B. A. Sheffield. The officers for the ensuing year are Paul C. Dysinger, President; Miss Florence Fellemende, Secretary.

Before adjourning at the noon hour a number expressed themselves as believing we had a good meeting. Perhaps we felt a new sense of responsibility. There is but one of Madison's founders living. We missed Mrs. M. Bessie DeGraw Sutherland. She had always been at the convention; now she was too frail to attend. Our last act was to send her our greetings and good wishes.

### College Begins a New Year

Madison College's total enrollment to date is three hundred forty-six students of assorted nationalities, ages, and purposes in life; but all are at Madison College with the determination to receive a Christian education, which includes the practical training for which Madison is noted.

The new students have pressed the "suitcase wrinkles" out of their clothes, learned to follow their noses to the cafeteria three times a day, and have lost the first fear of a new campus job. Since registration, the approximately 125 new students have cracked approximately 750 new books and become acquainted with the accompanying smell of printer's ink. The largest number of these new students are aiming for a nursing career, but all of the college departments have claimed some new students along with their upper-classmen.

The youngest of the student body are two seventeen-year-olds: June Meyers, a Secretarial Science major, and Eugene Henderson, an Industrial Education major. Both are freshmen. The junior class claims the two seniors in the age classification—Mr. A. H. Face, and Elder R. E. Stewart.

Among the new faces on the campus are several from other countries. Hertha Schramm comes from Germany. Her sister, Gertrude, is in the junior nursing class here. Miss Ethel Wood, a missionary on furlough from Africa, is taking classwork that will be of help to her upon her return to her field. Mr. and Mrs. Leonardo Westphal and their small daughter, Weslia, have come from Brazil, where he has been attending college, and working in a Seventh-day Adventist food factory in sales promotion work. Miss Reiko (Ra-

chel) Yatani, a pre-nursing student, comes from Japan. Canada sends a number of students, including Bob Huether, Jean Openshaw, Delphia Ladner, Christina Warner, Esther Edmonson, Elizabeth Page, and the newest, Joyce Wilkinson. Crimilda Perales, a pre-medical student, and Mary Perez come from Puerto Rico. They join other foreign students at Madison, to make the student body a colorful and cosmopolitan group.

In accordance with the new American educational trend, Madison College accepted three American Negro students this year. Mrs. Hoytie Mae Freeman had been forced to drop out of nurse's training at Meharry Medical College because of her inability to keep the Sabbath if she continued. Her husband is employed in Nashville, where they have their home. Joyce and Fitzgerald Jenkins, brother and sister, are academy day students, children of Elder F. H. Jenkins, of the Kentucky-Tennessee Conference. The student body readily welcomed these students.

New faces are also seen among the teaching faculty. Mrs. Marion S. Simmons is Director of Elementary Education, Miss Barbara Jean Brauer is the Instructor in Obstetrics, and Professor Felix Lorenz, Jr. is teaching both academy and college classes.

The academy claims eighty-

five students, according to William H. Wilson, the academy principal.

Elder E. L. Minchin, of the General Conference Missionary Volunteer Department, led the students and faculty in an inspirational Week of Prayer from October 14 to October 22. He entrenched himself so firmly in the hearts of the students that many of them saw him off at the train, singing his favorite hymns and choruses as he left.

Immediately following the departure of Elder E. L. Minchin, the Ingathering campaign was launched, and the students entered into the annual field day, when carloads of young men and women from the college branched out into many parts of Tennessee to contact people in the country. The results were very satisfying and students are discussing singing bands and other ways of reaching the goal set for the college church.

When the Ingathering goal is reached, an evangelistic program will soon be underway, under the leadership of Elder O. J. Mills, the college church pastor, and Professor Felix Lorenz, Sr., head of the Bible Department, with many students participating.

The school year of '55-'56 promises to be a very active one, and the best yet, at Madison College, Tennessee.

