

**Japanese Homoeopathic Medical Association (JPHMA) concerned that misstatement on Japanese homoeopathic situation had been transmitted to the world.**

**Therefore, JPHMA sent the fact and requested to correct the wrong information to LMHI.**

There is an organization, called Liga Medicorum Homoeopathica Internationalis (LMHI), which represents homeopathic physicians in more than 70 countries all over the world. Their annual congress was held in Nara, Japan in September 2012.

LMHI issues 'THE LIGA LETTER' regularly to their members and relevant organizations (included JPHMA) in the world. In 'The LIGA LETTER' Vol.18 issued in March 2013, an article about a presentation by Dr. I. (initial), a council member of Japanese Physicians Society of Homeopathy (JPSH), was carried. The problem is what Dr. I. reported about Japanese homoeopathic situation differs vastly from the fact in activities of Japanese Homoeopathic Medical Association (JPHMA). The readers of this misstated article will have a big misunderstanding of Japanese homoeopathic situation and JPHMA inevitably. This is extremely regrettable for JPHMA.

Therefore, JPHMA decided to send a letter to President of LIGA, LIGA Secretary for Newsletter, LIGA Secretary for Public Relations, and International Council for Homeopathy (ICH: 32 organisations from 29 countries) to make the correct information to the public as it shown below.

A magazine called 'Health & Homeopathy Winter 2012/2013' issued by British Homeopathic Association (BHA) also carried an article by the same council member of JPSH, Dr. I. She was writing a report which would mislead the readers to the false information about Japanese homoeopathic situation and JPHMA's activities. JPHMA is also writing a letter to BHA to inform them the truth and ask them to correct their information.

Furthermore, Dr. I. is not only reporting the misstatement about Japanese homoeopathic situation and JPHMA, but is also despising a JPHMA registered homoeopath by calling 'self-appointed homoeopath'. on the report of LMHI Congress in Nara on JPSH website.

Having read the above articles, JPHMA judged it is high probability that Dr. I. in JPSH repeats similar reports in Japan and abroad. Therefore, JPHMA decided to carry whole content of the letter which was sent to LIGA in Japanese and in English on 'The JPHMA Homoeopathy News'.

Please read the details.

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6 April 2013

Dear Dr Jose Matuk Kanan, President of LIGA, and all members of LIGA,

We read 'THE LIGA LETTER', which was sent by email to JPHMA (Japanese Homoeopathic Medical Association) email address.

It contained 'Brief Summary of the 67<sup>th</sup> Congress of Liga Medicorum Homoeopathica Internationalis' .

All of JPHMA council members were so surprised after we read the article about information of Japanese homoeopathic situation in Japan, as it was not based on the fact.

JPHMA is the first Japanese organization for professional homoeopaths, established in 1998, and have 600 registered professional homoeopaths and 300 associates members.

Ms Torako Yui, JPHMA chairperson, is the leading person who brought homoeopathy into Japan officially. There are 280 homeopathic centers which are run by JPHMA members all over Japan.

As we express our regret and grave concerns with regard to the fact that LIGA published the false information without confirming or interviewing us and sent the information to all your members in the world as a form of the official newsletter, we are writing to you this letter.

There are 2 points which are not correct in THE LIGA LETTER. We will explain about them, stating as (No.1) and (No.2) as it shown below. We underlined the relevant sentence. We deeply concern that these points will mislead the readers.

**(No.1)**

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【Quotation from THE LIGA LETTER Vol. 18】

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JAPAN Dr. I., NVP

The current status of Homeopathy in Japan is still far from a situation which patients can enjoy its benefits with a feeling of security. Two years ago, it was revealed that unregistered homeopaths who were not medical doctors had caused a number of deaths due to the abuse of homeopathic process. Since then, Homeopathy-bashing has continued in Japan. As the only organization consisting of only medically certified members, JPSH is apprehensive about these incidents and making every effort to spread proper knowledge of homeopathy as a medical treatment. The 67<sup>th</sup> Congress of the LMHI in Nara 2012 is the very first to be held in East Asia, we would like to introduce Japanese homeopathy to the world, and world homeopathy to

Japanese doctors.

