

Our Halifax Convention Broke a New Record!

THOMAS HADJISTAVROPOULOS, PhD
 CPA Past President and 2008 Convention Committee Chair

Exciting news—Canadian psychology is enjoying buoyant growth in its many domains: education, research and influence on public policy.

In consequence, our conventions have been growing at an unprecedented pace over the last few years and we attract excellent speakers and presentations to add to the excitement. This year, we broke another record in Halifax! Specifically, we had more registered delegates than at any other CPA maritime convention. We not only exceeded past attendance but we broke the record by several hundred. To give you an idea of the convention growth, note that our last maritime convention was in St. John's (2004) and had 950 registered delegates, a record itself. Our last Halifax convention (1999) had 926 registered delegates. This year, we had approximately 1,400 delegates. We were especially pleased to see a very high number of first-time presenters at the conference and it gave me special pleasure to meet many at the First Time Presenters' Breakfast.

Our roster of speakers over the last few years has been excellent. As two examples, we have had Nobel Prize winner and psychologist Daniel Kahneman in

Calgary (2006) and, one of Time magazine's (2004) most influential thinkers in the world, psychologist Steven Pinker in Halifax this year.

The scientific program in Halifax was fabulous. Outstanding keynote addresses were delivered by Honorary President Steven Pinker ("Language as Window into Human Nature"), Hazel Markus ("Our Cultures, Our Selves") and Carol Ryff ("Understanding Human Well Being: An Overview of Research and Practice"). Other special features this year included a special psychology and public policy address by Sherri Torjman (which confirmed the expertise of psychology in public policy development), a session on "getting funded to do psychology research" as well as a session geared toward undergraduate students interested in pursuing graduate studies. This was in addition to over 500 meeting room sessions and 698 posters! Many of those posters signaled the competence and potential of our newer members—the award win-



**Dr. Thomas Hadjistavropoulos passes CPA Presidential Gavel to Dr. Catherine Lee.
 Dr. Thomas Hadjistavropoulos remet le maillet présidentiel au Dre Catherine Lee.**

ners of the future. For next year's Montreal convention, we already have confirmation that Professor David Barlow (Boston University) and Professor Elizabeth Loftus (University of California, Irvine) will be presenting keynote addresses.

The fabulous social program featured the Presidential Reception and a traditional Nova Scotia kitchen party. Halifax and Nova Scotia provided fascinating his-

tory and gracious hospitality. On Friday, we held our social event on Haligonian Tall Ship *Silva*. That evening, we were all on the same boat and, just like Canadian psychology, we showed that we can endure any weather. After a hearty meal dockside, we slipped our lines as the sun set behind the Citadel. All hands were on deck as the main sail was hoisted and the good ship CPA circumnavigated twinkling Halifax harbour.

Under a blanket of stars, a bracing wind brought us back to port, while those of us more rugged danced a jig on the open deck.

On behalf of CPA, I thank all presenters and delegates of our 69th Annual Convention that took place in beautiful Halifax and I am looking forward to seeing everyone in Montreal next year!

Santé mentale au Canada : le bon service à l'endroit et au moment où la population canadienne en a besoin

KAREN R. COHEN, Ph.D., directrice générale

Les articles sur la santé mentale qui ont paru dans le *Globe and Mail* ont appris aux Canadiennes et Canadiens que dans une grande mesure les collectivités et les citoyens ont permis que se crée un contexte où les personnes souffrant de problèmes psychologiques se sentent mal comprises, jugées et laissées à elles-mêmes pour trouver de l'aide, et souligné des pénuries et des obstacles graves en soins de santé mentale au pays. Ces messages ont touché la cible et rallient un très grand nombre d'intervenants en santé mentale. Chapeau au *Globe and Mail* pour avoir fouillé cette préoccupation de santé nationale urgente et y avoir consacré autant de temps et d'espace.

Il n'y a pas de doute que les journalistes ont consulté et profité de l'expertise en psychologie et de différents points de vue sur les troubles mentaux et leur traitement (l'encadré sur la thérapie cognitivo-comportementale par D^r Keith Dobson, l'article de Gail sur la TCC de groupe par le psychologue D^r Lance Hawley, une citation de D^r John Service sur la Commission de la santé mentale du Canada), mais la couverture a le mieux réussi à :

- présenter les troubles mentaux comme des troubles biologiques (ou des maladies qui supposent une origine étiologique unique),
- donner l'impression que la part du lion des troubles mentaux revient aux troubles mentaux majeurs comme le trouble bipolaire et la schizophrénie,
- faire passer le point de vue que la psychiatrie et la médecine sont

virtuellement les seuls fournisseurs de traitement de santé mentale, et

- faire abstraction des données probantes et des traitements les plus éprouvés à la faveur de ceux qui n'ont fait l'objet de recherche que récemment, qui ne sont pas encore généralement accessibles et qui, par conséquent, ne sont pas communément indiqués (p. ex. la stimulation cérébrale profonde par opposition à la TCC pour le traitement de la dépression unipolaire).

Dans ses nombreuses communications avec le rédacteur en chef et les journalistes du *Globe and Mail*, la SCP a réussi à faire passer les messages suivants :

- Le Canadien sur cinq qui sera atteint d'un trouble ou d'un état mental au cours de sa vie, souffrira le plus souvent de problèmes d'anxiété et/ou de dépression et non pas d'un trouble mental majeur comme la schizophrénie ou le trouble bipolaire. Même si le fardeau est certainement très grand au niveau personnel pour les personnes atteintes de troubles mentaux majeurs, dans l'ensemble, le fardeau est beaucoup plus imposant en ce qui concerne la dépression et l'anxiété.
- Les troubles mentaux sont surdéterminés par des facteurs biologiques, psychologiques et sociaux et, par conséquent, se définissent comme des troubles et non pas des maladies.
- On a recours à des interventions médicales palliatives et non pas thérapeutiques, comme la pharmacothérapie, dans le traitement des troubles mentaux.
- Il y a une toute une gamme d'interventions fondées sur des données probantes en santé mentale. Les meilleurs traitements indiqués pour un grand nombre de genres de dépression et d'anxiété

Voir Santé mentale à la page 16

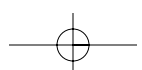
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CANADIAN PSYCHOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION
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 Psychology for All

 L'avancement de la
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P E R S P E C T I V E

Dissemination of Psychological Knowledge and Renewal in Canadian Psychology

CATHERINE M. LEE, PhD – President

I am deeply honoured to serve as President of CPA. First, I would like to express thanks to the outgoing president, Dr. Thomas Hadjistravopoulos whose enthusiasm for psychology is truly contagious.

Warmest appreciation is due to three departing board members with a long history of serving Canadian Psychology. As Director: Education, Dr. Elizabeth Church has addressed workplace conditions in psychology, both for students and for professors. I am delighted that she has agreed to serve as Co-Chair of a new task force that will examine *Supply and Demand Issues in Canadian Psychology*. Dr. Ian Nicholson is wrapping up a second mandate as Director: Professional Affairs. Given Ian's long-standing involvement in local, provincial, and national psychology, I am confident that before long he will assume new leadership roles promoting training of psychologists and delivery of psychological services. Dr. Bob Vallerand, Past-President, has made many contributions during his tenure at CPA. Most notable among these has been the revitalization of the annual convention with vibrant keynote speakers and dynamic social events.

In looking ahead to 2008-2009, it will be a great privilege to work with Dr. Karen Cohen, Executive Director who has a strong track record in promoting psychology. I am pleased to welcome Dr. David Dozois who is beginning a second mandate as Director: Science, as well as Dr. Lorne Sexton, Director: Professional Affairs, Dr. Peter Graf, Director: Seat designated for a psychologist working under the NSERC mandate, and our incoming President-Elect, Dr. Martin Antony.

Psychology's strength lies in the way in which science and practice are interwoven. Basic research forms the bedrock that informs strategies for the prevention and treatment of emotional, behavioural, and neurological problems. Psychology training in understanding, interpreting, and conducting methodologically sound research promotes the develop-

ment of generic skills in hypothesis testing, data gathering, and evaluating outcomes. CPA is committed to addressing the needs of all psychologists, regardless of whether they see themselves primarily as academics, consultants, researchers, or practitioners.

Psychology makes an important contribution to the health and well-being of Canadian individuals, families, and society. The potential for that contribution to be even greater is abundantly clear. There is an urgent need across all health professions, including professional psychology, to develop and disseminate evidence-based services so that physical and mental health problems can be effectively and economically addressed. Public access to effective psychological services must be promoted.

In considering the upcoming year, two priorities stand out. First, we must find innovative ways to share the results of psychological science in a manner that is accessible to all stakeholders, including researchers, practitioners, policy makers, and the Canadian public. CPA is devoting increased resources to advocacy that will promote the benefits of psychology. Second, we must develop strategies to ensure that psychology remains vibrant—with a greying cohort of psychologists, it is essential that there are efforts within our national organization to ensure renewal within our discipline. The recommendations of the new task force on supply of and demand for psychologists in Canada will be relevant to universities, training institutions, employers of psychologists, and to CPA who can use it to develop policy, inform government, and help current and future psychologists make knowledgeable decisions about their careers. I look forward to working with you in the coming year and welcome your suggestions.

Diffusion des connaissances et renouvellement en psychologie canadienne

CATHERINE M. LEE, PhD – Présidente

Je me suis sens profondément honorée d'assumer la présidence de la SCP cette année. En tout premier lieu, je tiens à exprimer mes remerciements au président sortant, Dr Thomas Hadjistravopoulos dont l'enthousiasme pour la psychologie est vraiment contagieux.

Je tiens aussi à exprimer mon appréciation la plus chaleureuse à trois membres du conseil d'administration qui ont une longue feuille de route au service de la psychologie canadienne. À titre de directrice : éducation, Dr Elizabeth Church s'est penchée sur les conditions du milieu de travail en psychologie, tant pour les étudiants que pour les professeurs. Je suis enchantée qu'elle ait accepté d'assurer la coprésidence d'un nouveau groupe de travail qui se penchera sur les *questions d'offre et de demande en psychologie canadienne*. Dr Ian Nicholson met fin à un deuxième mandat à titre de directeur : affaires professionnelles. Compte tenu de l'engagement de vieille date de Ian en psychologie locale, provinciale et nationale, je suis d'avis qu'avant longtemps il assumera de nouveaux rôles de leadership dans la promotion des psychologues et la prestation des services de psychologie. Parmi les nombreuses contributions de Dr Robert Vallerand, il ne faut pas oublier la revitalisation du congrès annuel avec des conférenciers invités de premier plan et des événements sociaux absolument sympathiques.