Dorothy Stearns

## From The Layman Foundation Office

By FLORENCE FELLEMEDE

BETHEL SANITARIUM, EVANSVILLE, INDIANA. A report given at a recent board meeting of this institution gave the patient list as numbering forty-three—thirty-three patients in the city build-

ing and ten in the Annex at the country location where a new sanitarium and hospital building will be built in the near future. Plans for the new building were discussed, but not finalized.

SCOTT SANITARIUM AND RURAL SCHOOLS, INC., REEVES, GEORGIA. Walter S. Wilson of this institution describes in a recent letter their newly dug trench silo, into which they have put 180 tons of ensilage. Their school has started with Miss Amundsen as the church school teacher, and Andrew Rimmer, a Madison reared young man and a recent graduate of Madison College, as teacher of the academy grades. Plans for an addition to that sanitarium are being considered. Lack of space prevents us from sharing a news-filled letter from Mrs. Ray Wilson, who describes very well the progress being made in the institution as well as the plans for the future.

LAWRENCEBURG SANITARIUM AND HOSPITAL, LAWRENCEBURG, TENNESSEE. A nearby acreage and home has been acquired and added to the institution's physical plant for the use of its workers. Edwin Martin, manager, reports the best patronage they have had in a number of years.

HYLANDALE ACADEMY AND HEALTH HOME, ROCKLAND, WISCONSIN. This far-away unit has recently been visited and we are pleased to report good progress. The school has opened with an enrollment of forty-two. To meet the demands of the State Health Department, a new well is being dug to furnish water for the sanitarium.

## Alumni News

### Your New Alumni Officers

New officers elected at the recent meeting of the Madison College Alumni Association were James E. Zeigler, President; Worth Lowder, President-Elect; Mrs. Gilbert Johnson, Secretary, with Mrs. E. R. Moore and Mrs. Lucille Hilgers serving as assistants; George Thornton was re-elected as Treasurer, with Lewis Dickman as Assistant. Other members of the Executive Committee are Dr. J. C. Gant, Theo Williams, Mrs. Edna Pepper, Dr. Roy Bowes, and Miss Elsie Wrinkle.

We are happy to report that the new alumni office is now ready for occupancy, though a few needed items of equipment must wait until there are more funds for this purpose. The Executive Committee wishes to thank those who have responded with their dues (\$2.00), and urge those who have not done so to remit at an early date. We are

also taking this opportunity to express appreciation for the good letters received and for the addresses supplied. The suggestions offered as to future projects are valued and will be carefully considered by your Executive Committee.

Lest we forget our aims and objectives as an Alumni Association, we quote briefly from our Constitution:

1. To keep in close touch, and co-operate in every way possible with our Alma Mater in carrying out its aims and purposes as stated in the charter of the institution—briefly to equip lay workers for leadership in self-supporting community enterprises.
2. To encourage students in the various fields, home and foreign, to enter Madison College for training as leaders in self-supporting missionary centers.

3. To foster self-supporting missionary activities, especially new organizations, in both home and foreign fields.

4. To lend whatever aid we can to the Association of Self-Supporting Institutions in the promotion of rural life.

## The Institutional Board Meets at Madison

The fall meeting of the Board of Trustees was well attended. A number of matters relating to the future operation of the institution was studied. Reports were given showing the progress made during recent months. The Educational Division reports the largest enrollment of freshmen students in years with an increase of students in nearly all sections.

One of the projects carried on during the summer months by the faculty and students was moving the surplus buildings from Camp Breckinridge, Kentucky, and the assembling of these prefabricated buildings in time for the school opening. This unit of buildings, which will be used for student housing, is a real contribution to our institutional facilities, and will enable us to take care of our crowded housing conditions for the time being.

The sanitarium and hospital have had a successful year. Plans were laid for repairs as well as new facilities for the medical department of the sanitarium and hospital.