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(No.2)

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【Quotation from THE LIGA LETTER Vol. 18】

Page 6 - 7

There were 318 delegates present from 32 countries with 93 presentations. The Japanese Physicians Society for Homoeopathy (JPSH) was started only in 2000 and has 441 members: 240 MDs, 115 Vets, 3 Dentists and 19 Pharmacists. That is quite remarkable in such a short time and in spite of unfortunately {so what's new?} some negative press.

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With regard to No.1, Dr. I. stated Two years ago, it was revealed that unregistered homeopaths who were not medical doctors had caused a number of deaths due to the abuse of homeopathic process.

Firstly, it is unclear what is 'a number of deaths', so we would like LIGA to investigate the details to Dr. I. and carry the correct information.

Secondly, the sentence itself is not correct. It is true that various media, mainly 'Asahi Shimbun (Japanese national paper)' attacked homoeopathy in 2010 (we consider this homoeopathy-bashing was done intentionally and deliberately in collusion with interests body, authority body and media.) However, the article carried only three death cases during the bashing period and all the three cases did not have direct connection with homoeopathy. You will see the fact very easily if you investigate them.

At that time, the homoeopathy-bashing was on most of TV and newspapers. There were times this matter was carried as top news on internet. JPHMA issued 'The JPHMA Homoeopathy News' on our website and kept informing the fact. As the articles of correspondence with media came to an issue significantly, we think it is not possible that Dr. I. did not read 'the JPHMA Homoeopathy News'. Then, if she had read 'the JPHMA Homoeopathy News', she should have known the fact. The articles are still on JPHMA website.

Although it is difficult to imagine, but if she did not read 'the JPHMA Homoeopathy News', it is still a problem in JPSH's attitude, as they neglected checking the fact. As long as they represent Japan, they have an obligation to confirm the fact, at least how JPHMA dealt with the series of media reports.

Moreover, Torako Yui, JPHMA chairperson, published a book 'Poison and Me' from a Japanese main publisher, Gentosha Literary Publication, in order to inform the truth of homoeopathy-bashing, done by mainly 'Asahi Simbun' to people in Japan. This book drew a big social response. This book clearly explains about points which Dr. I. saw as problems, so we will quote the parts.

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Extracts from 'Poison and Me' by TORAKO YUI

### ■Preface (P1 – 13)

#### **Court case of newborn baby in Yamaguchi prefecture**

A newborn baby died in Yamaguchi city on 16 October 2009.

Cause of the death that the hospital diagnosed was acute subdural hematoma. It was just 2 month after the birth. The baby was born on 3 August. The baby was the second baby for the 33 year old mother.

The mother was oriented to natural treatments so she sought to give a birth under the help of midwife rather than obstetrician and she had a home birth. Her first baby who was born 3 years before was also given birth by the same midwife.

In May 2010, the mother sued the midwife for approximately 56,000,000 JPY for the damage. The 43 year old midwife who became a defendant all of a sudden was a qualified midwife registered with the Japanese Midwives' Association (JMA) and also a homoeopath (homoeopathic treatment practitioner) registered with the Japanese Homoeopathic Medical Association (JPHMA).

The mother, the plaintiff, was also a member of 'Homoeopathy Toranoko Association' which we organize for 2 years since the birth of her first baby.

On 9 July, 'Yomiuri Newspaper' reported this litigation. According to the newspaper the reason of litigation was that the midwife did not administrate vitamin K and the female baby died of 'vitamin K deficiency hemorrhage'.

On 31 July, Asahi Shimbun followed it and published an article about the midwife was using homoeopathic treatment then homoeopathy-bashing was started mainly in Internet.

Before this incident was happened, there were many people among midwives or obstetrics who promoted natural birth and did not administrate Vitamin K with concerning about the effect to newborn babies regardless of homoeopathy.

There are some difference between the report from the media and the fact we understand but I will describe the process of the litigation briefly based on the fact before pointing out the differences.

On Sep 2010, Japan Pediatric Society revised the guideline for administration of Vitamin K to prevent cerebral hemorrhage of newborn baby from '3 times by 1 month after the birth' to 'once a week until 3 month after the birth' and the duration of administration was extended and frequency was increased widely.

On the other hand, when the mother launched the lawsuit she was pregnant her third baby. She had the delivery with an obstetrician in a hospital this time.

The baby must have been given enough vitamin K according with the updated guideline for its administration.