En regard de 2008-2009, ce sera un très grand privilège pour moi de travailler avec Dr Karen Cohen qui depuis longtemps travaille inlassablement à la promotion de la psychologie. J'ai le plaisir de souhaiter la bienvenue à Dr David Dozois qui entame un second mandat à titre de directeur : science, ainsi que Dr Lorne Sexton, directeur : affaires professionnelles, Dr Peter Graf, directeur : siège désigné pour un psychologue travaillant dans le cadre du mandat du CRSNG et notre président désigné, Dr Martin Antony.

La force de la psychologie réside dans la manière que la

science et la pratique sont interreliées. La recherche fondamentale constitue la pierre d'assise qui éclaire les stratégies de prévention et de traitement de problèmes émotifs, comportementaux et neurologiques. La formation en psychologie amène à comprendre, à interpréter et à entreprendre de la recherche saine d'un point de vue méthodologiquement, tout en encourageant l'acquisition d'aptitudes générales dans la mise à l'essai d'hypothèse, la cueillette de données et l'évaluation des issues. La SCP est déterminée à veiller aux besoins de tous les psychologues, peu importe s'ils se voient eux-mêmes principalement comme des universitaires, des consultants, des chercheurs ou des praticiens.

La psychologie apporte une importante contribution à la santé et au bien-être des Canadiens et des Canadiennes, des familles et des sociétés. Le potentiel pour que cette contribution devienne encore plus grande ne pose pas de doute. Il y a un besoin urgent dans toutes les professions de la santé, y compris la psychologie professionnelle, de créer et de diffuser des services axés sur des données probantes de manière à ce que les problèmes de santé physique et mentale puissent être contrés de façon efficace et économique. Il faut promouvoir



l'accès du public à des services de psychologie efficaces.

En regard de l'année qui vient, il y a deux priorités qui ressortent. Tout d'abord, nous devons trouver des façons innovatrices de partager les résultats de la science psychologique pour quelle soit accessible à tous les intervenants, notamment les chercheurs, les praticiens, les décideurs et le grand public au Canada. La SCP consacre de plus en plus de ressources à la promotion des avantages de la psychologie. Deuxièmement, nous devons élaborer des stratégies afin d'assurer que la psychologie demeure vibrante—avec une cohorte de psychologues grisonnante, il est essentiel que les efforts au sein de notre organisation nationale soient déployés pour assurer un renouvellement au sein de la discipline. Les recommandations du nouveau groupe de travail sur l'offre et la demande de psychologues au Canada serviront aux universités, aux établissements de formation, aux employeurs de psychologues et à la SCP qui pourra les utiliser pour créer des politiques, informer le gouvernement et aider les psychologues actuels et futurs à prendre des décisions éclairées au sujet de leurs carrières. J'ai hâte de travailler avec vous au cours de l'année qui vient et j'accueillerai bien toutes vos suggestions.

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The Official Newspaper of the Canadian Psychological Association
Le journal officiel de la Société canadienne de psychologie

Editor in Chief / Rédactrice en chef	Karen Cohen
Managing Editor Directeur des services de rédaction	Marie-Christine Pearson
Revision/Révision	Marie-Christine Pearson
Design/Production	Raymond Léveillé
Translation/Traduction	Marcel Racette

ADVERTISING / PUBLICITÉ

Marie-Christine Pearson 1-888-472-0657, ext. 329 email: admindirector@cpa.ca

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PSYNOPTIS

141, avenue Laurier Ave. West, Suite 702, Ottawa (Ontario) K1P 5J3
admindirector@cpa.ca Fax: (613) 237-1674 ISSN 1187-1189

1-888-472-0657

CANADA POST POSTE CANADA PUBLICATION MAIL POSTE PUBLICATION
AGREEMENT REGISTRATION NUMBER NUMÉRO DE CONTRAT D'INSCRIPTION 40069496

CONVENTION - CONGRÈS



Participants of the CPA Fun Run.



Dr. Peter Graf and Dr. Thomas Hadjistavropoulos with CPA Honourary President, Dr. Steven Pinker, Harvard University.



Participants enjoy the cruise on the Tall Ship Silva. La croisière sur la voilier Silva fut très appréciée par les participants.



Dr. Robert J. Vallerand presents Dr. John Service with CPA John C. Service Member of the Year Award.

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Dr Robert J. Vallerand en compagnie de la conférencière invitée, Dre Hazel Markus de l'Université Stanford.



Ms. Jennifer Hopton, doctoral student, winner of the Patrick O'Neill Award for Outstanding Paper in Community Psychology; Dr. Patrick O'Neill and Dr. Cyndi Brannen presents the award on behalf of the Community Psychology Section

EDUCATION - ÉDUCATION

Practical Career-Focused Training in Psychology

MARTIN M. ANTONY, PhD - Leader, Education

P sychology graduate programs in Canada do a fine job at providing students with the practical skills they need to conduct research and provide clinical services. However, many programs could also provide considerably more practical training in other areas that are important for a successful career in psychology.

It is clear from a review of the course offerings for any psychology graduate program in Canada that most courses focus on particular content areas (e.g., social cognition, psychopathology, perception, etc.), rather than on teaching practical skills. Of course, every training program in the country also includes courses with a more practical emphasis, including courses on quantitative and qualitative research methods, statistics, assessment, intervention, and ethics in the context of clinical practice. Programs in clinical, counselling, and industrial/organizational psychology include practicum and internship experiences that provide hands-on assessment and intervention experience in applied settings. A number of programs (e.g., Concordia University, University of Manitoba, University of Ottawa, Ryerson University, York University) also provide opportunities for research practicum placements to complement what is learned in the classroom and in university-based labs.

Although strong research skills are an important foundation for all students graduating from psychology programs, and excellence in assessment and intervention is essential for students in a variety of applied psychology fields, there are many other areas where practical training could be improved. Consider the fact that education is one of the three pillars of professional psychology, and yet relatively few programs offer courses in teaching (exceptions include Concordia, Dalhousie, McGill, and Ryerson Universities). Even fewer offer courses in supervision (e.g., the University of Windsor offers a course in clinical supervision). Nevertheless, a number of programs have found innovative ways to provide students with important practical training. For example, several universities now offer courses in program evaluation. Other creative examples of practical training include a course at Queens University on caring for research animals and a course at York University on computer skills for the behavioural sciences.

Students often express the desire to have more training on how to make the transition from student to professional, including how to find

work in psychology (e.g., how to find appropriate positions, format a CV, write a cover letter, prepare a job talk, and negotiate the best possible offer). Other areas for which students might benefit from additional instruction include publishing scientific papers, chapters, and books, grant writing, research ethics, and dealing with the media. Although clinical psychologists must navigate the process of registration with their provincial regulatory bodies, programs often do not include information about this process; this is another area that could be included more consistently in graduate programs or clinical internships. Students would also benefit from more information on the administrative and business sides of psychology, including managing and recruiting personnel, dealing with conflict in the workplace, developing a private practice, finding referrals, marketing one's work, and financial planning. Opportunities for interdisciplinary training are also invaluable given that many psychologists work in multidisciplinary settings.

Many psychology graduates do not end up working in the types of settings where they complete their training. Given the increased competition for jobs, we need to be thinking carefully about whether we are adequately preparing our students to be competitive in the marketplace and to excel in the workplace upon graduation. Of course, training directors are already pressed to squeeze in vast amounts of information during a relatively short period. Adding courses may not be practical. Many of these practical skills can probably be integrated into existing courses, taught in the context of a strong mentoring relationship, or provided through series of workshops and rounds. Of course, CPA can also share in this role by offering workshops and training materials at the convention, through its publications, and on the CPA website. I encourage you to send me suggestions and comments for how CPA can contribute to the training of the next generation of Canadian psychologists, as well as ideas for future Education columns in Psynopsis (mantony@psych.ryerson.ca).

Formation en psychologie pratique axée sur la carrière

MARTIN M. ANTONY, PhD - Chef, éducation

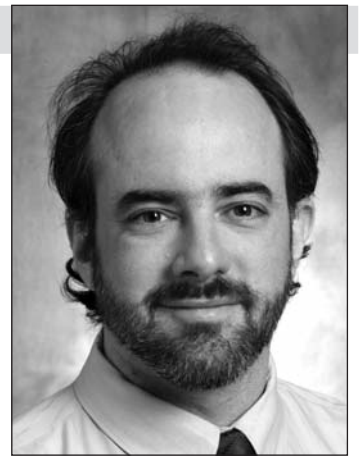
L es programmes d'études supérieures en psychologie au Canada font un excellent travail à fournir aux étudiants les compétences pratiques dont ils ont besoin pour mener de la recherche et assurer la prestation de services cliniques. Cependant, un grand nombre de programmes pourraient offrir considérablement plus de formation pratique dans d'autres domaines qui sont importants pour réussir une carrière en psychologie.

Il est évident à partir de l'examen de l'offre de cours de n'importe quel programme d'études supérieures en psychologie au Canada que la plupart des cours sont axés sur des domaines à contenu particulier (p. ex. la cognition sociale, la psychopathologie, la perception, etc.), plutôt que sur l'enseignement d'un savoir-faire pratique. Bien entendu, chaque programme de formation au pays inclut aussi des cours insistant davantage sur la pratique, notamment des cours sur les méthodes de recherche quantitative et qualitative, les statistiques, l'évaluation, l'intervention et l'éthique dans le contexte d'une pratique clinique. Les programmes en psychologie clinique, du counselling et industrielle-organisationnelle comportent des expériences de practicum et d'internat qui permettent une évaluation sur place et une expérience d'intervention dans des contextes appliqués. Un certain nombre de programmes (p. ex. l'Université Concordia, l'Université du Manitoba, l'Université d'Ottawa, l'Université Ryerson, l'Université York) fournissent aussi des occasions de placements dans le cadre d'un stage de recherche pour compléter ce qui a été appris dans la salle de classe et les laboratoires de l'université.

