

standing is that these are opinions which do not have the force of law but are advisory in nature for the conduct of public affairs, on the part of public officials.

I commend you, Doctor, for saying in no uncertain terms that such a bill should have the force of law, rather than be advisory.

I want to thank you very much for your testimony.

Dr. BRAYFIELD. Thank you very much.

Mr. SISK. Mr. Gude?

Mr. GUDE. Thank you for a very fine statement, doctor.

Dr. BRAYFIELD. Thank you very much.

Mr. SISK. Mr. Walker?

Mr. WALKER. No questions.

Mr. SISK. Before you leave the witness stand, Dr. Brayfield, I would like to ask, if it could be done without substantial inconvenience, that you furnish to me—and I am not going to, at this time, request that it be made a part of the record, but that you furnish to the Clerk of our Committee for our consideration, copies of some of these principal acts that are now in effect in some of the states, particularly the one in California. I believe there are 37 states that have laws regulating the practice of psychology.

Dr. BRAYFIELD. That is correct.

Mr. SISK. Could you furnish, without undue difficulty, some compilation of these to the Committee and make it available to the clerk of the Committee, Mr. Clark, and, then, in the future, it might be possible that we will put same into the record. Could that be done?

Dr. BRAYFIELD. We will pleased to do that, and we will supplement it with our most recent statement of guidelines on that legislation.

Mr. SISK. I would appreciate that. I think it would be very helpful to the Committee.

(Subsequently, excerpts from the laws of the various States were furnished for the Committee files. A model for State legislation, also submitted, is reprinted herewith:)

A MODEL FOR STATE LEGISLATION AFFECTING THE PRACTICE OF PSYCHOLOGY 1967:¹

REPORT OF APA COMMITTEE ON LEGISLATION

[Reprinted from *AMERICAN PSYCHOLOGIST*, Vol. 22, No. 12, December, 1967]

The Committee on Legislation, in the following report, attempts to bring together viable existing policies, beginning with the basic ones adopted in 1955,² to look historically at the legislative experience of the intervening 12 years, and to propose new policies in the light of that history. The Committee has been particularly interested in reviewing and reexamining policies because of the increasingly important professional role of the psychologist and the implications of that role for psychology as a whole. The newer policies recommended here reflect primarily current concerns of the research-oriented psychologist. Of particular relevance are Recommendations 8, 9, 15, and 19.

¹ Adopted as official APA policy by the Council of Representatives at its September 1967 meeting in Washington, D.C. Developed over a period of 3 years, the report is the work of the following members of the Committee on Legislation 1965-67: Harold A. Edgerton (Chairman, 1967), Thomas Gordon, Harry I. Kalish, Harry Levinson (Chairman, 1966), Thomas Magoon, Elton B. McNeil, Melvin P. Reid, L. Joseph Stone, and Elizabeth B. Wolf (Chairman, 1965). The numerical data are based on figures available as of July 1, 1967. Entitled "a model" by action of the Council, the intent of the report is to provide *policy guidelines* for those provisions in psychology laws covering areas where national consensus is to be desired.

² Joint Report of the APA and CSPA (Conference of State Psychological Associations) Committee on Legislation. November 1955 issue of the *American Psychologist*.