However, the third baby also died in 4 month after the birth.

The plaintiff (the mother) settled the lawsuit with the defendant(the midwife) just after the death of third baby.

For a long time, I convinced the midwife to bring out the fact thoroughly to protect the honor of herself as a member and homoeopathy as she properly confirmed the administration of vitamin K with the mother herself.

In contrast to this, the lawyer of JMA insisted to settle the matter peaceably and the defendant, midwife accepted the settlement offer.

I could not intervene further as I was not the party.

On 21 December 2010, a settlement was reached in the lawsuit.

I was told the death of the third baby after the settlement.

These are the all facts we have got.

It is a truly tragic incident and I pray sincerely for the repose of the baby's soul.

After that, Japan Pediatric Society reverted the guideline for administration of vitamin K2 to its former version and put the revised version on member page of their website with the date 19 January 2011 without stating any reasons for it.

Why did JPS revert the new guideline just after they revised?

This is purely my guess but I imagine there might be some side effects from the administration of Vitamin K complied with the new guideline such as kernicterus (severe form of infantile jaundice).

Otherwise it is hard to imagine that they reverted the guideline to its original state at the situation.

In this case, despite of that the defendant was a member of both JMA and JPHMA, there was a difference between the both associations in their standpoint although the defendant was the midwife herself and the compensation for the damages was dealt by the lawyer of JMA and their insurance but this is used to bash homoeopathy by the medias so it was very frustrating.

We, JPHMA that consists 1,100 of its members, had a lot of damage from the series of homoeopathy bashing from media and the slanders from people who were influenced by those reports.

Many members are experiencing difficulty by the criticism from their family or people around. Nevertheless, we who practice homoeopathy have learned a lot from this friction.

Just after the settlement of the lawsuit, the article with the headline 'Eldest daughter died from homoeopathy' was published on 'Asahi Shimbun' on 22 December.

I was very shocked.

What we could do was only to publish the truth on 'the JPHMA Homoeopathy News' on our website by ourselves against to the action of media such as newspaper attempting to discredit of homoeopathy socially.

I was thinking that we might be able to resuscitate the reputations of homoeopathy if the plaintiff, the mother, speak about her real thinking about Homoeopathy.

Because I was told that she had been using homoeopathy for 3 years and I trusted that she has known the benefit from homoeopathy.

Actually she was showing her concern to the midwife about that we would be unable to use homoeopathy if she caused a commotion.

I thought that if she would describe the fact her baby was not died from homoeopathy in contrast with the headline 'Eldest daughter died from homoeopathy' of Asahi Shimbun, homoeopathy might be saved and homoeopaths who practice homoeopathy in Japan might hold hope.

Furthermore, I thought that if some people would be interested in homoeopathy that heals mind and body as its negative image is swept away, the benefit of homoeopathy would reach to their precious person so I sent a letter to the mother. Unfortunately I have not received the reply yet.

I heard that her family had moved to Africa, her husband's homeland.

Currently, the things only remained are the bashing on the internet and prejudice to homoeopathy.

This incident made a big obstruction to our activity hoping that people would regain their healthy state by using their own healing ability.

Now, I would like to describe the fact we know and the contents of series of report from media briefly.

**<<Media report>>**

The causation of acute subdual hematoma which became the cause of death of newborn baby was vitamin K deficiency hemorrhage as vitamin K2 syrup was not administrated.

**<<The fact we know>>**

It is not proved whether the acute subdual hematoma that became the cause of death of the baby was from 'vitamin K deficiency hemorrhage' as vitamin K2 syrup was not administrated.

Investigation of death of the baby was not conducted and there was no diagnosis from a doctor attached on the complaint.

First of all, there are so many reports of hemorrhage even though vitamin K2 syrup was given.

In 1988, according to the 'third national investigation result of infantile vitamin K deficiency hemorrhage' of mental and physical disorder research by Ministry of Health and Welfare, within the 3 years from July 1985 – June 1988, 126 cases of sudden vitamin K deficiency hemorrhage was reported and in the 16 cases of them vitamin K2 syrup was administrated.

Is it really true that administrating an artificial matter to a newborn baby does not give bad effect? It is said that K2 syrup has no side effect, however, nobody knows if it is really safe when it is considered in long term. If K2 syrup is so necessary the government should make the administration as compulsory. Currently it is not compulsory, so it should be admitted if a person take the artificial matter or not within their responsibility.