Même si des compétences fortes en recherche sont une fondation importante pour tous les étudiants diplômés des programmes de psychologie et l'excellence dans l'évaluation et l'intervention sont essentielles pour les étudiants dans toute une gamme de domaines de la psychologie appliquée, il y a de nombreux autres champs où la formation pratique pourrait être améliorée. Il faut considérer le fait que l'éducation est l'un des trois piliers de la psychologie professionnelle, mais encore relativement peu de programmes offrent des cours en enseignement (à l'exception entre autres des universités

Concordia, Dalhousie, McGill et Ryerson). Moins de programmes encore offrent de cours de supervision (p. ex. l'Université de Windsor offre un cours en supervision clinique). Néanmoins, un certain nombre de programmes ont trouvé des façons innovatives d'assurer aux étudiants une formation pratique importante. Par exemple, plusieurs universités offrent aujourd'hui des cours en évaluation de programme. D'autres exemples créatifs de formation pratique incluent un cours à l'Université Queens sur la façon de prendre soin des animaux de recherche et un cours à l'Université York sur les compétences informatiques pour les sciences du comportement.

Les étudiants expriment souvent la volonté d'obtenir plus de formation sur la façon de faire la transition du monde étudiant au monde professionnel, y compris sur la façon de trouver du travail en psychologie (p. ex. comment se trouver un emploi approprié, rédiger un CV, rédiger une lettre d'accompagnement, se préparer à une d'entrevue et négocier les meilleures conditions possibles). La publication d'articles, de chapitres et de livres scientifiques, les demandes de subventions, l'éthique en recherche et les façons de faire face aux médias sont d'autres domaines pour lesquels les étudiants pourraient bénéficier de formation additionnelle. Même si les psychologues cliniques doivent passer à travers le processus d'inscription auprès de leurs organismes réglementaires provinciaux, les programmes n'offrent pas d'information sur ce processus; c'est un autre domaine qui pourrait être inclus de façon plus cohérente dans les programmes d'études supérieures ou les internats cliniques. Les étudiants bénéficieraient également d'une plus grande formation sur les aspects administratifs et commerciaux de la psychologie, y compris la gestion



et le recrutement du personnel, la résolution de conflits en milieu de travail, la création d'une pratique privée, la recherche de personnes qui pourraient vous référer des clients, la commercialisation de son travail et la planification financière. Les occasions de formation interdisciplinaire sont également inestimables compte tenu qu'un grand nombre de psychologues travaillent dans des contextes multidisciplinaires.

De nombreux diplômés en psychologie finissent par travailler dans des contextes pour lesquels ils n'ont pas eu de formation. Compte tenu de la concurrence accrue pour les emplois, nous devons songer sérieusement à la façon de préparer adéquatement les étudiants à être concurrentiels dans le marché et à exceller dans le milieu de travail une fois sortis de l'université. Bien entendu, les directeurs de la formation subissent déjà la pression de comprimer une grande masse d'information au cours d'une période de temps relativement courte. L'ajout de cours pourrait ne pas être pratique. Un grand nombre de ces compétences pratiques peuvent probablement être intégrées dans des cours existants, enseignées dans le contexte d'une relation de mentorat fort ou fournies dans le cadre d'une série d'ateliers et de rondes. Bien entendu, la SCP peut aussi contribuer à ce rôle en offrant des ateliers et du matériel de formation au congrès, par ses publications et sur son site Web. Je vous encourage à nous faire parvenir des suggestions et des commentaires sur la façon que la SCP peut contribuer à la formation de la prochaine génération de psychologues canadiens, ainsi que des idées pour des rubriques d'éducation dans Psynopsis (mantony@psych.ryerson.ca).

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SCIENCE

A Profile of Hospital-Based Psychological Research

DAVID J. A. DOZOIS, PhD - Leader, Science

The Scientific Affairs Committee seeks to represent all aspects of psychological science – a tall task given the multifaceted nature of our discipline. Last year, the committee's terms of reference was altered to ensure equal representation of individuals whose research falls within the NSERC, SSHRC and CIHR mandates. This year, we added another member to represent researchers who are not university-based. Dr. Keith Wilson joined Scientific Affairs in June.

Keith is a psychologist at the Ottawa Hospital Rehabilitation Centre, where he works with outpatients who have physical disabilities. Keith also has an active program of research, mostly centred in chronic pain and in palliative care. To find out more about the research lives of hospital psychologists, I posed a few questions to Keith, who then reviewed them with his Ottawa Hospital colleagues who are also involved in research. Although other hospitals may have different issues than those of this large Ontario teaching hospital, there are probably aspects of their responses that will look familiar to many hospital-based psychologists across the country.

What are the primary advantages of being a hospital-based researcher?

Our group was pretty quick to identify access to unique medical populations as a major advantage of working directly within the hospital system. Although many academically-based investigators work in health-related fields and also do research in the hospitals, the integration of university psychology departments into the hospitals tends not to be as tightly linked as that of, say, medicine. When you are working directly in the hospital system, particularly when you provide clinical service to the groups you also do research with, there is level of integration that is hard to reproduce in any other way.

The same is true of opportunities for interdisciplinary collaboration. When you work closely in a clinical context as part of an interdisciplinary team, it is natural to continue the association in a research context. Interdisciplinary research is seen as increasingly valuable, and psychologists are considered as having a lot to contribute, both as research team leaders and as collaborative members of teams led by other disciplines.

In a large setting, there are also exciting opportunities to collaborate with people outside of one's own specialty. Among our group, for example, a clinical research program developed for coping with chronic musculoskeletal pain was recently revamped to include a focus on chronic neuropathic pain for people with spinal cord injuries. Now the same general approach is now being examined for people with pain associated with HIV infection.

What are the main disadvantages and particular challenges of hospital-based research?

At the Ottawa Hospital, there is a lot of administrative recognition, both within psychology and beyond, of the research training and potential that staff psychologists can bring to the academic health sciences centre. Not every front-line manager totally buys in to that vision, however, so occasionally some education is required to remind them that research time is not "wasted" time. Although some hospitals have research institutes that can provide start-up seed funding for psychologist researchers, in general the infrastructure (secretarial, technical, etc.) support is probably less than in the university.

Some issues that face hospital psychologists are common to academic psychologists too, such as space constraints for laboratories and staff, and competing demands on their time. For hospital-based researchers, the time management crunch is more likely to come from clinical service demands rather than from teaching responsibilities, but the issues can be similar. In academic settings, however, the year is structured for summer downtime that can be a boon for the research agenda. In hospitals, the service may slow down somewhat, but it's still there.

Other disadvantages of being hospital-based as a researcher are the lack of sabbatical leave (unless you fund it yourself) and tenure (suggesting that job security in times of cut-backs is not guaranteed). At our setting, several of us are fortunate to have appointments in the University of Ottawa School of Psychology that permit us to act as primary supervisors for doctoral student research. The numbers of students are limited, though, so the idea of a research laboratory full of graduate students is a difficult one to realize.

What role do you think the Scientific Affairs Committee should play to support hospital-based researchers?

The Scientific Affairs Committee should be mindful that important psychological research goes on in many settings other than the university – in hospitals, schools, and prisons to name only a few. The researchers who are involved do a great deal to raise the profile of psychology in those settings and in the community generally, which is a good thing for the discipline. There should be continued efforts to have these sectors well represented on the Committee.

Un profil de la recherche en psychologie dans les hôpitaux

DAVID J. A. DOZOIS, PhD - Chef, science

Le Comité des affaires scientifiques vise à représenter tous les aspects de la science psychologique – une tâche monumentale compte tenu de la grande polyvalence de notre discipline. L'an dernier, le mandat du comité a été modifié afin d'assurer une représentation égale des individus dont la recherche s'inscrit dans les mandats du CRSNG, du CRSH et des IRSC. Cette année, nous avons ajouté un autre membre qui représente les chercheurs qui œuvrent ailleurs que dans les universités. C'est ainsi que Dr Keith Wilson est venu siéger au Comité des affaires scientifiques en juin.

Keith est un psychologue du Centre de réadaptation de l'hôpital d'Ottawa, où il travaille avec des patients externes qui présentent des déficiences physiques. Il veille aussi à un programme actif de recherche, axé surtout sur la douleur chronique et les soins palliatifs. Pour en apprendre davantage sur la perspective des chercheurs en psychologie dans les hôpitaux, j'ai posé quelques questions à Keith, sur lesquelles il s'est ensuite penché avec ses collègues de l'hôpital d'Ottawa travaillant aussi en recherche. Même si d'autres hôpitaux peuvent devoir faire face à des enjeux différents de ceux dans ce grand hôpital d'enseignement en Ontario, il y a probablement des aspects de leurs réponses qui auront une résonance chez de nombreux psychologues dans les hôpitaux d'un bout à l'autre du pays.

Quels sont les principaux avantages d'être un chercheur dans un hôpital?

Notre groupe a pu assez rapidement identifier l'accès à des populations médicales uniques comme un avantage important de travailler directement au sein d'un système hospitalier. Même si de nombreux chercheurs dans les universités travaillent dans des champs connexes à la santé et font aussi de la recherche dans les hôpitaux, l'intégration des départements de psychologie universitaires dans les hôpitaux n'a pas tendance à être liée aussi intimement que, disons, la médecine. Lorsqu'on travaille directement dans le système hospitalier, particulièrement lorsqu'on assure la prestation d'un service clinique aux groupes avec qui on effectue aussi de la recherche, il y a un niveau d'intégration qui est difficile à reproduire de toute autre façon.

Il en va de même pour les occasions de collaboration interdisciplinaire. Lorsque vous travaillez en étroite collaboration avec une équipe interdisciplinaire dans un contexte clinique, il est tout naturel de poursuivre l'association dans

le contexte de la recherche. De plus en plus on considère que la recherche interdisciplinaire est utile et que les psychologues ont beaucoup à contribuer, tant à titre de chefs d'équipe de recherche que de membres participants dans des équipes dirigées par d'autres disciplines.

Dans un grand établissement, il y a aussi des occasions intéressantes de collaboration avec des personnes en dehors de sa propre spécialité. Au sein de notre groupe, par exemple, un programme de recherche clinique créé pour gérer la douleur musculosquelettique chronique a récemment été réorganisé pour donner une perspective sur la douleur neuropathique chronique des personnes qui ont subi une blessure à la moelle épinière. La même approche générale est maintenant envisagée pour les personnes atteintes du VIH.

Quels sont les principaux désavantages et les défis particuliers de la recherche dans les hôpitaux?

À l'hôpital d'Ottawa, il y a beaucoup de reconnaissance administrative, tant au sein de la psychologie que dans d'autres domaines, de la formation et du potentiel de recherche que les psychologues faisant partie du personnel peuvent apporter au centre des sciences de la santé universitaire. Mais ce n'est pas tous les gestionnaires de première ligne qui se rallient à cette vision, de sorte qu'il arrive occasionnellement qu'il faille les informer afin de leur rappeler que le temps consacré à la recherche n'est pas du temps « perdu ». Même si certains hôpitaux ont des instituts de recherche qui peuvent octroyer du financement de démarrage pour les chercheurs en psychologie, en général, le soutien de l'infrastructure (personnel de secrétariat, technique, etc.) est probablement inférieur à ce qu'on trouve dans les universités.

