

# The Halls of India

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Originated in Denmark, Christmas seals have become a universal symbol of the fight against tuberculosis. A story that includes an important chapter by Dr. Sherwood Hall, '19, and his wife, Dr. Marian Hall, the former Marian Bottomley, '22.

**Going to Korea as medical missionaries in 1926, they established that country's first tuberculosis sanatorium, for which they were decorated by the Emperor of Japan, and introduced the Christmas seal idea.**

Transferred to India during World War II, the Drs. Hall built up Madar Union Sanatorium from 30 to more than 350 beds to head the list of Government recognized sanatoria with the best surgical record in India. Again they introduced Christmas seals with successful results.

"As I look back upon the visit to Madar Sanatorium, I more and more realize it represents one of the tremendously creative pieces of missionary work that I have seen anywhere in the world." recently wrote Eugene L. Smith, general secretary of the Division of World Missions of the Board of Missions of the Methodist Church.

**Perhaps it was inevitable that the Halls would become Methodist medical missionaries. He was the son of Drs. William and Rosetta Hall, medical missionaries in Korea, and lived there for 16 years. She was born in Epworth, England—the birthplace of John Wesley.**

He earned his M. D. degree at the University of Toronto Canada, and she, the Women's Medical College of Pennsylvania. They both took post-graduate work at the London School of Tropical Medicine.

The Drs. Hall are the parents of: William James, '48, completing his Ph. D. in New York City and a member of Phi Kappa Tau, like his father; Joseph of Toronto, Canada, and Phyllis, now Mrs. E.G. King, Jr. of Tacoma, Wash. Mrs. Hall's sister, Emma, attended Mount and married Rev. Norris A. Lineweaver, '10, of Augusta, Ga.

Madar Sanatorium, near Ajmer in the State of Rajasthan, sits at the foot of the rugged and picturesque Aravalli Hills. It is semi-desert country similar to the American Southwest with a climate ideal for treatment of tubercular patients

Here the Drs. Hall direct a program against a dread disease that claims the life of more than one person per minute in India. It is a multi-sided Program of prevention, cure, and rehabilitation. An "All India Institution," Madar has 14 wards and 25 cottages, surgical and post-operative units, recreation hall, occupational and rehabilitation buildings, public health and tuberculosis prevention clinic, mobile unit, day nursery, school, chapel, parsonage, and farm with a staff that includes two full-time chaplains—a small and important community within itself. But a community dependent upon continued contributions to serve.

**Paying tribute to Madar and other institutions, India Minister for Health Amrit Kaur has said: "It is through service of this nature that the message of Christ is best carried out in action and the gospel of international goodwill is also preached."**

Government favor is also shown in a 75 per cent railway fare concession (both ways) for any Indian tubercular patient coming to Madar, helping solve

*ON THE ROAD for six years, the Mobile Health Unit, headed by Dr. Marian Hall (shown here), tours village holding clinics and providing family planning advice. New programs, such as the Trachoma Control Project to combat a major source of blindness, are constantly developed. In the latter project, only 3 of 37 children examined were free of trachoma in one small village where 24 persons were blind—15 in both eyes.*



*RUG-WEAVING is one form of occupational therapy at Madar Sanatorium. Dr. Sherwood Hall inspects the work of one of 70 Tibetan refugees being treated, following Red take-over of Tibet.*

the problem of cost of long-distance travel.

But many are the problems in running Madar. Sometimes it is individual—the statement of the father of a girl in such bad condition that only hospital care would help: "No, I won't send her in with you. It's better that she should die."

**Sometimes its communal feeling that runs high against the Sanatorium. As Dr. Sherwood Hall reported in a newsletter: "We seemed to be living in the Congo, and then again in the Cold War in Berlin, but all the time there was constant stress and tensions.....the work went forward....."**

The work went and goes forward with many positive accomplishments and few setbacks—Education of the people in prevention of tuberculosis and the cure and rehabilitation of others; membership in the American College of Chest Physicians for Dr. Sherwood; presentation of both Drs. Hall to Queen Elizabeth and Prince Phillip during their state visit to India; and a lifetime of medical and spiritual ministry to the needy.