James E. Zeigler was elected to the position of hospital administrator. The Board also voted to invite Paul Dysinger to connect with the institution as general business manager. Mr. Dysinger has been serving as head of the Pewee Valley institution. His coming will greatly

strengthen our business section of the institution.

Constituent members of the Nashville Agricultural and Normal Institute were also invited in to study institutional problems. Their recommendations to the Board were far-reaching and will be very helpful in planning for the future development of the institution. Madison greatly appreciates the help and counsel of all its board and constituent members.

Attending these meetings from off the campus were: W. H. Branson, board chairman, H. T. Elliott, A. L. Ham, W. H. Williams, and Wesley Amundsen from the General Conference. From the Southern Union Conference and the local conference we had V. G. Anderson, R. H. Pierson, H. S. Hanson, and E. A. Moon.

## Teacher of Teachers

This book, a recent publication written by Dr. Ambrose L. Suhrie, will be of interest to many readers of the SURVEY. Dr. Suhrie came to the sanitarium at Fletcher, broken in health, after a long period of teaching in American colleges and universities. He later embraced the Seventh-day Adventist faith and taught at Madison College and Southern Missionary College.

Dr. Suhrie has now retired from active work and he and Mrs. Suhrie are making their home at Pasadena, California.

M. M. J.

## Jottings

### Our Ranks are Broken Again

We are saddened by the news of the fatal injury to Ernest W. Quittmeyer in a highway accident near Williams, Arizona, on October 11. Mrs. Quittmeyer is hospitalized from injuries received in the same accident. We have no details except that a drunken driver caused the accident. Both Ernest and Dolores were graduated from Madison College with the class of '43. Mrs. Quittmeyer's home address is 3132 Clybourne, Chicago 18, Illinois.

### Delegates to A.S.I. Convention

Those from Madison College attending the Annual Convention of the Association of Self-Supporting Institutions in Washington, D. C., as the SURVEY goes to press, are Dr. W. C. Sandborn, Prof. J. E. Zeigler, and Miss Florence Fellemente, and Mrs. Marion Simmons.

### Madison Dietitians Attend A.D.A.

Those representing Madison College at the meeting of the American Dietetics Association in St. Louis, October 17 through the 21st were Dr. Frances L. Dittes and Mrs. Ellen Crowder, '54. They were accompanied by Miss Tody Shinkawa, '43, dietitian at Rowan Memorial Hospital, Salisbury, North Carolina, and Mrs. Josephine Kohler, formerly of Madison and now dietitian at Pewee Valley Sanitarium and Hospital, Pewee Valley, Kentucky. They were happy to meet many friends and acquaintances, among which was Miss Ruby Johnson, '38, dietitian at the New England Sanitarium and Hospital, Melrose, Massachusetts. A report of the meeting will be made later.

### A Beehive of Activity

Word reaches us that the Little Creek School has harvested 950 bushels of grain. They have canned in half-gallon cans vegetables and fruits as follows: tomatoes and juice, 1000; green beans, 350; beets, 225; apple sauce, 400; pickles, 100; sauerkraut etc., 225. Little Creek was founded and is operated by Madison alumni. It is a beehive of activity, a model rural school, with a small sanitarium on the same campus.

### Graduate Work

Those from Madison College taking graduate work this quarter are

George Thornton, '49, Peabody College; Mrs. Louise Gish, '40, Vanderbilt University; Lewis Dickman, '55, Peabody; Mrs. Olga Lorenz, '53, University of Tennessee; Edward M. Collins, Peabody; Kenneth Su, '55, Peabody; Mary Su, '55, Peabody. Carlos McDonald, '48, received his master's degree from Peabody College last summer and is now teaching in our department of Medical Technology.

### Campus Visitors

☆ Mr. and Mrs. David Killian and children of Monterrey, Mexico, spent a week at the home of the A. J. Killians of Madison College. David, who finished with the class of '52, is now registered for medical training in the University of Nuevo Laredo.