**<< Media Report>>**

The midwife gave homoeopathic 'remedy' instead of administrating Vitamin K2 syrup without having consent from the mother. Then, she wrote 'the baby was administrated K2 syrup' on maternal handbook.

**<<The fact we know>>**

The midwife did not give K2 syrup respecting 'the mother's intention'. Of course, it is after the mother was explained the meaning of K2 syrup and risk if the baby was not administered, then the mother decided not to do so.

As it was stated above, this mother was a strong natural therapy-oriented person and was not happy to give something which did not fit to 'natural childbirth' to her baby. That is why she did not give Vitamin K2 syrup to her first baby. She also did not want to give homoeopathic

remedy to the baby, so homoeopathic remedy was not given to the baby, either. (I will explain later in this book, but 'remedy' means sugar pillule which is used for homoeopathic treatment.) The reason why the midwife wrote 'K2 syrup was administered' was to prevent the doctor from administering it without her consent.

We do not consider homoeopathic remedies as replacement of K2 syrup. To begin with, substances and homoeopathic remedies are different in how to work towards a body. All homoeopaths should know that a homeopathic remedy could help to increase a self-ability of absorbing nutrition from substances, but cannot replace the substance itself. The midwife, of course, did not say 'the homoeopathic remedy can replace K2 syrup'. This series of false report started from reporting a distorted fact in what the midwife said in the beginning.

At that time, Administration of K2 syrup was not obligatory and there was no guideline for it. As it was the same situation as when this mother had her first baby, she had a right to refuse K2 syrup and she only did so.

I do not think the midwife does not have any responsibility at all. I think the midwife should have received the written consent which stated the mother did not wish to administer K2 syrup to her baby, and should not have written 'K2 syrup was administered' on the maternal handbook.

### << **Media Report**>>

Homoeopaths deny conventional medicines. It is harmful because it detaches patients from hospitals.

### <<**The fact we know**>>

That is not correct. Homoeopaths do not deny conventional medicine completely. At least, JPHMA explains their members about necessity of examination at hospitals, importance of conventional medicine for broken bones and organ failures, and instructs their members to receive conventional treatment at emergency case.

I myself had caesarian operation at hospital to have my baby. JPHMA also affiliates with St. Marguerite hospital and see patients in cooperative manner.

Although we tell that suppression by conventional drugs sometimes lower self-healing ability which homoeopathy tries to boost up, we do not force people to stop taking conventional drugs. We, homoeopathy users, try to heal ourselves by using our own self-healing ability primarily if the disease is not required urgent medical care. We think it is important to have attitude to protect our own health of body and mind under our responsibility, not relying on hospital and conventional drugs from first to last. However, using natural treatment based on this concept does not mean the denial of conventional medicine.

If using homoeopathy is harmfulness because it denies conventional medicine, that conventional medicine denies homoeopathy is also harmfulness because it deprives people of a chance to be treated. This is because homoeopathy is a therapy which has 200 year old history and enormous results of cure.

From the above points, I must say that homoeopathy-bashing by Asahi Shimbun and other newspapers were completely wrong. Skeptics insist that effects of homoeopathic remedies are not proved by modern science. In fact, the situation is that many studies showed effectiveness of homoeopathy and some studies showed ineffectiveness of it exist together.

For argument's sake, let's assume that the studies showed ineffectiveness of homoeopathy are reasonable. However, if so, why did so many people experience that homoeopathy had effects on them?

Homoeopathy is the second popular therapy after traditional Chinese medicine and approx. 1 billion people are using it in the world. In the U.K. there are 4 homoeopathic hospitals which apply NHS. In March 2009, parliament Science and technology select committee submitted a report to claim homoeopathy should be excluded from NHS as its effectiveness is not proved scientifically, but the government rejected the claim. The government's view was that medical doctors and patients should keep the right of choice towards medical treatments. I think it was reasonable view. Most of skeptics' opinions are that 'homoeopathic remedies = highly diluted from its original substance' are only sugar pillues or alcohol and cannot have any effects from scientific views.

They did not use homoeopathic remedies by themselves, but insist that homoeopathic treatment is only counseling and homoeopathic remedies are only placebo.