Certains enjeux auxquels les psychologues dans les hôpitaux ont à faire face sont communs aux psychologues dans les universités aussi,



comme les limites d'espace pour les laboratoires et le personnel et les demandes concurrentielles de leur temps. Pour les chercheurs hospitaliers, le moment crucial de la gestion de temps vient vraisemblablement des demandes de service clinique, plutôt que des responsabilités d'enseignement, mais les enjeux peuvent être semblables. Dans un contexte universitaire l'année est cependant structurée autour d'un ralentissement en été qui peut être une bénédiction pour l'agenda de recherche. Dans les hôpitaux, le service peut ralentir quelque peu, mais la nécessité est omniprésente.

L'absence de congé sabbatique (à moins que vous ne le financiez vous-même) et la permanence (suggérant que la sécurité d'emploi en périodes de compressions n'est pas garantie) font partie des désavantages d'être chercheur dans un hôpital. Dans notre établissement, un bon nombre d'entre nous avons la bonne fortune d'être nommés par l'École de psychologie de l'Université d'Ottawa à des postes de superviseur principal de recherche d'étudiants au doctorat. Par contre, le nombre d'étudiants est limité de sorte que l'idée d'un laboratoire de recherche entièrement composé d'étudiants diplômés est difficile à réaliser.

Quel rôle croyez-vous que le Comité des affaires scientifiques devrait jouer à l'appui des chercheurs dans les hôpitaux?

Le Comité des affaires scientifiques devrait se souvenir qu'il se fait de la recherche importante en psychologie ailleurs que dans le monde universitaire – il suffit de penser, par exemple, aux hôpitaux, aux écoles et aux prisons. Les chercheurs engagés en recherche déploient beaucoup d'efforts pour hausser le profil de la psychologie dans ces établissements et dans la communauté en général, ce qui laisse croire des retombées intéressantes pour toute la discipline. Il faudrait continuer à déployer des efforts pour que ces secteurs soient bien représentés au Comité.

PRACTICE - PRATIQUE

Practitioners Are Represented by Many Voices

LORNE SECTON, PhD - Leader, Practice

Welcome to my first Psynopsis column as Director Practitioner for the CPA Board of Directors. I am writing this on June 17, having yesterday completed a week of CPA Board meetings, CPA Convention (allowing interaction with CPA Sections and the Professional Affairs Committee), and two days of meetings of the Council of Professional Associations of Psychologists (CPAP). I leave Halifax exhausted but optimistic.

Practitioners are well represented on the CPA Board. We have: Nicole Aubé from fulltime private practice; Juanita Mureika from educational practice; Jennifer Frain, a practitioner-administrator in a community agency; Keith Dobson, a leader in practitioner training; and my own background in hospital and regional health authorities. Nicole Aubé has completed a survey of private practitioners; Ian Nicholson with the Professional Affairs Committee has completed surveys of criminal justice, hospital, and school psychologists. Ian Nicholson will continue with Professional Affairs to help integrate these surveys into a picture of practitioner perspectives. Several CPA Sections with significant practitioner constituencies (e.g., Rural and Northern Psychology) are experiencing membership growth as psychologists perceive the need for collaborative advocacy, directed both internally within CPA and externally to public policy.

A task of the Practitioner Director, with Executive Director Karen Cohen, is to be delegates of CPA to CPAP. The CPAP meetings were absorbing to me as CPAP is undergoing strategic planning to focus its objectives. In the past decade, provincial associations have grown in their size, scope, and sophistication in representing psychology interests. Since health, education, and professional scopes of practice are provincial jurisdictions, it is important that all our provincial associations continue to strengthen. Provincial governments track carefully what is occurring in other provinces (we have seen this in Manitoba), and what psychologists achieve in one province influences other provinces. Coordinating the message inter-provincially and federally provides opportunities for CPAP-CPA partnership. I perceived in all CPAP delegates a core understanding of the need to leave no stone unturned as we advance access to psychology skills and knowledge. I thank the CPAP provincial delegates for their very warm welcome.

The Practitioner Director position is designed to provide a voice for practitioners. It is reasonable to ask what kind of voice I bring to CPA. My practice is primarily hospital based with a part-time private practice. My practice is generalist and directed to an older adult population. I served 10 years on the Manitoba Psychological Society Board, and 3 years with the CPA Clinical Section

Executive. For 20 years I have been the psychology administrative leader at St Boniface General Hospital in Winnipeg, a large teaching hospital that serves a bilingual population. My title and role at St Boniface has evolved as we have morphed from a hospital department to an integrated Winnipeg Regional Health Authority (WRHA) Clinical Health Psychology Program. This Program (in its overlapping capacity as a department within the Faculty of Medicine, University of Manitoba) coordinates hiring and mentors psychologists in most rural and northern health authorities throughout the province.

For the past 8 years I have coordinated quality improvement and accreditation preparation for the WRHA Clinical Health Psychology Program. Psychology services in the WRHA are relatively unique in being organized as a distinct program rather than embedded in other medical programs. Accreditation Canada (CCHSA) assigns a surveyor specifically to report on WRHA Psychology's progress in meeting CCHSA Standards. To date, we have done well through 2 regional accreditation cycles. However, it would be hard to overestimate the degree to which this has changed the practice of all psychologists in the WRHA, and how profoundly this has sharpened my thinking. It brings into daily focus the need for psychology services to be perceived as credible and relevant in the very competitive world of medical health care. Psychology is required to report every 6 months (with indicator measure graphs) on service improvements, which are posted for all to see on the WRHA Intranet (these are called Balanced Score Cards). We are required to demonstrate that we are providing the right services to meet population health needs and doing so effectively. Survival as a program requires convincing reporting to health care administrators. The bar to maintain this credibility is steadily rising. Without credibility, we will not thrive as a profession. Achieve credibility, and doors open to other health domains.

I am only one voice, and I am heartened that I have many knowledgeable and passionate colleagues on the CPA Board, Professional Affairs, the CPA Sections, and CPAP to share the practitioner voice.

Les praticiens sont représentés par de nombreuses voix

LORNE SECTON, PhD - Chef, pratique

Je vous remercie de lire ma première rubrique dans Psynopsis à titre de directeur de la pratique au sein du conseil d'administration de la SCP. Je rédige cet article le 17 juin, après avoir terminé hier une semaine de réunions du conseil d'administration de la SCP, le congrès de la SCP (me permettant une interaction avec les sections de la SCP et le Comité des affaires professionnelles) et deux journées de réunions du Conseil des sociétés professionnelles de psychologues (CSPP). Je quitte Halifax exténué, mais optimiste.

Les praticiens sont bien représentés au conseil d'administration de la SCP. Nous pouvons compter sur : Nicole Aubé qui représente les psychologues en pratique privée à temps plein, Juanita Mureika, provient de la pratique pédagogique, Jennifer Frain, est administratrice praticienne dans un organisme communautaire, Keith Dobson, un directeur de formation des praticiens et mes propres antécédents dans les hôpitaux et les régis régionales de la santé. Nicole Aubé a effectué un sondage auprès des psychologues en pratique privée; Ian Nicholson du Comité des affaires professionnelles a effectué des enquêtes auprès des psychologues en justice criminelle, dans les hôpitaux et les écoles. Ian Nicholson continuera au Comité des affaires professionnelles d'aider à intégrer les résultats des enquêtes pour dépeindre une image d'ensemble de la pratique. Plusieurs sections de la SCP qui comptent un nombre important de praticiens (p. ex. les psychologues du milieu rural et nordique) connaissent aussi une croissance dans l'adhésion à mesure que les psychologues se rendent compte des besoins d'une représentation concertée axée à l'interne au sein de la SCP ainsi qu'à l'externe, en politique publique.

Le directeur de la pratique a pour tâche, avec la directrice générale Karen Cohen, de représenter la SCP auprès du CSPP. En ce qui me concerne, les réunions du CSPP étaient accaparantes parce que la CSPP effectuait une planification stratégique dans le but de concentrer ses objectifs. Au cours de la dernière décennie, les sociétés provinciales ont connu une croissance en taille, en portée et en perfectionnement dans la défense des intérêts de la psychologie. Étant donné que les champs d'activités en santé, en éducation et dans le secteur professionnel relèvent des administrations provinciales, il est important que toutes nos sociétés provin-

ciales continuent de se renforcer. Les gouvernements provinciaux suivent attentivement ce qui se produit dans les autres provinces (nous nous en sommes aperçus au Manitoba) et les accomplissements des psychologues dans une province influencent les autres provinces. La coordination du message entre les provinces et à l'échelle nationale ouvre la voie à des partenariats entre le CSPP et la SCP. J'ai perçu chez tous les délégués du CSPP qu'ils comprenaient le besoin fondamental de ne rien laisser au hasard à mesure que nous faisons progresser l'accès aux compétences et à la connaissance en psychologie. Je tiens à remercier ici les délégués provinciaux du CSPP de leur accueil très chaleureux.

Le poste de directeur de la pratique est conçu pour donner une voix aux praticiens. Il convient de se demander le genre de voix que j'amène à la SCP. Mon expérience de la pratique repose principalement sur la prestation de soins dans les hôpitaux et je m'occupe de ma pratique privée à temps partiel. Je suis un praticien généraliste qui travaille surtout auprès d'une population d'adultes plus âgés. J'ai siégé pendant 10 ans au conseil d'administration de la Manitoba Psychological Society et pendant trois ans au Comité exécutif de la section clinique de la SCP. Pendant 20 ans, j'ai été le directeur administratif de la psychologie à l'Hôpital général de Saint-Boniface à Winnipeg, un grand hôpital d'enseignement qui dessert une population bilingue. Mon titre et mon rôle à Saint-Boniface ont évolué à mesure que nous nous sommes métamorphosés d'un service hospitalier à un Programme de psychologie de santé clinique de l'Office régional de la santé de Winnipeg (ORSW). Ce programme (qui peut chevaucher les services au sein de la Faculté de médecine de l'Université du Manitoba) coordonne l'embauche et assure le mentorat des psychologues dans la plupart des of-



fices de santé ruraux et nordiques d'un bout à l'autre de la province.