☆ Mrs. Robert Jasperson and children, John and Carol, of Glendale, California, spent several days on the campus as guests of President and Mrs. A. A. Jasperson. Mrs. Jasperson will be remembered by many as Gwendolin Peters, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. John Peters, who also are former Madison students. Dr. Peters is on the staff of the College of Medical Evangelists.

☆ Mrs. DeLayne Bowen Corich, '42, of Irving, Texas, was among those recently visiting the campus. Mrs. Corich and her family were guests of the Bernard Bowens while in our vicinity. The Bowens are another family of Madison graduates, Mr. and Mrs. L. V. Bowen, DeLayne's father and mother, having completed training in the early days of the institution.

☆ The past month has been rather like a Madison home-coming for "old timers," and Texas, as usual, was well represented. From a large ranch in Waco came Mrs. La Rue Faudi Roberts, and her son, Samuel, who is now registered as a student. Mrs. Roberts was one of Madison College's first four graduates from the senior college, 1933. Her three brothers, Marvin, Philip, and Otto Faudi; her sister, Alice Faudi Cross; and her sister-in-law, Hazel McConnell Faudi, are also graduates of Madison. Mrs. Roberts is now taking graduate work at Texas State College for Women.

## Blessings from the Soil

**A** PATIENT at Madison Rural Sanitarium and Hospital some years ago became very much impressed with the rural-life idea advocated by the institution. Walking down Larkin Springs Road adjoining the college campus, one cannot fail to admire a neat little cottage by the side of the road with its terraces and rock-walled gardens.

A few mornings ago there was placed on the editor's desk a bag of fine, organically-grown tomatoes. The quality could not be excelled. It was explained that these were left by Mr. H. L. Rushing, who is a special accountant for the N.C. & St. L. Railway. This morning we find on the desk a pound of excellent comb honey left by Mrs. Rushing. Their single stand of bees has produced this year 112 pounds of this high quality honey.

Being neighbors to the Rushings, we know that it has taken much labor to bring about good production on a rocky, worn hillside. Yet, people are becoming more keenly alert to the advantages of being on the land, however small or unpromising the plot of land may be. There are still countless thousands in the cities, who, should they turn to the land, would soon face life with a different point of view; and instead of the future stretching ahead as a drab existence, it would become "a highway of promise with roses blooming on either side."

### NOTICE

THE MADISON SURVEY for the year 1955, which is Vol. XXXVI, will include ten issues. This current issue is No. 9, and there will be one additional issue before the close of the year.

### Do You Wish to Remain on the Survey Mailing List?

**I**T IS the policy of THE MADISON SURVEY to make regular checks on our mailing list. People move, interest in publications change, people's reading-time is sometimes shortened, names may be spelled incorrectly on our stencils—these, and many others, are the reasons that make the check necessary. The little paper goes out subscription free to those interested. You will do us a great favor if you will fill in the following form and mail it to THE MADISON SURVEY, Madison College, Tennessee.

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# The Madison Survey

VOL. XXXVI MADISON COLLEGE, TENN., NOVEMBER-DECEMBER, 1955 No. 10

## A Christmas Prayer

God of the poor, and Friend of the friendless,  
Shepherd of all earth's wandering sheep,  
Look down in mercy on earth's wide distress,  
Watch o'er Thy fold, eternal vigil keep.

Fill us with Love, the love of Thy dear Son,  
Loosen our purse-strings to the pitiful poor,  
Let not oppression flourish 'neath the sun,  
Nor famished ones go hungry from our door.

Give us compassion for the sons of men,  
And tolerance for the friends of every creed,  
Place on each brow faith's sparkling diadem,  
Let us feed men as Thou the sparrows feed.

The poor, the weak are ever at our side,  
Let us be brothers to them in their need,  
Cleanse us from every taint of human pride,  
No class, no hate, but all men friends indeed.

