

how personalities develop, what the aspects of personality are, how personality can be changed, how group behavior can act towards one another. That is one of the basic interactions. This is the basic scientist-psychologist, and this is concerned with knowing all people, knowing people in general, laying down the basic laws for human behavior.

These types of psychologists mostly work in universities, in research laboratories, and institutes, and their concern is not in knowing an individual nor necessarily with the change in an individual. They are concerned with the science of human behavior. That is one type.

Another type is the type that is interested in applying these sciences, often in the understanding and helping of an individual or a group of individuals. These are the more or less applied psychologists, and they are often concerned with problems of individual adjustment, developing ways of understanding, particularly in the individual, of applying psychological principles, say, to employee selection or to the problems of learning, vocation adjustment, to the problems of attitudes, and so forth. And these applied psychologists often work in clinics or hospitals, in industry, in private offices, and private research firms, et cetera.

In all of each two major types which I have described the training has many similarities. There is the typical degree of doctor of philosophy, the Ph.D., the highest degree awarded by the great universities of the country.

The typical program is one of four, five years of graduate-training following college work.

There are many other types that have to do with the content, whether for example a person is interested in children or in adults or in industrial problems or in adjusting the problems of individuals or social practices with a group at national or international levels, but all of them get the basic sciences, and then, also, application in their specialty.

And, as I say, the typical program is four or five years of graduate training after graduation from college.

Now, the clinical psychologist is the one who perhaps comes the closest to the psychiatrist. The psychiatrist shares things with the clinical psychologist, and it is with this subtype that there may be some confusion.

#### PSYCHOLOGISTS AND PSYCHIATRISTS DISTINGUISHED

The psychiatrist, generally, has much less to do with the vast remainder of the field of psychology.

The clinical psychologist perhaps represents—and this is an estimate from some figures—about 50 per cent throughout the country of the psychologists who are clinical psychologists.

Now, the clinical psychologist is trained, specifically, in understanding and adapting particular individuals and groups of individuals from the standpoint of intelligence, personality, behavior, adjustment, et cetera.

All universities train psychologists in how to influence that behavior, how to help that behavior. Particularly, the terms of this activity is psychotherapy.

Now, the psychiatrist, on the other hand, is not trained in psychology. He is trained in psychomedicine instead. He receives an M.D.