Au cours des huit dernières années, j'ai coordonné l'amélioration de la qualité du Programme de psychologie de santé clinique de l'Office régional de la santé de Winnipeg (ORSW) et la préparation à l'agrément. Les services de psychologie dans l'ORSW sont relativement uniques étant donné qu'ils sont organisés comme un programme distinct plutôt que d'être enchâssés dans d'autres programmes médicaux. Agrément Canada assigne expressément un enquêteur pour faire état du progrès de la psychologie au sein de l'ORSW, conformément à ses normes d'agrément. À ce jour, nous avons bien réussi deux cycles d'agrément régionaux. Cependant, il serait difficile de surestimer le niveau auquel cela a changé la pratique des psychologues dans l'ORSW et l'influence sur ma façon de voir. Les exigences de l'agrément obligent de se concentrer quotidiennement sur la nécessité que les services de psychologie soient perçus comme crédibles et pertinents dans le monde très compétitif des soins de santé médicaux. La psychologie doit dresser un rapport à tous les six mois (avec des indicateurs de mesure graphiques qui sont appelés des tableaux de bord prospectifs) sur les améliorations de service, publié dans l'intranet de l'ORSW que tous peuvent consulter. Nous sommes tenus de démontrer que nous assurons la prestation de bons services pour combler les besoins de santé de la population et que nous le faisons de façon efficace. La survie du programme dépend des rapports convaincants à tous les administrateurs de soins de santé. La barre pour maintenir cette crédibilité monte constamment. Sans la crédibilité, nous ne survivrons pas en tant que profession. Si on arrive à montrer notre crédibilité, les portes d'autres domaines de la santé s'ouvrent à nous.

Je ne suis qu'une voix et je suis réconforté par le fait qu'il se trouve aussi de nombreux collègues connaissant et passionnés au conseil d'administration de la SCP, du Comité des affaires professionnelles, des sections de la SCP et le CSPP qui sont aussi le porte-voix des praticiens.

NEWS

Bringing Psychology Together and Celebrating Psychology Month in Ottawa

JOYCE L. D'EON, Ph.D.



Great things are not done by impulse, but by a series of small things brought together."
- Vincent Van Gogh

Psychology is for everyone. And, Psychology is for everyone in Ottawa. This was the central theme and impetus behind a very successful Psychology Month in Ottawa. We brought Psychology together in a truly collaborative approach to Psychology month. A full day of Psychology events entitled: "Professional Practice of Psychology Workshop and Keynote Speaker Series," was held at the Royal Ottawa Mental Health Centre (ROMHC) on February 22, 2008. The event was arranged in partnership with the Children's Hospital of Eastern Ontario (CHEO), Royal Ottawa Health Care Group (ROHCG) SCH Health Service (SCOHS) and The Ottawa Hospital (TOH). This pro bono event was open to Psychology discipline members city-wide. The day comprised the following events: a didactic seminar on clinical supervision by Dr. Janice Cohen (from CHEO), Clinical Supervision Focus Groups devoted to specific supervision topics and key note addresses provided by Dr. John Service (Executive Director, Mental Health Commission of Canada), Dr. Karen Cohen (Executive Director, Canadian Psychological Association) and Dr. Rick Morris (Deputy Registrar/Director, Professional Affairs, The College of Psychologists of Ontario). The day was a resounding success and kudos are certainly well-deserved to all those involved.

Hospitals across the city also organized additional activities throughout Psychology month to highlight the diverse contributions of Psychology. A number of hospitals spearheaded Psychology advocacy campaigns aimed at promoting knowledge and awareness about the discipline of Psychology and how it contributes to physical and mental health. For instance, CHEO and TOH organized a speaker exchange with Dr. Joyce D'Eon from TOH presenting at CHEO on "Caring for the caregiver" and Dr. Neil Gottheil from CHEO presenting at TOH on "Outsmarting the bully: What we can do to help". CHEO also organized lunch time presentations by Psychology to other CHEO staff members.

TOH focused the celebration of Psychology from February 14th to 21st. An article showcasing clinical research activities, titled "Psychology Promotes Research to Better Health", was published in the February issue of the Ottawa Hospital Journal. Psychology information tables and displays were located across campuses at lunch time on three separate days. The kick-off took

place on February 14th, when 450 carnations with tags "Psychology to Better Health" were given to staff and visitors at the displays. More than 300 pens with the same inscription were given to Psychology staff, colleagues and administrative staff. Three one-hour presentations were offered to all TOH staff starting with a cross-campus presentation by Dr. John Service, Executive Director, Mental Health Commission of Canada

See Month on page 18



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NEWS

Internship Applications: Why clinical hours don't matter

IAN NICHOLSON, PH.D.

At the most recent meeting of the Canadian Council of Professional Psychology Programmes (CCPPP), the issue of hours was discussed several times. The problems with counting hours on the application for internship came up in different contexts but the results of the discussions were often the same.

The CCPPP is an organization unique in North America. The membership of CCPPP is the leadership of the Canadian university psychology professional training programmes and the leadership of the Canadian internship programmes. There are many issues that are discussed at these annual meetings, such as the opportunities to videoconference internship interviews. This year, their annual preconvention workshop focussed on models of interprofessional education and training.

During the afternoon's discussions, the university directors often focussed on the student's concerns about how their hours were counted. They were concerned about "support hours" not counting. They were concerned about what other programmes might be "counting" as direct

clinical contact. Their concerns, however, was usually the transmission of the concerns of the students in their programmes.

The internship directors, however, had a different perspective. The issues for them were not the hours. The reality is that the internship directors are much more concerned about the clinical experiences of the intern.

The hours can only be a reflection of the clinical experience. At best, they are a poor reflection of that experience.

Anyone who has tried to "count" hours realizes that not all clinical hours are equal. Take the example of a practicum student who has administered 20 WISCs for determining "giftedness". Let's give this student two opportunities for further training, each of which would take the same amount of time. One opportunity

would be to administer 20 more WISCs for the same purpose. The other opportunity would be learning to administer a new behavioural assessment measure for children with intellectual difficulties that they would only be able to administer twice.

The practicum student, who wants to maximize his or her clinical hours, would take the route of administering 20 more WISCs. The practicum student who wanted more expansive training would choose to spend the same time learning the new measure.

Internship directors are not as interested in practicum students who have spent limited time in graduate school trying to maximize "clinical" hours. Instead, we would want the student who is interested in learning, has a breadth of experience with a variety of types of assessment, and has a breadth of experiences with client populations.

I would encourage students to look at the whole of the internship application, not just the hours. Internship directors will look at descriptions of your experiences at different centres. We will look closely at the essays, much more than we will at the totals in the

hours columns. The hours do not tell us who you are. They do not tell us what you have done. They definitely do not tell us how well your training interests will match with the training we can offer you.

They also don't tell training directors if you can move on in your career when you are done with

our training. We view our role as the stepping stone between your doctoral training and your career. Internships are judged by how well we fulfill that important role. Directors are proud of where our interns move in their career after working with us.

See *Internship* on page 9

Accreditation Panel Update

JEFFREY DEREVENSKY, Ph.D. (Chair)
ARCANGELO CAPUTO, Ph.D. (Registrar)

The Accreditation Panel enjoyed a successful convention in Halifax and benefitted greatly from the participation and enthusiasm of CPA members interested in accreditation.

A conversation session on the 5th revision of the **Accreditation Standards and Procedures for Doctoral Programmes and Internships in Professional Psychology** was well attended. Participants were previewed with the changes made to the doctoral standards to date by Dr. Karen Cohen and then we opened the floor to questions, comments, and feedback from the audience. A thought-provoking and engaging discussion ensued with a number of helpful suggestions made to incorporate into the revision process. Our plan is now to complete the draft revision of the standards and submit it to the Panel for extensive review. Once the Panel has had an opportunity to make further changes to the standards, we will place the final draft on the CPA website for public comment. The final step is to incorporate feedback from the community of psychologists in to this final version of the standards that then can be published. Our expectation and hope is for this entire process to be completed by the end of 2009.

The Panel held another conversation session at the convention that updated the community on accreditation-related activities. We announced that CPA now accredits a total of 55 doctoral and internship training programmes in professional psychology in Canada. We also briefly overviewed the revised Memorandum of Understanding between CPA and APA, as well as the 5th revision of the Accreditation Standards. The Panel announced its plan to survey accredited internships on the viability and their interest in developing an external rotation with a local private practice setting to offer interns. This will be a timely survey, given that increasing number of students in professional psychology graduate to self-employment as private practitioners upon graduation, and little focus is placed on training students for a career in private practice. Finally, in an effort to build additional transparency and accountability into the accreditation process, the Panel announced its plan to pilot a new procedure whereby site visitors will receive feedback from the Panel on their performance site visiting a particular programme. The feedback will accompany the letter that goes out to all site visitors at the conclusion of a site visit thanking them for their participation and it will be based on the programme's response to the site visit report as well as the Panel's observations.

Last, but certainly not least, the Panel held a successful site visitor training workshop at the convention that netted seven new site visitors. We are eager to put our new site visitors to work and expose them to the rewarding world of accreditation. The Panel is planning to hold another site visitor training workshop at the CPA head office in Ottawa in the fall. If you are interested in volunteering to be a site visitor and are interested in completing this workshop, please stay tuned for further details through Psynopsis, the CPA listserv, and the CPA Accreditation webpage, or contact Ann Marie Plante, Accreditation Assistant, at aplante@cpa.ca (613-237-2144 ext. 328; 1-888-472-0657 ext. 328).

Have a safe and enjoyable summer!

Society for the Study of Motivation

LORI S. COHEN, M.Ed., McGill University

On May 22, 2008, the Society for the Study of Motivation (www.thessm.org) held its inaugural convention at the Sheraton Chicago Hotel and Towers.

Motivation and Emotion used to be one of the most commonly taught classes in psychology curricula, but an APA study has shown that between 1975 and 1997, the number of offerings dropped 50%; it appeared that the direct study of motivation had been subsumed by other areas such as personality, neuroscience, cognition, and social psychology. This statistic prompted Dr. Larry Bernard, of Loyola Marymount University in Los Angeles, to start collecting e-mail addresses of anyone conducting research in any area of motivation, to ask if they were interested in forming a society dedicated to the study of motivation in all its forms. He received an enthusiastic response; the SSM's goal is to bring all this research together in an integrative form and create more cohesive theories that can be empirically tested. "We all work alone from our limited perspectives and often don't see the overlap in our areas of research," says Dr. Bernard. "This is an opportunity to bring together all the different perspectives—neuroscience, cognitive, social, etc.—

so we can work with colleagues of different disciplines, giving equal weight to different areas of motivation, in order to identify and nurture their interaction."

