

had it where psychotherapy would be defined as the practice of medicine. They would have added a section which would have said that a psychologist may do psychotherapy only as an exception to the medical practice arts.

As Dr. Cummings has pointed out, three states have ruled on this question—ruled that it was not an exclusive medical practice, but their suggestion was to give us an exception to the act so that we could do so. They would have, in effect, asked this Congress to act, as no state has ever acted, to define “psychotherapy” as medicine.

Secondly, they suggested that the Board of the Examiners of Psychologists contain several psychiatrists. Well, this is totally impossible. First of all, psychology is a much broader field than psychiatry. As they themselves point out, only a fraction of the psychologists do psychotherapy. They have familiarity as to the competency of the broad field to sit in judgment on psychology. Certainly, psychologists clearly say that they are not psychiatrists. I wish that the psychiatrists would admit that they are not psychologists. But could not have been determining the fate of an independent profession.

Finally, one of the other major suggestions had to do with the practice of psychology, the practice of counseling and psychotherapy.

Now, there is a lot to this. It has all kinds of implications.

Mr. JACOBS. May I ask at this point: Did you say at one point that the Psychiatry Association wanted to rule out the concept of psychotherapy altogether and at this point that they suggested that there be a separate license for psychologists?

Dr. MELTZER. Yes, sir. Now, in the separate licenses, these are the problems that are involved. First of all, the psychiatrists point out that the reason they suggested that we have an omnibus bill that included all fields and that this would strengthen it, I think they are talking about their own field. There is nothing that contains more diverse activity than the healing arts practice act. There is nothing more diverse than surgery and psychotherapy. The conflicts of techniques and learnings are totally different. What would happen if they got out to do this?

Incidentally, none of the 37 states have a separate licensing of this nature. It specifies that. It would be the first time that that would be.

First of all, I think it would bring to a halt much of counseling work that is done in this city by the legal profession, by ministers, by social workers, because what they said then is that this counseling and psychotherapy is a medical practice, that no one is allowed to do this except a physician. And those psychologists would have a license and it would be disastrous.

In addition, this room today would be overwhelming with social workers, ministers, and lawyers. It has tremendous other ramifications.

Mr. JACOBS. I think that responds fully to my question.

Thank you very much, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. SISK. The gentleman from Maryland, Mr. Gude.

TRAINING

Mr. GUDE. Thank you, Mr. Sisk.

In section 7(B), on page 6, it would appear to me that it includes any type of training, for example, (B) (1).