

# THE HAHNEMANNIAN GLEANINGS

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## EDITORIAL

### A NOTE OF CAUTION TO OFFICIAL HOMŒOPATHIC LEADERS OF INDIA

In our Editorial article of last July we remarked on the seriousness of the responsibility of formulating the syllabus for truly Homœopathic education. We hold the pen again on the same matter, being urged by a worry about the destiny of Homœopathy, which now devolves on the official syllabus-makers, that is on the Research and Technical Sub-committee of the Homœopathic Advisory Committee. In discharging this task if they allow themselves to be guided by any consideration other than the sole interest of Homœopathy, especially if they undervalue the basic subjects of Homœopathy and overburden the syllabus (especially in the Diploma Course) with the details of the subjects of secondary importance, only to make it acceptable to the authorities who are not only generally innocent about the basic principles and peculiarities of Homœopathy, but are under the sway of traditional ideas of Medicine, and largely under the influence and guidance of the Orthodox School, history will hold them responsible for strangling out Homœopathy from its most congenial and prospective soil—India. In this matter, they should take lessons from the plight of Homœopathy in the U.S.A. We are publishing in this issue a compiled article depicting the situation of Homœopathy in the U.S.A., which will speak for itself. In our opinion, it is the homœopathic leaders of that country, who are mainly responsible for such a plight. It is their policy of orienting homœopathic education to suit the choice and outlook of, and to make it acceptable to the American Medical

Association (of the Orthodox School) that has completely ousted Homœopathy from its most glorious foster-land on world-scale.

Our Indian homœopathic leaders may plead that, if they do not orient homœopathic education according to the demands of the Government, homœopaths will not be accepted into the Medical or Public Health Schemes of the Government, and all sorts of homœopathic activities (education, research, etc.) will be refused any form of help, or the authorities may even turn hostile to Homœopathy. That is a real danger, no doubt, in the present stage of our country. Such a situation will surely hamper the progress of Homœopathy in our country to a great deal. But, if our leaders, driven by the fear of this danger, yield to vitiate the spirit of Homœopathy and burden homœopathic education with heavy load of unnecessary expense of time, energy and money, they will hazard the very life of Homœopathy in our country, and deprive the sick people of our poor country of a completely scientific method of treatment perfectly salutary to them, and suitable to their purses.

After all, we should remember, however formidable the risk of coldness or even hostility on the part of the authorities against Homœopathy may be, that can never be a permanent and relentless danger, nor can it ever oust Homœopathy from our country. But if the homœopathic leaders themselves allow or arrange for vulgarization of Homœopathic spirit and vitiation of Homœopathic education with superfluous burdens, an irreparable damage will be caused to Homœopathy. However much the authorities may try to bring medical practice under official control, scope for independent practice will remain open for a pretty long time. Far advanced countries like the U.S.A., U.S.S.R., U.K. and other European States have not yet been able to oust independent practice of various systems of Medicine, what to speak of a poor country with a vast population, like ours. In this open field, for a good long time, there will remain plenty of scope for true Homœopaths to demonstrate and establish the merits of real Homœopathy. And if people can realise the obvious merits of true Homœopathy, it is they who will sustain and nourish it, and ultimately compel the authorities to recognize and support it. But if the field of independent practice as well as of the official medi-

cal circles are crowded with pseudo-homœopaths yielded by the so-called homœopathic teaching institutions, holding glaring titles, it is the people themselves who will discard Homœopathy as a special system of Medicine and ultimately will totally forget its name. This is no abstract speculation. History has already demonstrated this phenomenon. In the U.S.A. the vast number of huge homœopathic hospitals and teaching institutions upto the first two decades of the present century (vide H. G., Nov. '63, Page 503), were financed and maintained not by Government, but exclusively by people—the lovers and beneficiaries of Homœopathy. But, since when these institutions started to yield so-called Homœopathic Specialists instead of Homœopaths, people gradually began to lose interest in Homœopathy and now it has become almost dead there, although its name enjoys official garb.

So our earnest appeal to the official Homœopathic Leaders of India is that they must not yield to any pressure or allurements in compromising with the basic principles of Homœopathy, or to overburden its shoulders with matters of any body else's choice, and allow it to stand on its own unshackled legs, thrive and develop on its own merit and unbridled vitality.

*(The Readers are requested to re-peruse, in this context, the article—"A Note of Caution to Indian Homœopathy"—H. Gleanings, Nov. '63, XXX/II/503; reprinted from the Torch of Homœopathy, Oct. '62).*

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