

CAMOUFLAGE

DR. NOEL PUDDPHATT

I remember reading in one of the late Dr. J. Compton Burnett's priceless monographs, his statement that "The Homœopathic horse, would one day, win the Allopathic Derby". It would appear from what one reads that Burnett's prophecy, made long ago, will undoubtedly be fulfilled—but when is the question?

There is no doubt that all thinking medical men are becoming more and more dissatisfied with the therapeutic nihilism that passes under the pseudonym of modern medicine, and the complications and deleterious results that ensue from the use of the so-called wonder drugs.

The standard treatment nowadays of many infections is called "Chemotherapy".

In "The British Homœopathic Journal" for January, 1956, is a paper entitled "Homœopathy in the treatment of pneumonia and acute bronchitis" by Dr. M. Foubister which is most illuminating, and I cannot do better than quote one or two paragraphs from his paper. This is what he says—"Chemotherapy". "Sulphonamides and antibiotics have established themselves as powerful therapeutic agents in the treatment of many infections including acute bronchitis and pneumonia. For these conditions a course of chemotherapy is at present the standard treatment, using either a single drug or a combination of a sulphonamide and an antibiotic."

"Many unforeseen problems have, however, arisen especially since the extensive use of chemotherapy. Drug allergy is a slowly but surely growing problem. It has been estimated that, in the United Kingdom, 2½ per cent of the population are now sensitive to penicillin, which, up to date is the least toxic of all antibiotics. Severe reactions and a few deaths have been reported from penicillin allergy."

"All chemotherapeutic agents are toxic to a greater or lesser degree."

He goes on to say—"There is another feature of chemotherapy which is perhaps of much greater importance than is at present realized, and that is that the patient is incompletely cured. Chemotherapy throws out of gear the natural defence mechanism, and it is possible that, besides the cases of frankly unresolved pneumonia, there are many patients whose recuperative powers are adversely influenced. . . . No one, not even the most ardent advocate of chemotherapy, would assert that it is at present a completely reliable and harmless method of treatment."

Dr. Foubister has much more to say in his excellent paper, but the quotations I have given will be quite sufficient for the readers of this journal to learn what is meant by Chemotherapy—the modern Allopathic system of cure-all.

On page 72 of the same Journal is a paper entitled "Hahnemann in the face of Modern Psychosomatic Medicine" by Dr. Hilario Luna Castro. At the commencement of his paper Dr. Castro gives the following quotation from Dr. J. T. Kent's, Lesser Writings, 1888.

"In every prescription both the psychic and the physical symptoms should be taken into account, in order to select the truly Homœopathic remedy."

Now this is what Dr. Castro states: "Psychosomatic medicine is as old as the sufferings and the diseases that have always accompanied human kind and it does not constitute a separate chapter of pathology, clinical medicine or therapeutics, but is the constant relation existing between the psychic conditions of every individual and his somatic ailment, whether infectious, functional or organic. *Since the last few decades it has been regarded as a new and important clinical orientation in the art of healing.*" (Italics mine). He goes on to say—"Sir Willian Osler (1849-1919), in his work 'Principles and Practice of Medicine' (14th edition, New York, 1942) gave in this respect the following definition: 'Psychosomatic Medicine is that branch of medicine dealing with the study of both physical

and emotional phenomena that occur in the morbid process of the patient, and particularly with the reciprocal influence that these two factors have on the whole of the individual'."

Again—"A renowned neurologist, Dr. Kurt Goldstein, believes that, from the psychosomatic point of view, disease is a disturbance of the whole vital activity, wherein the psychic and the somatic elements are intermingled."

"Dr. Flanders Dunbar, professor of the University of Columbia, U.S.A., 1950, says: "There does not exist any purely psychic or purely physical disease, as these are processes concurring in the living organism and therefore both the psychic and the somatic are integrated into one."

"Taking into consideration all the various theories, clinical observations, laboratory and experimental works that have been devised or carried out in this respect, the conclusion is reached that emotion is the outstanding phenomenon that best demonstrates the relation arising between the psychic phenomena and the disturbances in the somatic part of the individual."

"The psychic phenomena" are simply the mental states or symptoms of the patient, which Hahnemann states are the most important symptoms in any case when strongly marked, and "The disturbances in the somatic part of the individual" is simply the ultimatum of his disease in the body in signs and symptoms, whatever they may be.

Dr. Castro's paper runs to over four closely-printed pages, and at the end of his paper he gives three conclusions, which I will summarize :

1. Hahnemann was one of the precursors of modern psychosomatic medicine.
2. Homœopathic Materia Medica, based on pure proving on healthy man, is the only system which brings out both the psychic and somatic, and that all Glory and merit to Hahnemann for having established "Psychopharmacology", which Dr. Székely, the founder of the Freud Institute in Buenos Aires, constitutes at present, 1950, a

new and most important orientation for therapeutics in the traditional school.

3. To make a correct Homœopathic prescription, the simillimum must be found between both the psychic and somatic symptoms of the patient, and the psychic and somatic symptoms of the remedy, to cure, i.e., *Similia similibus currentur*.

Psychosomatic medicine is, therefore, the modern camouflage for "Homœopathy".

Simplicity is the acme of perfection.

Hahnemann boils down all this modern hocus pocus, when he states in his "Organon" in simple, clear, and concise terms:

"The invisible disease producing alteration in the inward man together with the visible alteration in health (the sum of the symptoms) make up that which is called disease: both together actually constitute disease."

The late Dr. J. Compton Burnett was not only a great therapeutic genius, but a true prophet, indeed.

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