Fill us with Love, e'en as of Bethlehem,  
Upon that radiant day when Christ was born,  
Cleanse us from greed and graft and shallow sham,  
That we may greet with joy this Christmas morn.

—Clarence Hawkes

Word has recently reached our campus of the passing of Mrs. Marshall H. Johnston of Hickory, North Carolina, at the age of ninety-five years. Death ends a beautiful life of long, helpful service. Sally Hawes Johnston was born at Jeffersontown, Kentucky. She was graduated from Battle Creek School of Nursing and for more than sixty years practiced her profession in her community. She married Marshall H. Johnston in 1896. They made their home in the foothills of North Carolina, where for many years they devoted their time and strength to self-supporting missionary work. It was not an easy life but they loved it and managed well. Fire swept them out of home, at least once, and they were much discouraged. They must have thought of desertion but decided that as long as they had health they would not leave their post. This is the stuff pioneers are made of.

Two years after the establishment of Baker Mountain School Marshall Johnston felt the urge to build a home for old people. It seemed that he had all he could do, but he told the Lord that if he had a thousand dollars

he would build a home. He got the thousand dollars. Johnston seemed always to think of something else. It was not long until another project was under way—a home for orphan children. They secured help for the project. The children given a home and education, practical religious training, love and companionship numbered probably two hundred.

It was my happy experience to visit the Johnstons at Baker Mountain School. They lived, worked, and ate their food with their students. Marshall Johnston was a large, vigorous person. His wife was a little woman with a lovely touch of old fashioned elegance about her. I remember her in the chapel at Fletcher at graduation exercises, trim, dainty, and so cute, while her tall young grandson, a later Marshall, pinned his class rose on her dress. She was so proud of him.

Now she has gone to the rest she so deserves, certainly one of those daughters "who have excelled" them all. Many of us are happy that we knew Mrs. Johnston and will cherish her memory.

M.M.J.

### Health Careers, A Challenge and an Opportunity\*

A revolution which focused the attention of "men in the value of man," as an individual is making itself felt increasingly in health care. Medicine and hospitals are trying to treat the whole man—physical, emotional, social, and spiritual—and return him well in body and mind to society. This is a new and exciting concept of health service

and it is one which naturally enough involves more and more types of health workers.

While hospitals were once concerned only with emergencies, with the patient only while he was in the hospital bed, the modern hospital has become a community health center with all that the term connotes.

\*From a paper by Edwin L. Crosby, M.D.

More attention is being paid to the patient's state of mind and to his adjustment to his condition and environment. Social service departments and hospitals are playing an increasingly important role in working closely with community agencies to help patients after they leave the hospital.

For many types of health workers the hospital fills an important educational role. Fifty years ago the hospitals' educational programs involved only doctors and nurses. Since then we have seen the growth of a diversified team of health workers. Hospitals have been called upon to undertake an increasingly important assignment in their education. In addition the hospital is a center of continuing and postgraduate education for today's physicians who know that they must never stop learning or they will inevitably go backward.

The general ignorance of too many people, young and old, about the divisions of the health field, and there are about 150 health callings, prescribes this as a field for many future members of America's work force.

In spite of the tremendous growth of auxiliary health workers the demand is outstripping the supply and the need is outstripping the demand. The 1953 survey by the American Hospital Association showed that 3,053 hospitals had vacancies for 27,494 graduate nurses; and 2,014 hospitals had openings for 29,417 employees in all other job categories. This total showed a personal shortage of nearly 57,000 in all types of hospitals. It

equals about five per cent of the present estimated hospital personnel complement.

There are now about 800,000 nursing personnel, registered and practical nurses, aides, attendants, and orderlies in the United States, but the increased demand for nursing service in hospitals has led in large part to a shortage of hospital professional nursing personnel. Many nurses are engaged in public health nursing, industrial nursing, the armed forces, physicians' offices, government and business operations abroad, teaching and research, and more are needed in these areas.

