

amendments) the recommendations of the said Enquiry Committee.

FINANCIAL CONDITION OF THE FACULTY

The Faculty started its onerous task with a few thousand rupees donated by a few eminent homœopathic physicians of Calcutta. The Council feels satisfied to have improved its financial position within the last seven years. The balance sheet of income and expenditure will show that Faculty is, now in a position, to undertake bigger responsibilities to further the interests of Homœopathic teaching and practice in West Bengal. The Faculty started with a paltry sum of Rs. 6,850/-. The present reserve fund of the Faculty amounts to Rs. 1,36,851/-.

A. SEN,
Off. Registrar.

THE HOMŒOPATHIC ENQUIRY COMMITTEE

Many inquisitive friends of mine, have good-naturedly asked from different provinces for my opinion about the report of H.E.C. I regret not being able to comply with their requests separately for want of time and energy. Also I wanted to avoid an ill-feeling amongst ourselves in case, their opinion differed from mine. It seems safer to open my heart to closer friends generally who love me sincerely and appreciated my opinion on the method to improve Homœopathy as a true Healing Art.

We ought to thank the Health Minister of the Government of India who appointed the Committee with surely an earnest desire to recognise Homœopathy if it is undoubtedly proved to be beneficial to the people of Independent India. The Government wanted to avoid any hasty or impulsive act as all well constituted authorities

avoid in their attempt to do the greatest good to the greatest number.

But, I believe, they failed to do honour to the old adage —“Only the old soldiers can say how battles ought to be fought”. It cannot however, be regarded as their error of judgment as unfortunately most of the accredited old fighters or pioneers in the field of Homœopathy are gone. Beginning with Dr. Rajendra Dutt, the Great Vidyāsagar, Drs. Mahendra Lal Sircar, P. C. Majumdar, Younan, R. C. Nag, S. K. Nag, J. N. Majumdar, (Sri) Bejoy Chandra Singha, Dinobandhu Mukherjee, A. K. Dutt, C. S. Kali, T. N. Palit etc., all are now in the other world. They did their work, in their own way, propagating and fostering Homœopathy by assiduous and Philanthropic practice without any help from the then Government.

Thus, the Government of India had to employ the services of those who may not have been the best exponents of Homœopathy but they were certainly regarded as the best of the available local representatives satisfying the claims or demands of different provinces. The Government wanted somewhat like complete representation without, as if often the case, opportunity to examine its quality. The President was selected among the learned men of Science accidentally belonging to the department of Agriculture because perhaps he was supposed to be innocent and impartial.

So far extends my understanding of the formation of the Committee. Here I feel ringing in my ears the warning of an old veteran of Homœopathy, the late and much lamented Dr. W. Younan M.B.C.M. (Edin.) to those going to America—“Please do not come back learning new Homœopathy as is now preached and practised by the so-called liberal and modern Homœopaths but try to learn original Homœopathy promulgated by old Hahnemann. Do not bring new Homœopathy in new bottle. Better is old Homœopathy in old bottle”.

I gave this warning in my open letter to the Hon'ble Rajkumari Amrit Kaur, Minister of Health, Government of India, published in the Hahnemannian Gleanings of September, 1948. This warning might have been received with indifference as a result of misunderstanding or misrepresentation, for everything new and strange has irresistible fascination. But the fact is that the fleeting brightness of new or future is often as dangerous as standing on a high uncertain precipice while the steady and confirmed old is as safe as mother earth.

Whatever that might have been, one good thing is very conspicuous out of the formation of the committee. The majority of the members are our learned friends, the Allopathic converts—thoroughly versed in modern medicine. They have unanimously accepted Homœopathy as a scientific Healing Art and have silenced their Allopathic Colleagues who used to entertain and propagate the idea that Hahnemann's Homœopathy was a veritable quackery. Those who wanted to decry Homœopathy, have with better knowledge now placed Homœopathy on an exalted position it truly deserves.

Now when we have obtained our honourable position, we should not retard our progress by mean feuds and selfish factions. The revolting attitude, as is seen, of a section of Homœopaths, who want to throw overboard the report of the H.E.C. after so much expenditure of time, energy and money and demand afresh an unofficial enquiry is calculated to do harm to our cause. As disorders in our own camp may indefinitely delay the action of the Government according to the suggestions of H.E.C. and the blame for the delay may be put easily on our shoulders. No, we must not allow that. We must unite by all means therefore without any loss of the precious time, must be up and doing and build a Palace for Homœopathy. There we shall place holy garlands round the neck and blessed rosy crown on the haloed head of Master Hahnemann.

