

Furthermore, as I am sure some members of the subcommittee know, other state psychiatric associations have expressed their interest in this bill and we certainly are not isolated from our colleagues in the point of view we are presenting to this subcommittee by any means.

Dr. MELTZER. If I may add, I have a position statement by the Council of the American Psychiatric Association, February 1964, basic positions of the American Medical Association and the American Psychiatric Association, and this is related to principles underlying interdisciplinary relations between the professions of psychiatry and psychology.

May I read this excerpt :

It must be fully realized that physicians have the ultimate responsibility for patient care and that they and they alone are trained to assume this responsibility.

It goes on further in another section to note that in connection with legislation :

Such statutes relating to services which involve the diagnosis or treatment of nervous, mental or physical illnesses or disorders of individual patients, should require such services to be performed under the direct supervision of or in genuine collaboration with a qualified physician.

Mr. WALKER. That is the point right there that concerns me, Doctor.

Mr. Chairman, the other day when we had the first meeting of this subcommittee—and I might add here that I for one am impressed by the point that my colleague, Congressman Whitener, here brought out as far as the North Carolina law is concerned. That would go quite a ways as far as I am concerned personally in helping make this a better bill. But with that remark that was made in clarifying my first question, as far as I am concerned at least the bill before us now—and also my colleague Mr. Jacobs brought out in the discussion and colloquy with the witnesses here the other day, and along with the statement that has just been made by Dr. Legault, what worries me is the infringement upon the practice of medicine as defined by the “Healing Art Practice Act”, and then Dr. Malcolm Meltzer made the point several times, as I recall, in response to the questions at our last hearing, that the psychologists do not treat mental diseases. This is the thing that has me disturbed.

With that, I have a three-part question here, Mr. Chairman, if you will allow me to pursue this.

MENTAL ILLNESS

First, I would like to ask one of the witnesses, is it true that psychologists never treat persons with mental diseases or illness in their private practice or in hospitals?

Dr. LEGAULT. I think I would like to answer that question.

I think that the stand that the psychologists are making that they never treat people with mental diseases in the hospital or in private practice cannot possibly be substantiated. I will take Dr. Brayfield's testimony here the other day in which he pointed out that Dr. Redlake, who is Dean of the Yale Medical School and a psychiatrist, had written a textbook of psychiatry in which the term “mental illness” was not used at all. There was no mention of that term. All of the