The past fifty years have been marked by gigantic forward steps in the field of health. With our increasing national population have come ever-increasing demands for health service. People are better informed; they are more health conscious. They recognize that health services are a good investment, requiring experience and skill.

All possible efforts should be exerted to encourage young people to enter the health professions. A health career offers great personal satisfaction, and as health services expand with the increasing population so do health career opportunities. To provide the best possible health care for all our people we must train more health workers than in the past. A health career demands dedication. But what does it offer? An opportunity to help others and to grow oneself. It offers a chance to join in a great learning adventure. Its reward can best be measured in terms of man's humanity to man.

We feel impressed to remark on the inspiration we receive from reading the Feather River Sanitarium and Hospital News Letter, which comes to us each month. The activities in the various departments are reported and as one reads the pages, he cannot be other than impressed by the fact that here is a living institution intensely interested in solving the problems of present-day living. And while we do not know the circulation policy for the Feather River News Letter, we are sure that other institutional centers would be interested in receiving copies of these monthly reports. Possibly they could be secured on request. At least it will do no harm to ask.

Among the practical matters to which one's attention is called in reading the News Letter is one entitled "Breakfast Needs More Attention." It is common prac-

tice, we are told, to eat only a light breakfast, which is not in keeping with sound nutrition. At breakfast, the stomach is in condition to receive a good meal, and in the case of children, their bodies need a generous supply of energy food, repair material, and other elements necessary to normal growth. For all of us, we should understand there is a continual breaking down of body tissue, which involves waste. These losses must be replaced with substance from our food. Foods should be chosen that will best supply the elements required to rebuild and replace the broken-down tissues. Many grains are especially desirable as a breakfast cereal.

We wish Feather River Sanitarium and Hospital, the News Letter and all it represents the best of success and a great deal of God's blessing.

A.A.J.

### Notes On Education From An Address By Alfred P. Sloan, Jr.

"I think it is entirely academic to say that basic knowledge is the fundamental source of all progress. We all know that we can distribute wealth in any way we want, but we can't increase our basic wealth unless it is based upon the fundamental understanding of the laws of nature. I would say that education is the distribution of basic knowledge. From my point of view, what we do in educating a young man or a young woman is to add something to their normal potentialities, to make them better citizens, to make them more successful, and to help them capitalize their talents to their added

knowledge. Knowledge is important—I mean specific knowledge—but I think training of the mind, the ability to analyze, at least as it applies to business, is just as necessary as the specific things we learn in college.

"When you look at a machine—a complicated machine—you just wonder how a machine like that could ever be developed. From the standpoint of the engineer he does not look at it as a complicated piece of apparatus. He looks at the various parts. He knows that if he can take the parts down and examine them one by one and deal with them one by one and fit them together

properly the machine becomes very simple. Education teaches how to do that.

"Then I am reminded of an incident that the late Karl Compton told me one time. It appears that he had a sister who was living in India. The sister one day had to call on an Indian electrician to do some wiring around the place. The electrician came in due course. He kept coming to her and asking this and that. Finally she said to him, "Why don't you use your common sense instead of coming to me?" The electrician said, "Ah, my dear lady, common sense is a rare gift of God; I have only a technical education."

"I might comment on a formula for success. I saw in the news a while ago a report that Professor Einstein had said success is equal to  $xyz$ . X was hard work; y was recreation; and z was keeping your mouth shut—something which is observed in its absence in this country.

"There are a considerable number of common denominators between business as I see it and education. One is that we both supply a market; you have a market; we in General Motors have a market. Having established a market we have to provide the ways and means of developing this market."

### Little Creek Founder Speaks at Chapel

Fifteen years ago Professor Leland Straw, then head of the Music Department, and his wife Alice, music teacher, loaded all their earthly belongings on a trailer and, with twenty-five dollars in their pockets, left Madison College to found the Little Creek School. Many of their friends, some here on the campus, had tried to discourage them as they learned their plans, telling them they were foolish to bury their talents.