Dr. S. C. Sen's reckless remarks have been sufficiently dealt with in the press and from the platform by all lovers of Homœopathy. To err is human. So he might have been excused if his statements were simple mistakes. But his writings were the outcome of mischievous intentions, to bring Hahnemann's activities to contempt of the ignorant public. He writes—"And the list of provers does not contain the name of a single woman, though many symptoms refer to women." It is quite obvious to every gentleman of average or most ordinary intelligence why female provers' names were not mentioned though there were many female provers. We notice in the symptomatology of every medicine that female symptoms were furnished by female provers. See M. M. Pura—page 141, Arsenic, "When standing leucorrhœa drops away (after 24 hours)". See Page 27, Aconitum in T. F. Allen's Encyclopædia—Menorrhagia—"The menses which has ceased the day before commencing the drug, reappear". In Abies Nigra, Page 2 of Encyclopædia—"Menstruation did not appear till the third month after the proving". Such statements regarding the female symptoms undoubtedly proves that there were many female provers to help the provings of all the medicines. No gentleman can demand the names of female provers unless he is devoid of any sense of decency. It is insanity to think and assert that Hahnemann recorded female symptoms without having a female prover.

Dr. Sen ought to have thought thrice before jumping into conclusion of so queer and mischievous nature. His progeny will ever regret this unbecoming behaviour of their ancestor who claimed to be a member of a noble profession.

Such jumping into conclusion was also shown by the President Dr. J. N. Mukherjee, D.Sc., etc., while discussing the merit of vaccination as a preventive measure against Small-pox. The President of the Bengal Homœopathic Institute remarked that Homœopathy had better preventive medicine against small-pox epidemic without the bad effects

of vaccination, which we notice every day. Dr. Mukherjee said, we do not feel to have any bad effect after vaccination. The President of the Bengal Homœopathic Institute said, that is only because you had not the opportunity nor necessary impartial keen power of observation to notice them.

Here Dr. Mukherjee suddenly told the President of the Bengal Homœopathic Institute "you never received any medical education?" to which the latter replied that he had received sufficient medical education to practise Homœopathy. Dr. J. N. Mukherjee's Logic perhaps taught that because a gentleman from agricultural department could become the President of the Homœopathic Enquiry Committee, a man without medical education could also become the President of the Bengal Homœopathic Institute. Supposing he had heard any disparaging report against the President of the Bengal Homœopathic Institute from any member of his staff, his credulity can neither be laudable nor reasonably decent in that case also.

But because of such rare instances of hasty jumping into poorly wise conclusions of some of the members of the Enquiry Committee we cannot commit the same or similar offence by taking the labour of the enquiry committee to be altogether fruitless or only fit for waste paper basket. Because there were other experienced and learned members of the Committee. There is nothing in the world which is either absolutely good or altogether bad. Nothing can be done even with best and honest intention which can satisfy all and everybody.

The Committee has assiduously brought to light many facts and made many recommendations most of which cannot be neglected wholesale by sensible lovers of Homœopathy. It has exposed many misrepresentations and errant malpractices which are calculated to destroy the good name and huge utility of Hahnemann's Healing Art. It has recommended a Central Council of Homœopathic Medicine to be manned by nominated Members presided

over by the Director General of Health Services, Government of India for the first term of 5 years. It must be accepted under the present state of Homœopathic practice because of known and unknown advantages. Still I would prefer 3 years instead of 5 years.

One thing more, the discovery of the self-styled "Pure Homœopaths" by the enquiry committee, as constituting a danger to Society and incompetent to treat patients, is another example of the hasty or hot-headed conclusions of the committee. The *Pure Homœopaths* were Drs. Rajendra Dutt, M. L. Sircar, Dinobandhu Mukherjee, Bejoy Chandra Sinha, even P. C. Majumdar, Younan, R. C. Nag, and many others, but for whose efficient services Homœopathy would have died out long ago during the indifferent attitude of the Government. The Pure Homœopaths were so named not by themselves but by the innumerable grateful members of the public who received their treatment with great benefit after failure to cure them by others as a result of their methods of practice with homœopathic medicines only, without the aid of palliative medicines of other school as morphine, quinine, insulin, Salversan, compound tablets etc. These so-called specifics are resorted to by liberal Homœopaths or converted Homœopaths. This shows their lack of power to select truly indicated medicine for want of knowledge of their own *Materia Medica* as well as the science of Homœopathy. We have seen, use of quinine in cases of Malarial fever was replaced successfully by Merc. Sulph., Manganum by Dr. Younan, the use of Morphine in a case of Gallstone Colic by Calc. Carb. by Dr. P. C. Majumdar. A case of Malarial fever with violent headache was cured by *Cornus Florida* by Dr. B. C. Sinha when other Homœopathic Doctors failed to help and recommended palliative medicines of Allopathy. Many examples might be cited to prove the claims of pure Homœopaths. The Homœopathic Enquiry Committee has given only theoretical beliefs but has not given any definite methods of practical malpractices of those whom they have