I think it is rather strange. Since when did human beings have authority to conclude that a thing which cannot be proved by science cannot exist? Why cannot they think this way, like modern science has not found out the reason of effectiveness in homoeopathy 'yet'? People who can make the firm statement that homeopathy does not have effect, cannot escape from being arrogance and reproached, to say the least of it.

Wise people will be able to understand easily that it is nonsense that attacking homoeopathy, saying 'homoeopathy has high risk'. Homoeopathic remedies are astronomically diluted alcohol solution and drop onto sugar pillues, so cannot have any physical side-effects.

People tend to be skeptic when they are said to take water which does not contain any original substance. However, my ulcerative colitis was cured. Most of all, the fact 'Homoeopathy has 200 year old history and has been used in the world' shows its credibility.

I believe that patients have right of choice for their treatments. It is especially if conventional medicine is not a perfect treatment. The society which everyone takes exactly same manner is eerie. I think it is wonderful that people can choose fork medicine and alternative medicine in this world.

For example, childbirth at home and maternity centre is regarded to have higher risk than childbirth at hospitals. However, we cannot blame people who choose the childbirth at home and maternity centre. Alcohol and cigarettes are said as harmful, but it is the fact that a certain people want them daringly.

Do you know any conventional drugs have risk of side effects? Moreover, risk of car, risk of airplane, ...it is no end to list up risks.

The homoeopathy-bashing this time is exactly the same as the proverb 'It should be mercilessly beaten like a dog that has fallen in the water'.

I wonder how skeptics take responsibility for people who were prevented from experiencing homoeopathy and could not be cured their disease which they should have been cured by such persistence bashing. Curative rates of 82 developmental disorder children has reached 89% now, although this disorder is said that there is no way in conventional medicine. I will explain about the details later in this book.

Homoeopathy has enormous cured results in the world including Japan. It is nonsense that prejudice which sugar pillules without any original substances cannot have any effects prevent people from experiencing it and investigating it.

This book is summarized clearly what homoeopathy is by myself who introduced homoeopathy into Japan officially and have been educating people and gives how I encountered homoeopathy and decided to devote homoeopathy.

I named the title of this book 'Poison and Me'. 'Poison' is a word, which homoeopathy is labeled during this homoeopathy-bashing. In general, 'poison' is regarded as harmful thing, but I rather think 'poison' is something to give 'awareness' to our body and mind. This word here will be cleared little by little by reading this book (The series of news paper and blog about homoeopathy which will appear later in this book, is extracted the original contents to deal fairly.)

I am wishing people to know about my view point of health and happiness as many as possible.

#### ■Exposed lies (Page 113 – 114)

It seems like Mr Nagano had an intention of attacking homoeopathy from the beginning. Otherwise, I cannot understand the meaning why he wrote such obvious deflected article. Our

speculation was confirmed by the article by the same person Mr. Nagano on editors' blog of Asahi Shimbun 'Apital'.

On 3 August, Mr Nagano published the article saying 'I would like to collect specific damage examples more and send actual facts of homoeopathy to public'.

Then, he recruited 'damage examples' in homoeopathy from readers directly.

I feel biased report here as he only recruited 'damage examples'. Perhaps Mr. Nagano believed that it must have been many 'damage examples' in homoeopathy.

Mr. Nagano recruited 'damage examples' in homoeopathy for several times, but it has not reported any of them yet. Some few examples were the fact that people who died from diseases had used homoeopathy and were not showed the connection with the causes of mortality.

I think this fact is already showing homoeopathy does not have few 'damage examples'.

On the other hand, if we recruit 'damage examples' in conventional medicine, there will be many (Of course, parameter is different, so it is natural to have many. I am not trying to deny conventional medicine here. What I would like to say is that it is not correct logically to deny everything by showing one court case and damage example.)

Despite that, what strange to me is that Mr. Nagano wrote as 'there were many 'damage examples' on internet' on Asahi Shimbun, he wrote on the editor's blog 'Apital' . 'It was quite long time ago when I decided to write an article about homoeopathy' but 'I could not have done that because I could not get specific 'damage examples''.

'The tongue is ever turning to the aching tooth.'

Is it really true that there are many damage cases in homoeopathy?