In keeping with this multi-faceted approach to motivation research, the conference included five symposia, which covered neuroscience, personality and individual differences, self-determination theory, applied motivational psychology, and cognition. There was also a roundtable discussion on "Motivation and its Relationships with Arousal, Cognition, and Emotion," as well as two keynote addresses by Judith Harackiewicz from the University of Wisconsin and Arie Kruglanski of the University of Maryland. All events featured a warm, cordial atmosphere, where questions and discussion were both lively and intelligent.

Canada was represented by McGill and the University of Manitoba, both of which contributed to the conference poster presentation. Overseas attendees came from Belgium, Holland, Germany, Switzerland, and South Korea. Though most of the one hundred conference participants came from universities in the U.S., over fifty percent of the members of the SSM are from outside North America, and the SSM plans to hold its next convention in Europe to emphasize its international nature. Anyone interested in joining or learning more about the SSM is urged to contact them at ssm@thessm.org.

NEWS

Canada's Mental Health: The Right Service Where and When Canadians Need it

KAREN R. COHEN, Ph.D., Executive Director

The recent mental health series in the *Globe and Mail* taught Canadians that our many communities and citizens have permitted an environment in which people with psychological problems feel misunderstood, judged, and unsupported in seeking help and that there are serious shortages and barriers to mental health care in Canada. These messages were right on target and find agreement among the many stakeholders in mental health. Hats off to the *Globe and Mail* for dedicating time, space and thoughtful consideration to this pressing national health concern.

Though the series did consult and rely on some of psychology's expertise and view of mental disorders and their treatment (the sidebar on Cognitive Behavioural Therapy by Dr. Keith Dobson, Gail's story about group CBT delivered by psychologist, Dr. Lance Hawley, a quote from Dr. John Service of the Mental Health Commission of Canada), the reporting did a better job at

- presenting mental disorders as biological disorders (or illnesses which implies a single source etiology),
- giving the impression that the lion's share of mental disorders are major mental disorders such as bipolar disorder and schizophrenia,

- conveying the view that psychiatry and medicine are virtually the singular purveyors of mental health treatment and
- overlooking best evidence and available treatments in favour of ones that are only recently being researched, largely unavailable, and hence not commonly indicated (e.g. deep brain stimulation versus CBT for unipolar depression)

In several communications with the Editor and writers of the *Globe and Mail*, CPA conveyed the following points:

- The one in five Canadians who will face a mental disorder in their lifetimes will have anxiety and/or depression and not

a major mental disorder like schizophrenia or bipolar disorder. Though the burden is certainly great on an individual level for those with major mental disorders, in the aggregate, the burden is far greater for depression and anxiety.

- Mental disorders are over-determined by biological, psychological and social factors and hence, by definition, are disorders and not illnesses
- Medical interventions for mental disorders, like pharmacotherapy, are palliative and not curative.
- There are a range of evidence-based interventions in mental health. The best indicated treatments for many kinds of depression and anxiety are psychological ones as illustrated in the *Globe and Mail's* article on group CBT for anxiety.
- The barriers to access are not just the short supply of what are currently funded health services. The barriers are a public system which is a medical and not a health care system. We pay designated providers to deliver designated service. We do not pay licensed and trained providers to deliver the needed service.

Though there is agreement that we are facing a shortage of health care providers, we are not best mobilizing the mental health care resource we have to best meet Canada's mental health needs. Psychologists outnumber psychiatrists almost 4:1 but as more and more psychologists offer their services in private practice, their services are not covered by public health insurance plans are not accessible to many Canadians.

CPA also took the opportunity of the series to issue a press release <http://www.cpa.ca/cpa-site/userfiles/Documents/pressreleasejune08Final.pdf> calling attention to the need to deliver the right mental health service to the right person by the right provider and at the right place and time.

As a discipline and a profession, psychology still has work to do. We are a science-based profession and are the primary researchers and specialized, regulated providers of evidence-based mental health care for the two categories of mental disorders most likely to affect Canadians (i.e. anxiety and depression). We need a health care system, not just a medical care system for mental health. We need to provide access to services of established efficacy when and where people need it and delivered by practitioners trained and licensed to provide it.

People live in communities, in schools, in the workplace and yes sometimes in correctional facilities. We have an obligation to meet the mental health needs of our citizenry where they live. Public institutions need a psychological resource. Children with learning or developmental disabilities need appropriate and early intervention. Individuals who are incarcerated will face

mental health problems (and these most often are adjustment, affective and anxiety issues rather than major mental illness) and we have a responsibility to address them. Beyond its clinical efficacy, cognitive behavioural programming for inmates has been shown to reduce recidivism.

Establishing or trying to establish the biochemical or genetic markers of a disorder is not the route to redressing stigma. We should not have to legitimize the acute need for research and service in mental health by proving its biological markers. Any health condition has biopsychosocial determinants and outcomes – think of any 5 people you know who have had the same or similar surgery; not all will experience the same pain, recover from surgery in the same way, or return to the same level of functioning.

People with mental health problems and conditions deserve service, and the conditions themselves merit research, because people are suffering. We need to evaluate what works best (be it biological, psychological and/or social) and deliver it for mental health. We know that psychological interventions are among the best indicated interventions for many mental health problems and, accordingly, we need to promote public access to these services.

CPA has partnered with the Council of Professional Associations of Psychologists (CPAP) on an advocacy initiative. We have engaged a public relations firm to help us establish the meaningfulness and relevancy of the discipline and the profession to the public and government and to help us develop an advocacy strategy around access to psychological service across the country. Stay tuned.

Bridging Research and Practice to Reduce Bullying

BY ANNE-CLAIRE LAROCLETTE

In academia, it is rare to see scientists asking community workers to critique their scientific model of social development, or to participate in roundtable discussions with organizations such as Kids Help Phone and UNICEF about their perspectives on gaps in the research literature.

At PREVNet's Third Annual Conference, however, these types of dialogue were facilitated and encouraged as part of the network's aim to reduce bullying and interpersonal violence in Canada.

"We need to bridge the gap between science and practice," emphasized Dr. Debra Pepler, PREVNet's Scientific Co-Director, at the conference, that took place in May at the University of Toronto. "What are the questions we want to ask and how do we answer them in the context of the environment our NGO's work in everyday?" Dr. Pepler, of York University, and Dr. Wendy Craig, of Queen's University, launched PREVNet (Promoting Relationships and Eliminating Violence) in 2006 as a New Initiative of the federally funded Networks of Centres of Excellence. Their aim was to bring together leading researchers and national non-governmental organizations (NGO's) throughout Canada to exchange research findings and front-line knowledge and to develop collaborations.

"We really want researchers and partners to

meet and talk and break down the barriers," Dr. Pepler said. As a result, the PREVNet conference featured networking receptions and discussion groups addressing such pertinent issues as barriers to knowledge translation. In addition, the conference showcased advances the network has made in recent years. Besides growing to include 50 researchers and 42 NGO's, PREVNet has facilitated several unique collaborations. Recently, PREVNet partnered with Girl Guides of Canada in designing the Girls United Badge, a program that teaches girls about social aggression and fosters healthy peer relationships. PREVNet has also teamed up with the Canadian Red Cross to evaluate its 'Beyond the Hurt' bullying prevention program. PREVNet has also developed a web-based bullying assessment tool to document the prevalence and impact of bullying in any school or community setting to provide program administrators with instant feedback and recommendations. As well, PREVNet's bilingual website (www.prevnet.ca) was developed to be a rich source of evidence-based resources.

Dr. Craig and Dr. Pepler, who recently received the CPA Award for Distinguished Contributions to Public or Community Service, are looking forward to continuing to build their network. By involving both researchers and NGO's in the development of research and practice initiatives, the gap between scientific discovery, practice, and policy will be reduced, and innovative evidence-based bullying prevention and intervention programs will flourish in all settings where Canadian children and youth live, learn, work and play.

Internship

Continued from page 8

Students must remember that this transition is interfered with by the status of your dissertation. Applicants sometimes believe that, because we are concerned with clinical training, that we are not concerned about your dissertation. This is false.

We realize that, too often, interns need to go back to their program to complete their research. Or, many will start a new job, a new career, a new future but with their dissertation incomplete. This holds them back from fully embracing this new future.

That is why the status of dissertation is a very important factor in the decision making of most internship directors. We know the way this one requirement can hold you back from your future. We want you to leave us free of your past so you can start your future when you are done with us.

I would suggest that if the imagined student had the choice between 20 more WISCs for "giftedness" or spending the same time working on their dissertation, they should give serious thought to moving their dissertation to completion.

The bottom line is: it is not about your number of clinical hours. It is about your clinical experience and completion of your program. Trust that those reviewing your application can see beyond a number in a column to who you are as a junior colleague.

NEWS

International Relations Committee

Reflections on Psychology in India Today

ANAND C. PARANJPE, Professor Emeritus, Simon Fraser University

Against the background of my travels in India this past winter, in which I attended a series of national conferences and seminars, I am writing about my impressions about the way things are going in psychology in India today.

Obviously, this is not a status report based on a nation wide survey, but a brief personal narrative. More specifically, I was able to attend the annual meeting of the National Academy of Psychology at the Indian Institute of Technology at Kanpur last December. This, plus extended conversations on several university campuses in the north and south, gave me a chance to know what is on the minds of senior scholars as well as numerous graduate students.

As even a casual visitor re-

turning from India these days can tell you, there is an obviously upbeat atmosphere across the country. While the news of great economic growth and technical advances in various fields fill newspaper columns, a buzz is clearly visible (and audible) not only on the increasingly crowded streets, but also in ordinary conversations with people in their homes.

As far as psychology is concerned, one thing is abundantly clear: While years ago most psychologists were teachers in colleges and universities, now there

are an astounding number of them in research institutes, the famous IITs (Indian Institutes of Technology), all kinds of industrial organizations, management consultancies, as well as in private clinics.

Psychology in India began under the British rule as a discipline taught in universities starting in the early decades of the twentieth century. By this time, psychology has become an integral part of a growing network of universities. It is easy to name a few psychologists who have established international reputations in their respective fields: the late Professor Durganand Sinha in cross-cultural psychology, and Professors Sudhir Kakar in psychoanalysis, Ashsiah Nandy in postcolonial studies, K. Ramakrishna Rao in parapsychology.

