

- b. Minor contributions of a professional character, extensive clerical or similar nonprofessional assistance, and other minor contributions are acknowledged in footnotes or in an introductory statement.
- c. Acknowledgment through specific citations is made for unpublished as well as published material that has directly influenced the research or writing.
- d. A psychologist who compiles and edits for publication the contributions of others publishes the symposium or report under the title of the committee or symposium, with his own name appearing as chairman or editor among those of the other contributors or committee members.

Principle 18. Responsibility toward Organization. A psychologist respects the rights and reputation of the institute or organization with which he is associated.

- a. Materials prepared by a psychologist as a part of his regular work under specific direction of his organization are the property of that organization. Such materials are released for use or publication by a psychologist in accordance with policies of authorization, assignment of credit, and related matters which have been established by his organization.

- b. Other material resulting incidentally from activity supported by any agency, and for which the psychologist rightly assumes individual responsibility, is published with disclaimer for any responsibility on the part of the supporting agency.

Principle 19. Promotional Activities. The psychologist associated with the development or promotion of psychological devices, books, or other products offered for commercial sale is responsible for ensuring that such devices, books, or products are presented in a professional and factual way.

- a. Claims regarding performance, benefits, or results are supported by scientifically acceptable evidence.

- b. The psychologist does not use professional journals for the commercial exploitation of psychological products, and the psychologist-editor guards against such misuse.

- c. The psychologist with a financial interest in the sale or use of a psychological product is sensitive to possible conflict of interest in his promotion of such products and avoids compromise of his professional responsibilities and objectives.

Mr. SISK. Also, we will insert at this point a statement by our colleague, Mr. Broyhill.

STATEMENT OF HON. JOEL T. BROYHILL, A REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS FROM THE STATE OF VIRGINIA

Mr. Chairman and members of the subcommittee, by these brief remarks I wish to record my opposition to H.R. 10407, in its present form. Let me emphasize that I favor regulation of the practice of psychology as expressed in the preamble of the bill. The public needs protection against unqualified practice. Unfortunately, it appears to me that this bill eliminates existing protection against unqualified medical practice and offers inadequate safeguards in return.

The present Healing Arts Practice Act has set high standards of medical competence for persons who treat the citizens of the District of Columbia. H.R. 10407 states that it does not mean to affect the Healing Arts Practice Act, but in fact it specifically authorizes persons without medical training to offer psychotherapy and similar forms of medical treatment to any persons who seek help for mental problems. Psychologists ought to be licensed to do what they are competent to do, but because of the obvious inclusion of this area of psychology in the medical picture and because the individual seeking help does not necessarily know the non-medical limits of the psychologist's training, it is important that this bill be harmonized with the Healing Arts Practice Act to insure appropriate medical