sweepingly described as "so-called pure Homœopaths." Hence, I may take that the expression is an example of offensive hasty jumping into conclusion to elate the beggars of liberal Homœopaths of *Materia Medica* at the expense of the knowledge and honour of pure Homœopaths. To become a pure Homœopath is a matter of careful study of Hahnemann's *Organon*, *Chronic Diseases* and *Materia Medica Pura* with works of Hering, Allen, Kent, Farrington and others. Dr. J. N. Majumdar (Jr.) a member of H.E.C. tried to explain by saying that the term "Self-styled pure Homœopaths" referred to those who had no knowledge of the works referred to above. In that case the Committee ought to have been more explicit. Every body understand that those ignoramuses could have been denied registration easily by the examination board than such offensive and hasty remarks, without directing their tirade against those who inject Homœopathic drugs, manufacture patent Homœopathic medicines or prepare and sale compound tablets.—They are really dangerous practitioners.

In conclusion I am inclined to believe that the Central Council of Homœopathic Medicine to be formed by the Director General of Health Services, Government of India will include the President and most, if not all the nominated members of the Homœopathic Enquiry Committee. Because in the eyes of the Government, Allopathic Graduates practising Homœopathy appear to be only qualified and reliable Homœopaths. Here, one thing is overlooked that Homœopathy has to be learnt with earnest study exclusively extending over not less than four or five years. Mere Allopathic degree is no guarantee for the knowledge of Homœopathy or ability to practise Homœopathy safely or successfully. Any amount of knowledge of Allopathy acquired in course of 5 or 6 years cannot *ipso facto* help the growth of the knowledge of Homœopathy. That rather stands stoutly in the way of healthy growth of the knowledge of the science of Homœopathy, because the principles of Homœopathy and

Allopathy are diametrically opposite and because the deep-rooted prejudices becloud their mind's eye. If the self-styled pure Homœopaths are dangerous to society and incompetent to treat patients on account of their ignorance of the science of Homœopathy, as Dr. Majumdar explained, the self-styled liberal Homœopaths of Allopathic graduates are equally dangerous if they had not learnt Homœopathic science with necessary laborious care before commencing their practice. They command respect of the public by their allopathic degree and dabble with Homœopathic medicine without definite knowledge about its dose, potency, time of administration and repetition, how far to push the medicine and where to stop. Any amount of knowledge in English cannot make anyone a Sanskrit Scholar unless he devotes years to learn the new language. So any amount of knowledge of modern medicines cannot make anyone a Homœopath unless he devotes years to learn the new science as only a small number of them have done. But ways of thinking of ordinary man are different from those of Government, be it national or dictatorial.

The circumstances are developing such an atmosphere which I am afraid, will destroy the real Homœopathy of Hahnemann and create in its place a glowing shadow which will neither be beneficial nor appreciated by the poor public for whom it is intended. Homœopathy survived so long by the vast good will of grateful public who received benefit from it and not by any care of indifferent Government. It will cease to exist if men are wanting who are able to give that benefit.

Kent said—"If we look over the country and take note of the men who sail under the flag of Homœopathy and we ascertain their methods, it will be found that many of them scarcely differ from the allopath in the use of drugs and methods. The most of them believe in the Law of similars, but are too ignorant of the Materia Medica, of the use of the Repertory and of the Philosophy, to practise Homœopathy."—(The Homœopaths, Page 8 of July 1912.)

No wonder that the world is slow to accept Homœopathy when people have so convincing proof of its much usefulness and superiority as shown by Hahnemann and his faithful followers. The remodelling of Homœopathy in free India would have taken a different shape in the hands of the pioneers, if they were now living.

G. Dirghangi.

EMOTIONAL CONFLICTS AND THE PROBLEM THEY PRESENT TO THE PHYSICIAN

Eugene Underhill, Jr., M.D.

Emotional conflict is a major cause of disease. Everyone suffers in some degree from such conflict. The more an individual lives in his emotions, the more strife will he encounter both from without and from within. Conflict produces tension, stress, strain of both body and mind. If intense and long continued, physiologic equilibrium cannot be maintained and dysfunction will begin in the weaker structures of the organism. If uncorrected, organic disease will ultimately result.

It is impossible to live without conflict. Even a passive, vegetative existence implies effort, for life cannot manifest without struggle. However, it is not so much the resistance from without that is detrimental, it is the turmoil within.

Inner conflict signifies the presence of antagonistic drives, motives and desires. There may be one or many such battles raging more or less simultaneously. Like subterranean fires they smoulder within the depths of the mind, sometimes erupting in violence when the internal pressures become extreme. Indecision, vacillation and a divided mind have a depleting and disintegrating effect upon the constitution, whereas earnestness of purpose and concentration of effort are constructive and health building.