Professor Straw, recently spoke at chapel, telling the students of the vision he had caught while a student at Madison and of his conviction that the Lord had called him to go out by faith and establish a school on a tract of land belonging to The Layman Foundation, located at Concord, Tennessee, near Knoxville.

He told of the primitive conditions under which they worked during the first few years—living in a log cabin, carrying water, washing under a tent—

yet their faith never flagged. That first September the school consisted of one building, three staff members, and three students.

"I can truthfully say that aside from the years I spent at Madison, I have never been happier in my life," stated Mr. Straw as he told of the satisfaction he has experienced in proving the promises of God as he has helped young people gain a Christian education.

At present the Little Creek School has an enrollment of 50, its capacity. Every year many applications are turned down. In fact, a young person must have his application in a year in advance to insure acceptance. The management has no desire to enlarge the plant to accommodate more than 50 students.

Today the Little Creek staff consists of Mr. and Mrs. Leland Straw, Elder and Mrs. W. E. Straw, Mr. and Mrs. S. B. Goodge, Mr and Mrs. Roger

Goodge, Mrs. Virginia Chenoweth, Clifford Tonsberg, Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Peek, Sylvia Maltby, Mrs. Amy Manous, Dr. Bayard D. Goodge, Faye Hand, W. L. Alexander, Mr. and Mrs. Darrell Jones, Mr. and Mrs. O. D. Jones, and Grant Tuttle. Most of these are former Madison students or staff members.

Little Creek firmly believes that every young person in their school should have the opportunity to pursue some kind of

musical training. Musical organizations play an important part in their school. Little Creek's thirty-five piece band is the pride and joy of the school and the community also.

Professor Straw's chapel talk led many students to express their desire to visit Little Creek and also to hope that some day they might be privileged to go out, as the Straws did, and establish other schools like this one.

### Folk School Serves Its Community

Some weeks ago we had the privilege of calling at the John C. Campbell Folk School, which is located at Brasstown, North Carolina. One cannot visit this unique institution without being impressed with the high type of service that is being rendered in the section in which it is located.

In a valley among the rolling hills of southwestern North Carolina, the Folk School is doing a fine work in helping the mountain people live a plain, cheerful, and active life. It is closely tied up with community interests, and it can be truthfully said that the school works for the community and the community works for the school. Both are a venture in the enrichment of rural life in a mountain region where there is a rich cultural heritage in a sturdy, independent way of life.

The school is largely concerned with rural education, but it serves as a community and is vitally interested in the building of a more satisfying rural life. During the summer and fall short courses designed for teachers and recreational leaders have attracted people in all walks of life from all parts of the United

States, as well as from abroad. Business men, artists, students, teachers, and experienced craftsmen, as well as amateurs, are finding these courses a relaxing and leisurely way to a stimulating, creative work.

When the school was established in 1925 farming in the area had reached a low ebb. There were no distribution centers for farm produce. As a result the farmers took little or no interest in improving their knowledge of farming, together with their land and stock. Steps were taken to bring about better living conditions. Agricultural and extension workers in the area recommended that the farmers change from corn and small-grain farming to hay and pasture crops, dairying, livestock and poultry farming. In bringing about these changes the Folk School stepped in and began making changes. Modern poultry houses and grade A dairy barns were built by the school. New grasses and new varieties of grains were introduced. When the Folk School demonstrated what really could be done the farmers joined in, realizing they had been missing something.

The institution is located on a 366 acre tract of land of which 200 acres are available for farm crops and 166 acres are in timber. There is now a herd of 60 registered jerseys as well as other livestock. The school is also interested in tree crops, such as honey locusts, nut bearing trees, persimmons, and mulberries, as supplementary foods. Poultry farming has become a major industry in that section. Eggs produced here have a higher percentage of hatchability than those produced in other Southern regions. One feature that is promoted by the managers of the institution is that of teaching the young men to love cattle and country living.