In his article, how 'many' of 'damage examples' were not shown as evidence-based in a quantative way. As long as I read the sentence in the blog, it seems that he tried to give impression as 'many' although he could not find any of them in fact.

In the same article, I also read the below expression.

'It seems there is a case of receiving serious health damage as a result of patient believed that homoeopathy worked.'

'It will be a case that patients will die as they cannot be cured by homoeopathy although they believe that it will.' The first sentence is stated 'It seems...' and the second sentence is stated 'It will be...'.

This means that these sentences did not state factual contents, but only his assumption.

Where are the 'damage examples' which should be 'many'?

**Do victims from homeopathy exist? (Page 115 – 120)**

I validated the evidence of 'case examples' which Asahi Simbun got their collective act together to get information from their readers and carried as their article.

The contents of the article, headed 'A number of deaths case by homoeopathy users. They refuse conventional medicine' on 11 August 2011 are as it shown below.

"Fatal cases due to deterioration of symptoms keep occurring one after another among people who use homoeopathy. They did not receive treatment of conventional medicine until the last stage. In Tokyo, a 43 year old lady died from cancer in Kunitachi city. In Saitama, a 6 month year old baby also died." Asahi Shimbun on 11 August 2010.

Although it is said 'one after another' sensationally, they could pick up only 2 cases. Furthermore, it is not showing any connection between homoeopathy and cause of death at all. Even I can write such sloppy article. It is nonsense.

As homoeopathy is a treatment, it goes without saying that users suffer from some sort of health problems. If they do not show the causal connection between the deaths and homoeopathy clearly, it could also be said that conventional medicine are killing many people as almost all of people die at hospital nowadays according to Mr. Nagano, the writer of Asahi Shimbun.

With regard to the first incident, the article says as it shown below;-

"It was at intensive unit at hospital in Higashi-owada city in Tokyo on 16 May. A lady could not even speak as her lymphoma malignum worsened and was on a mechanical ventilator. When her pastor, Makihiko Arase from Megumi church (Higashi-owada city) visited her, she communicated in sign language and said 'Sorry' for 3 times. She was relying on homoeopathy and was just hospitalized urgently. She died 11 days after she was sent to hospital." Asahi Shimbun on 11 August 2010

This case was really hurt-breaking. I pray sincerely for the repose of her soul.

The fact which we know after we did hearing investigation to the member who dealt with this lady, we were reported that this lady refused to go to hospital from her bad experience in side effects from medical drugs. That is why this member tried to support her with Thermie (hyperthermia) and homoeopathy which this lady requested and in fact did her best. By the way, this member's main speciality was Thermie and the lady who died requested Thermie treatment mainly.

In any case, homoeopaths never denies conventional medicine and never said 'Do not go to hospital' nor 'We can cure you with only homoeopathy'. It was not homoeopaths who did

medical neglect.

Of course, there is a possibility that our message of importance of conventional medicine and medical examination, and homeopathy is not almighty, did not reach to clients fully. We reviewed this point and have ensured that all members are familiar with this importance as well as providing information to clients and the general public in order to prevent of recurrence.

It is fact that Thermie and homeopathy could not save her life and I express my sorrow for this, however, everyone would agree that all diseases cannot be cured by even conventional medicine or homeopathy. Will be a medical doctor blamed for his/her patient's death after the doctor made all efforts?

The article is stating about the second case as it shown below;-

“May last year, a 6 months baby boy died, weighing only approx. 5,000g in Saitama city. The parents devoted themselves to homeopathy by their midwife's recommendation. According to the city council, they refused conventional medical treatment for the boy's atopic eczema and vaccinations. The city's child counseling center judged this refusal of medical treatment at hospital as abuse. When the boy was hospitalized in April, the center requested to prevent the parents from bringing the boy back to home. The boy died on 2 May. Asahi Shimbun” on 11 August 2010

This incident was conducted a postmortem and was revealed that it had no causal connection with homeopathic remedies and it was non-case matter of child abuse. In other words, there is no causal connection with homeopathy, of course, it was proved the cause of his death was nothing to do with his atopic eczema and the fact he did not receive vaccinations. This is malicious article which gives impression as if this boy died due to homeopathy, picking up this incident which was not connected with homeopathy in fact.

I have acknowledged that rather the city council had a problem in supporting them in this case.

