

nature on the part of salaried employees in exempted settings who are not psychologists. The persons involved may be clerical personnel under the direct supervision of a psychologist, or they may be unsupervised personnel with responsibilities for selection and placement, for example, that include the use of tests. The Committee recommends, therefore, that:

"12. Nothing in the licensing act shall restrict or prevent activities of a psychological nature on the part of persons who are salaried employees of accredited academic institutions, governmental agencies, research laboratories, and business corporations, provided such employees are performing those duties for which they are employed by such organizations, and within the confines of such organization: provided, however, that they do not hold themselves out to the public by any title or description of activities incorporating the words 'psychology,' 'psychological,' or 'psychologist.'"

Other exemptions recommended are:

"13. Consideration should be given students of psychology, psychological interns, and other persons preparing for the profession of psychology under qualified supervision in recognized training institutions or facilities. These should be exempted provided they are designated by such titles as 'psychological intern,' 'psychological trainee,' or others, clearly indicating such training status.

"14. The exemption of the sociologically trained social psychologist is recommended in accordance with the policy adopted in 1959 as agreed upon by the American Psychological Association and the American Sociological Association. A suggested wording for such a provision is:

"Nothing in this act is to be construed as restricting the use of the term 'social psychologist' by any person (a) who has been graduated with a doctoral degree in sociology or social psychology from an institution whose credits in sociology or social psychology are acceptable by a recognized education institution, and (b) who has passed comprehensive examinations in the field of social psychology as part of the requirement for the doctoral degree or has had equivalent specialized training in social psychology, and (c) who has filed with the board a statement of the facts demonstrating his compliance with Conditions a and b of this subsection."

"15. It is recommended that state laws should allow the psychologist who is exempted from certification or licensing by virtue of his employment setting, to offer lecture services for a fee."

Lecturer provisions sometimes deal with the non-resident psychologist from another state or territory. Here the issue is one of the single or relatively few lectures provided within a relatively short span of time, and often to diverse groups. The exemption status of the organization supporting the lecture is a partial answer to this issue, but a more general answer lies in including in legislation, or in examining board regulations, some means of recognizing and dealing with the atypical event through discretionary powers given to the board of examiners.

E. *Offer for a Fee*

This phrasing is a common one in regulatory laws. The laws are primarily intended for protection of the public. The expected misuse of title or function by an unqualified practitioner is presumed to occur most frequently where the client (individual, group, or organization) is to make payment for services rendered. Payment for services rendered may take a wide variety of forms including but not limited to diagnostic fees and consultant fees. With the advice of legal counsel, the Committee recommends that:

"16. When referring to the psychologist's services offered to the public, the phrasing be "for a fee, monetary or otherwise."

F. *Code of Ethics*

The Committee reaffirms the 1955 policy that:

"17. Legislation governing the practice of psychology should be so written that the official code of ethics of the APA be adopted, as such or in substance, as the code of ethics for individuals covered by the law."

The means of doing this will vary, for in some states reference to an outside organization (the APA) is not permitted in law. Rules and procedures of the board of examiners, however, may include wording identical with the APA Code.