During the winter months special classes are organized for those who plan to devote their lives to farming; and as they develop homes of their own the Folk School has a plan by which a revolving loan fund assists these young people to establish themselves. Also during the winter months there is what is known as the Winter School. Students learn about American history and culture, farming and

living creatively. They learn to carve miniature farm animals including ducks, geese, cows, chickens, horses, dogs, and other creatures from native wood. These carvings in turn are put on the market. There are also classes in dyeing wool and weaving, as well as cooking and house-keeping.

Another feature fostered by the Folk School is that of community recreation, which includes the participation of the community in programs, hobby nights, summer day camps for children, and rendering service to the community by the wood-working and blacksmith shops. In June there are two short courses for various leaders who come in from a number of states to learn about recreation, and the other activities of the institution.

Mr. George Bidstrup, Director, thinks the goal is to share in the life of the local community, as well as to enrich the life of the area and our country, to bring a new sense of values and meaning to the lives of all that the institution contacts.

### **That Voyage**

Read somewhere about Columbus and that little trip he took across the ocean to what is now known as America. Seems he had quite a time getting somebody to finance that voyage of his, but probably being a man with a persuasive personality, he finally sold Queen Isabella on letting him have enough money to buy three ships and keep the crew happy, which, from what we read, wasn't such an easy job.

The crew became discouraged

and threatened to throw him overboard and return home without him. But again he showed he was made of the kind of stuff that succeeds, and he finally landed and planted the Cross of Spain in the land of the Bahamas.

According to a German investigator, that little trip wasn't so expensive. It cost about \$14,790.00. Queen Isabella personally contributed approximately \$7,290.00 and the State about \$7,500.00.

Here is a break-down of the expense. The admiral received an annual salary of \$320.00. The three captains each received \$192.00.

The pilots were paid from \$128.00 to \$153.00. They carried a physician whom they paid \$38.50. The sailors received the necessities of life plus about \$2.45. And the trip lasted from August 3 to October 12, 1492. We don't know how long it took

them to make the trip back home. That was in 1492—and there evidently weren't any seamen's unions.

What would such a venture cost today? You figure it out. If this government should be called upon to finance such a trip, it would probably cost considerably more than \$14,790.00 for Congress to think about it.

Hospital Fabricator

## **The Layman Foundation Holds Its Annual Meeting**

At the recent meeting of the Constituency of The Layman Foundation reports of the year's activities were reviewed, and plans for meeting the expanding opportunities were discussed. This meeting marked the thirty-first year since the founding of this organization, which was established by Mrs. Lida F. Scott in 1924. During these thirty-one years The Layman Foundation has assisted a number of the institutions that have been established throughout the Southern States.

This year also marks the close of a long period of Dr. E. A. Sutherland's leadership as president of The Layman Foundation. He served until the time of his death June 20, 1955.

There were present at this annual meeting of The Layman Foundation two of its original incorporators — Mrs. M. Bessie DeGraw Sutherland and W. F. Roche. Ralph Davidson of Woodbury, Tennessee, was named as a new member of the Constituency.

The trustees of the foundation held a meeting following the adjournment of the constituency meeting and the following officers were elected: A. A. Jasper, President; Roger Goodge, Vice-president; Florence Felle-mende, Secretary-Treasurer. The members of the board have pledged themselves to carry out the policies of the foundation that were so well established by its founders.

## **Wildwood Sanitarium Opens City Clinic in Chattanooga**

Word has just been received from W. D. Frazee that a long cherished dream of the Wildwood institution has at last become a reality. A city clinic has been established at 1607 Read Avenue, in Chattanooga. It is being operated as an integral part of the Wildwood Sanitarium medical missionary program.

The program now includes not only the work of a rural sanitarium but the clinic in the city gives simple treatments, and contacts are made for the country base. We shall look forward with interest to reports on the progress of this new health center. Dr. John O. Ford is leading out in the new development.

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