In official surveys after surveys in the past there was a constant complaint that psychology in India involved blind replications of Western models that were mostly irrelevant to the social reality, cultural context, and native ethos of the country. There is, however, a significant change in response to this perennial complaint. The “blind” import of Western methods is slowly giving rise to some deliberate adaptation to the local cultural milieu. The process is called “indigenization.” As many readers of *Psynopsis* would know, our own colleague John Adair is at the forefront of the indigenization movement, and is even trying to measure the rate of its progress. I get the impression, however, that what goes under the name of indigenization is rel-

atively minor modification of imported methods often by appropriately changing the wording of items in paper and pencil tests. Such a process tends to ignore the insights and methods embedded in the rich intellectual and spiritual traditions that have survived and grown over at least two millennia. There is, however, a relatively small but dedicated group of psychologists who have been trying to revive old traditions of psychological knowledge by interpreting old concepts in contemporary language and idiom. There is much to say about this movement which is trying to build on the foundations well entrenched in the intellectual heritage of the subcontinent.

Various methods of meditation developed in Indian and other Eastern traditions, and their clinical applications, are by this time widely known. The Dalai Lama has challenged the assumptions of many Western psychologists, and has inspired a number of them to think differently about their subject matter. There may hardly be any major city in the world where yoga has not reached; in North America yoga is a household world. What is commonly “sold” under the name of yoga is, however, little more than calisthenics with promises to keep fit and obtain some relief from stress. The deeper, psychological concepts and numerous “technologies of the self” (to use a Foucauldian expression) are not so well known. Their interpretations in contemporary psychological idiom are available, but do not seem to have reached wider international audiences. There is lot more in the tradition that is of relevance to psychology anywhere: concepts and theories of central topics in psychology such as sensation, perception, cognition, emotion, volition, personality, and so on. There is a group of scholars who are working on this front; their collective efforts have led to the publication in May 2008 of the *Handbook of Indian Psychology* by the Cambridge University Press, India. This volume is co-edited by K. Ramakrishna Rao, Anand Paranjpe and Ajit Dalal. Work is in progress toward a textbook of Indian Psychology, and there are plans for a sourcebook.

Aside from the concepts and theories embedded in traditional literature, there is a very practical field in which indigenous ethos and conventional wisdom are being systematically applied. That field is organizational. As is becoming widely known, Indian and industrial and business organizations are becoming hugely successful, and are beginning to spread their wings in the multinational domain. Outsourcing is already a big business, but running a large variety of businesses

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www.cpa.ca/publications/journal

STUDENTS

CAMPUS CORNER

Memorial University of Newfoundland Department of Psychology, St. John's, Newfoundland Home for Psychological Science

ALEXANDER PENNEY, B.Sc. Candidate, (CPA Undergraduate Representative) & BRANDY DOAN, M.Sc. Candidate, (CPA Graduate Representative)



In 1957, Dr. Al Burnett, a psychologist at the Hospital for Mental and Nervous Diseases (now known as Waterford Hospital) was the first to teach an Introductory Psychology course at Memorial University of Newfoundland (MUN).

Psychology courses were first listed separately in the University calendar in 1961, and the Department awarded its first honours degree in 1966. Psychology at MUN has always been taught as a Science; however, in the 1970s, students were allowed the option of obtaining psychology degrees as either a BA or BSc.

The Psychology Department general office is located centrally on the second floor of the Science building. The building is home to many in-house research groups, including the Bounded Rational-

ity and Law (BRL) lab, the Infant and Child Research Lab, and the Cognitive Aging and Memory Lab (CAMEL). In the neighbouring, state-of-the-art Biotechnology building, animal learning and behavioural neuroscience research is conducted. Located ten minutes from the main campus is the Memorial Institute for Intervention and Research in Anxiety and Mood (MIRIAM) lab.

Within the past three years, the Psychology undergraduate programs underwent a dramatic revitalization, giving rise to an

emphasis on variety and specialization. MUN was the first in Canada to offer an undergraduate degree in Behavioural Neuroscience, and remains a research stronghold. Due to the strength of MUN's Neuroscience program, students can choose from multiple joint honours programs in Biology or Biochemistry through the BSc Honours program. Once students complete the prerequisite courses in theory, they are encouraged to gain research experience within the various experimental labs. Class sizes tend to range from 15-20 students in most of the advanced classes, allowing students easy access to their professors. And with over 30 permanent faculty members, course & supervisor availability is rarely an issue.

In addition to the popular undergraduate programs at MUN, the Psychology Department also offers both Masters and Doctoral



Graduate programs. Students seeking graduate training in Experimental Psychology can choose from Behavioural Neuroscience, Clinical Psychology, Cognition, Developmental Psychology, and Social Psychology. For those students who are interested in pursuing more applied graduate training, the department offers a Masters of Applied Social Psychology (MASP). The MASP program consists of coursework, two work-terms, and the completion of a research project, and is fully accredited by the Canadian Association for Co-operative Education. The psychology department is also a key part of the MSC and PhD programs in inter-disci-

plinary Cognitive and Behavioural Ecology. In collaboration with the MUN Counselling Centre, the psychology department hopes to offer a PsyD in Clinical Psychology in the future.

Be sure to visit us at www.mun.ca/psychology for more information on our Research, Faculty, and Programs of Study. St. John's, Newfoundland has a relaxing atmosphere, and is the home of George Street, which hosts the most pubs per square foot in all of North America. Visiting Cabot Tower, whale & iceberg tours, and going on our numerous hiking trails are just a few of the many attractions St. John's has to offer. With the beautiful scenery, and welcoming culture, you'll feel at home no matter where you're from. Come to St. John's and let the Department of Psychology at Memorial University help you reach your potential and future in psychology.



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CPA AFFAIRS

CALL FOR NOMINATIONS FOR ELECTION TO THE STATUS OF FELLOW OF THE CANADIAN PSYCHOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION 2009

The Committee on Fellows invites you to recognize the distinguished contributions of your colleagues by nominating them for consideration by the Committee. Nominees must be Members in good standing of the Association. Should the nominee not be selected as a Fellow the year submitted, he or she will automatically be reconsidered in each of the next two years.

Any Member, except current members of the CPA Board of Directors, can be nominated for Fellow status. Members may not nominate themselves and current CPA Board members may not nominate. As noted in the By-Laws, there are three ways to achieve Fellow status: (1) distinguished contributions to the advancement of the science of psychology; (2) distinguished contributions to the advancement of the profession of psychology; and (3) exceptional service to national or provincial associations of psychologists.

Nominations must be made as follows:

- Nominations must include a current curriculum vitae for the nominee and **at least three endorsing letters** written in the last calendar year by current Fellows or Members. Preferably, the nominators should be drawn from three different institutions, with no more than one coming from the nominee's home institution.
- The letters of nomination should be specific about the ways in which the nominee's research or practice has contributed to the advancement of the science or profession of psychology or as to ways the person's service to national or provincial associations of psychologists have been exceptional. In the case of nominations based upon accomplishments other than published theory or research, the specific innovative contributions and their impact on psychology should be described.
- The letters of nomination should point out evidence of the quality of journals in which the nominee has published, awards received, etc. In the case of nominations based upon exceptional service to national or provincial associations of psychologists, the letters of nomination should point the nature of the associations (e.g., nature of the associations, number of members, services they provide).
- Normally, the nominee should have completed his or her post-secondary training 10 years prior to being nominated for Fellow status. Someone with less than 10 years experience following graduation, but more than 5 years of experience, could be elected Fellow if his or her contributions or services have been found by the Committee to be truly exceptional.

Nominations must be submitted preferably by email (in PDF format) **by NOVEMBER 30**, and must be accompanied by the nominee's curriculum vitae/resume, together with supporting statements by at least three nominators, to:

admindirector@cpa.ca
 Dr. Thomas Hadjistavropoulos
 Chair, CPA Committee on Fellows and Awards
 Canadian Psychological Association

The list of CPA Fellows is available on the CPA Web Site at
<http://www.cpa.ca/aboutcpa/cpaawards/cpafellows/>

CALL FOR NOMINATIONS FOR PRESIDENT-ELECT AND ONE DIRECTOR ON THE CPA BOARD OF DIRECTORS FOR 2009

Nominations are required for President-elect and one Director at-large who will assume office at the 2009 Annual General Meeting. President-elect and at-large Directors are nominated by all members and nominations **require the support of five Members/Fellows** as defined in By-Law IX 1.B*.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR NOMINATIONS FOR PRESIDENT-ELECT AND ONE DIRECTOR-AT-LARGE

Members and Fellows of the Canadian Psychological Association are invited to nominate for the President-elect and one Director-at-large positions on the Board of Directors. However, as prescribed in By-Law IX, B (ii)* **the Board of Directors has reserved the seat for a Francophone.**

Each nomination must include a curriculum vitae for the candidate, including educational background, present and former positions, and research and/or professional activities. **It must be accompanied by a letter from the nominator and four letters of support** that states the position for which the candidate is being nominated, expresses support for the candidate, and contains a statement to the effect that the nominator has ascertained the candidate's willingness to stand for nomination.

The names and supporting materials of nominees must be received **by November 10, 2008** at CPA Head Office and should be sent preferably by email to:

admindirector@cpa.ca
Dr. Thomas Hadjistavropoulos
 Chair, Nominating Committee
 Canadian Psychological Association
 141, Laurier Ave. West, Suite 702
 Ottawa, Ontario K1P 5J3

PRESENT BOARD REPRESENTATION

So that you may be aware of the present balance of the Board, its current voting membership is as follows:

President

Catherine M. Lee, University of Ottawa, On. Clinical

Past President:

Thomas Hadjistavropoulos, University of Regina, SK, Health Psychology

President-elect:

Martin Antony, Ryerson University, Clinical

Director retiring 2009

At-large - Nicole Aubé, Private Practitioner, Vancouver, BC, Clinical and Forensic Psychology

Director representing the Council of Professional Associations of Psychologists - Dr. Jennifer Frain, Practitioner-Administrator, Community Agency, Winnipeg, MB

Director retiring 2010

(Scientist-Practitioner) Peter Bieling, McMaster University & St. Joseph Hospital, Hamilton, ON, Clinical

(At-large) Juanita Mureika, N.B. Department of Education, School Psychology

Director representing the Council of Canadian Departments of Psychology (CCDP) - Keith Dobson, University of Calgary, AB. Clinical

Director representing the Canadian Psychological Association's Section on Students - Kelly Smith, Doctoral Student, Queen's University, Kingston, ON

Directors retiring 2011

Scientist - David Dozois, University of Western Ontario, ON, Clinical

Practitioner - Lorne Sexton, University of Manitoba, MB, Health Psychology

At-large - Peter Graf, University of British Columbia, BC, Brain, Behaviour and Cognition

*BY-LAW IX - NOMINATION - IS AVAILABLE ON CPA WEB SITE: <http://www.cpa.ca/aboutcpa/by-laws/>



CALL FOR SUBMISSIONS FOR 2009 CONVENTION

The Convention Committee invites submission to the CPA 70th Annual Convention to be held in Montreal, Quebec, Thursday June 11 – 13, 2009. Your completed submission must be submitted **BEFORE NOVEMBER 15th, 2008.** Late submissions will not be considered.