Although there was no fact that the baby was abused, someone reported to the city's child counseling center, then the baby and mother were separated one-sidedly, then the baby died due to acute change of his condition. Who could say there is no connection between the fact a 6 month year old baby was separated from his mother all of the sudden and the acute change of his condition? Is it such sin that devoting oneself to homeopathy as being robbed of a baby?

Although this incident was ceased as non abuse case, Asahi newspaper exhumed this case which happened 1 year ago, wrote an article, headed 'the city's child counseling center judged this refusal of medical treatment at hospital as abuse' on this major national paper as if the baby was abused. If we think of the baby's parent's sorrow who lost their child in separated situation due

to the suspicion of abuse, we wonder if there is no problem in journalistic ethics.

The problem in a way of Asahi Shimbun's press report, they report incidents which have no direct connection with homoeopathy like this case, they create a nuance of problems in homoeopathy. I wonder if they think it is no problem in hurting homoeopathy users in general if they can attack homoeopathy.

End of Extracts from 'Poison and Me' by TORAKO YUI

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**Correction of statement in 'THE LIGA LETTER' (No.2)**

'in spite of unfortunately (so what's new?) some negative press.'

The reason why such sentence was added in the report must have been as a result of listening to above information from Dr. I.

Again, the information from Dr. I. was not the truth as it was shown above. It is very shame for us if member of LIGA accepted what Dr. I. informed without questioning and deeply concerned about homoeopathic situation in Japan.

Right from the start, JPSH is consisted of medical doctors, vets, dentists, and pharmacists. They are strongly against non-medical people practice homoeopathy as their profession and this is their philosophy since their establishment in 2000. We have known that Dr. I. keeps insulting and defaming non-medical homoeopaths at many of her lectures.

The philosophy of JPHMA is that everyone who completed adequate education of homoeopathy, are examined their skill and knowledge strictly by a third party and are admitted that their abilities are above a certain standard, they can practice homoeopathy as their profession. It does not matter if they have medical qualification or not. Torako Yui JPHMA chairperson considers that antagonism between doctor homoeopaths and non-doctor homoeopaths will disturb solidity of homoeopathy in Japan, so she wrote letters to president of JPSH to seek for cooperation for sake of improving homoeopathic situation in Japan for several times. Unfortunately, he never replied to her. We inform you, for honor of JPHMA, we are not against medical professions practice homoeopathy. We would rather think it is a welcome occurrence. This is a situation that we cannot do anything as long as council members of JPSH change their thoughts, and we are feeling very sorry for the current situation.

We have overlooked her for a long time as we were expecting that Dr. I. could understand us one day, however, having read the LIGA letter was far from the fact, we judged that we cannot ignore any more. We are going to carry this matter on 'the JPHMA Homoeopathy News'. If LIGA really wishes to develop homoeopathy in Japan, please know the truth and support to avoid homoeopathy from being destroyed by false report as it happened in 2010. We request LIGA to deal with Dr. I. and JPSH rigorously with regard to their false information about homoeopathic situation in Japan. We also request to carry the correct information on 'THE LIGA LETTER'.

This incident made us to decide to tell you the truth about 66<sup>th</sup> World Homoeopathic Congress of LMHI in India in 2011. Torako Yui, JPHMA chairperson, had been decided to give presentation in August 2011 and everything was ready for this congress, but was cancelled just before the congress.

Although we cannot reveal the person's name, we heard that a council member of JPSH pressured (threatened) repeatedly, telling that they were not going to attend the Congress in India and call off the LMHI congress in Japan if Ms. Yui would give the presentation in India. This fact was also withheld as Ms. Yui was still hoping a possibility to cooperate with JPSH for developing homoeopathy in Japan. Therefore, we really disappointed that JPSH sent such wrong information to the world.

We subscribe 'Health and Homeopathy' from BHA in the U.K. and also found the article by Dr. I. on Winter 2012/2013.

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Extracts from 'Health and Homeopathy Winter 2012/2013

### **Seeking government recognition**

The JPSH is a national organization and plays an important role in Japanese homeopathic medicine. Currently it is campaigning to gain recognition for homeopathy from the Japanese government. There are, however, some quite significant problems that need to be overcome.

Firstly, homoeopathic remedies are not recognized as medicines by the Japanese Ministry of Welfare and Medicine. Furthermore, there are at present no guidelines in place to regulate the professional standards of homeopaths. As public interest in homeopathy has grown here has been an increase in the number of educational institutions offering training in homoeopathy. In Japan at present there are eleven training institutions of differing sizes teaching homeopathy, including the Japan Homeopathy Foundation (Hahnemann Academy) and the Japanese Homoeopathic Medical Association (JPHMA).

Unfortunately the standard of teaching at some of these institutions is not what it should be and this has led to tragic consequences.

In October 2009, a practicing midwife and member of the JPHMA administered, without the consent of the parents, a homeopathic remedy to a newborn baby suffering from a vitamin K deficiency instead of vitamin K2 syrup. Sadly, the baby died due to intracranial hemorrhage arising from vitamin K deficiency. This tragedy was widely reported in the media and resulted in many people forming the conclusion that homeopathy is dangerous.

After these reports the president of the Science Council of Japan, the most authoritative body of scientists in Japan, issued a statement that said there was no scientific evidence to support the therapeutic effects of homeopathy. All the registering bodies for medical professionals in Japan then issued their own statements. Despite having little knowledge about homeopathy these registering bodies in effect banned all their members from using homeopathy.

### **A better understanding**

It cannot be denied that the situation for homeopathy in Japan is causing concern. Nevertheless, the JPSH is committed to creating a better understanding of homeopathy as practiced by properly trained, medically qualified practitioners.

End of Extracts from 'Health and Homoeopathy Winter 2012/2013

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First of all, what is Dr. I.'s reason to write, 'Unfortunately the standard of teaching at some of these institutions is not what it should be and this has led to tragic consequences.'?

College of Holistic Homoeopathy (CHhom) which is accredited by JPHMA runs 4 year part-time course, providing 264 hour lectures within the course. The principal is Ms Torako Yui Ph.D.Hom. Two medical doctors are teaching conventional anatomy and physiology and pathology at CHhom. CHhom has a clinic to provide conventional medicine in their premise, and students and clients visit the clinic to have regular examination. They also learn homoeopathic anatomy and physiology and pathology. The clinical training hour is over 100 hours.

Their main textbooks are 'Organon of Medicine - 6th edition', 'Chronic diseases - 2nd edition' to learn how to deal with chronic diseases and miasms based on Hahnemann's teaching, and 'Materia Medica Pura' and 'Chronic Diseases Materia Medica' to learn homoeopathic remedies. They are all translated from original German language to Japanese. They use Bönninghausen Reprtory, which Hahnemann only admitted. Hahnemann's 'Lesser writings' and 'Casebooks' are also used occasionally.

CHhom views human-being as the Trinitiy, Soul, Mind and Body, and each level has its own

disease, therefore, treatment for each level is needed, and knowledge of miasms at deep level is needed. Knowledge of organ treatment and herbal treatment is also needed. Furthermore, treating Inner child and diet treatment are also important. In this meaning, CHhom is aiming at holistic homoeopathy and Ms Yui's curative rate has got very higher. Although conventional medicine cannot treat developmental disorder children at the moment, Ms. Yui's curative rate for this complaint is over 90%. It might be hard to believe, but it is true. Other intractable diseases such as auto immune disease are also cured by homoeopathy. Such cases are longer than we could list.

From this reason, Ms. Yui's Zen method has now received attention from the world. She gave presentation in the Netherland and Germany last year. She is going to give presentation in the U.K. and India this year.

Secondly, 'In October 2009, a practicing midwife and member of the JPHMA administered, without the consent of the parents, a homeopathic remedy to a newborn baby suffering from a vitamin K deficiency instead of vitamin K2 syrup.' This sentence is not the fact. As it was stated above, the midwife received consent from the mother and did not give the homoeopathic remedy instead of K2 syrup.

As the wrong information was carried on LIGA's newsletter and other magazine in the world, we decided send this content to all members of ICH (consisted of 32 organizations from 29 countries), which JPHMA belongs to in order to protect honor of JPHMA.

Again, we request to send / carry the correct information about homoeopathy in Japan to clear LIGA member's misunderstanding and protect honor of JPHMA.

We are looking forward to hearing from you.

Best regards,

JPHMA council member