WWW.CPA.CA/CONVENTION

A F F A I R E S D E L A S C P

APPEL DE MISES EN CANDIDATURE AU CONSEIL D'ADMINISTRATION DE LA SCP POUR LES POSTES DE PRÉSIDENT DÉSIGNÉ ET D'UN DIRECTEUR NON DÉSIGNÉ

Des mises en candidature pour les postes de président désigné et d'un directeur non désigné sont requises pour 2009. Une fois élues, ces personnes assumeront leurs fonctions lors de l'assemblée générale annuelle de 2009. Conformément au règlement IX (1) B*, le président désigné et les directeurs non désignés sont nommés par tous les membres et les mises en candidature **doivent être appuyées par cinq membres ou fellows.**

DIRECTIVES POUR LES MISES EN CANDIDATURE POUR LES POSTES DE PRÉSIDENT DÉSIGNÉ ET D'UN DIRECTEUR NON DÉSIGNÉ

Les membres et fellows de la Société canadienne de psychologie sont invités à faire des mises en candidature pour les postes de président désigné et d'un directeur non désigné du conseil d'administration. Cependant, tel que stipulé dans le règlement IX, B (ii)* le conseil d'administration réserve le siège de directeur non désigné à **une personne francophone.**

Chaque candidature devra être accompagnée du curriculum vitae du candidat et devra inclure ses antécédents en matière de formation, le(s) poste(s) qu'il occupe présentement et qu'il occupait auparavant ainsi qu'un résumé de ses activités professionnelles ou dans le domaine de la recherche. La mise en candidature devra être également accompagnée d'une lettre du présentateur et quatre lettres d'appui mentionnant le poste pour lequel ce candidat est nommé et, finalement, la mise en candidature devra renfermer une déclaration à l'effet que la personne nommée accepte de se porter candidate à l'élection.

Assurez-vous de faire parvenir vos mises en candidature pour les postes de président désigné et de directeur non désigné accompagnées des pièces nécessaires pour appuyer ces candidatures au plus tard le 10 novembre 2008, préférablement par courriel, à l'adresse suivante:

admindirector@cpa.ca
D^r Thomas Hadjistavropoulos
Président du Comité des mises en candidature
Société canadienne de psychologie
141 avenue Laurier ouest, bureau 702
Ottawa, Ontario K1P 5J3

COMPOSITION ACTUELLE DU CONSEIL D'ADMINISTRATION

Afin que vous soyez au courant de la représentation actuelle au sein du conseil d'administration, les membres élus sont les suivants:

Présidente

Catherine M. Lee, Université d'Ottawa, On, psychologie clinique

Président sortant

Thomas Hadjistavropoulos, University of Regina, SK, psychologie de la santé

Président désigné

Martin Antony, Ryerson University, Clinical

Directeur dont le mandat se termine en 2009

Non désigné - Nicole Aubé, pratique privée, Vancouver, CB, psychologie clinique et judiciaire

Directeur représentant le Conseil des associations professionnelles de psychologues - Jennifer Frain, Administratrice-praticienne, Agence communautaire, Winnipeg, MB

Directeurs dont le mandat se termine en 2010

Scientifique-praticien - Peter Bieling, McMaster University et St. Joseph Hospital, Hamilton, ON, psychologie clinique

Non désigné - Juanita Mureika, Département de l'éducation du N.B., psychologie scolaire

Directeur représentant le Conseil canadien des départements de psychologie - Keith Dobson, Université de Calgary, AB, Psychologie clinique

Directeur représentant la Section des étudiants en psychologie de la SCP - Kelly Smith, étudiante au doctorat, Queen's U, Kingston, ON

Directeurs dont le mandat se termine en 2011

Scientifique - David Dozois, University of Western Ontario, ON, psychologie clinique

Praticien - Lorne Sexton, University of Manitoba, MB, psychologie de la santé

Non désigné - Peter Graf, University of British Columbia, CB, cerveau, comportement et cognition

Veillez consulter notre site web pour prendre connaissance du règlement IX - Mise en candidature au <http://www.cpa.ca/aproposdelascp/reglementsgeneraux/>

APPEL DE PRÉSENTATION DE MISE EN CANDIDATURE POUR LE TITRE DE FELLOW DE LA SOCIÉTÉ CANADIENNE DE PSYCHOLOGIE

Le Comité des fellows vous invite à souligner la contribution de vos collègues en lui présentant leur candidature. Les candidats doivent être membres en règle de la Société.

Si le ou la candidate n'est pas élu(e) l'année de mise en candidature, il ou elle sera éligible pour les deux années suivantes.

Tous les membres, sauf les membres actuels du Conseil d'administration de la SCP, peuvent être mis en candidature au titre de fellow. Les membres ne peuvent pas se mettre eux-mêmes en candidature et les membres du Conseil d'administration actuels ne peuvent pas proposer de candidature. Comme il est indiqué dans le règlement, il y a trois façons d'obtenir le statut de fellow : 1) une contribution éclatante au développement scientifique de la psychologie; 2) une contribution éclatante au développement professionnel de la psychologie; et 3) un service exceptionnel aux associations nationales ou provinciales de psychologues.

Les mises en candidature doivent être faites de la façon suivante :

- Les mises en candidature doivent inclure le curriculum vitae à jour de la personne en nomination et **au moins trois lettres d'appui** rédigées au cours de la dernière année civile par des fellows ou des membres actuels. Préférentiellement, les personnes qui font les mises en candidature devraient provenir de trois organismes différents, un seul au plus venant du même organisme que celui de la personne mise en candidature.
- Les lettres de mise en candidature doivent être précises quant aux façons dont la recherche ou la pratique de la personne en nomination a contribué au développement scientifique ou professionnel de la psychologie ou aux façons dont le service de la personne à son association nationale ou provinciale de psychologues a été exceptionnel. Dans le cas de mises en candidature fondées sur des réalisations autres que de la théorie ou de la recherche publiée, les contributions novatrices précises et leur incidence sur la psychologie devraient être décrites.
- Les lettres de mise en candidature devraient mettre en valeur la qualité des revues où la personne en nomination a publié, les prix qu'elle a reçus, etc. Dans le cas d'une mise en candidature fondée sur un service exceptionnel à son association nationale ou provinciale de psychologues, les lettres de mise en candidature devraient souligner la nature des associations (p. ex. la nature des associations, le nombre de membres, les services fournis, etc.).
- Normalement, la personne mise en candidature devrait avoir terminé sa formation post-secondaire dix ans avant sa mise en candidature au titre de fellow. Une personne possédant moins de dix ans d'expérience après avoir obtenu son diplôme, mais plus de cinq années d'expériences, pourrait être élu fellow si sa contribution ou son service a été trouvé vraiment exceptionnel par le Comité.

Les mises en candidature doivent parvenir préférablement par courriel (en format PDF) au plus tard **LE 30 NOVEMBRE** et doivent être accompagnées du curriculum vitae du candidat ou de la candidate et **au moins trois lettres d'appui** à l'adresse suivante:

admindirector@cpa.ca

D^r Thomas Hadjistavropoulos
 Président du Comité des fellows et des prix
 Société canadienne de psychologie

Veillez consulter la liste des fellows actuels sur notre site web <http://www.cpa.ca/aproposdelascp/prixdelascp/fellowsdelascp/>



DEMANDE DE COMMUNICATIONS POUR LE CONGRÈS 2009

Le Comité du Congrès vous invite à lui présenter des propositions pour le 70e Congrès annuel de la SCP qui aura lieu à Montréal (Québec) du jeudi 11 juin au samedi 13 juin 2009. Votre formulaire de proposition dûment rempli doit être soumis AVANT la date limite du 15 NOVEMBRE 2008. Les communications envoyées après cette date ne seront pas acceptées.

WWW.CPA.CA/CONVENTION

CPA AFFAIRS

CALL FOR NOMINATIONS FOR 2009 CPA AWARDS

CPA GOLD MEDAL AWARD FOR DISTINGUISHED LIFETIME CONTRIBUTIONS TO CANADIAN PSYCHOLOGY

This award is being presented to individuals who have given exceptional and enduring lifetime contributions to Canadian psychology during their career.

Eligibility is limited to Members or Fellows of 65 years or older in good standing in CPA. The members of the Committee on Fellows and Awards and the members of the Board of Directors of CPA shall be ineligible.

CPA DONALD O. HEBB AWARD FOR DISTINGUISHED CONTRIBUTIONS TO PSYCHOLOGY AS A SCIENCE

This award is presented to individuals who have made a significant contribution to Canadian psychology as a scientific discipline. The recipient of this award should be an individual who meets at least one of the following criteria:

1. Whose research has enhanced the knowledge base of psychology;
2. Whose influence has been exerted through leadership as a teacher, as a theorist, as a spokesperson for the discipline, and/or as a developer of public policy regarding the science of psychology; or
3. Whose work has substantially influenced the development of psychology.

In whatever form the individual's contributions are regarded as distinguished, the impact of the work shall have been on Canadian psychology as a science.

This award shall be made to members and non-members of CPA, who are either Canadian citizens or landed immigrants. Members of the Committee on Fellows and Awards and members of the CPA Board of Directors are ineligible.

CPA EDUCATION AND TRAINING AWARD FOR DISTINGUISHED CONTRIBUTIONS TO EDUCATION AND TRAINING IN PSYCHOLOGY IN CANADA

This award is presented to individuals who have made a significant contribution to education and training in psychology in Canada. The recipient of this award should be an individual who meets at least one of the following criteria:

1. Whose influence on education and training has been exercised through excellence and/or leadership as a teacher;
2. Whose work as a teacher, researcher, supervisor and/or administrator has influenced the methods and settings utilized in education and training, in ways of significant benefit to that endeavour;
3. Whose scholarship in education and/or training has enhanced the knowledge base in these areas; or
4. Whose work has had the effect of bringing about changes in education and/or training practices.

In whatever form the individual's contributions are regarded as distinguished, the impact of the work shall have been on education and training in psychology in Canada.

This award shall be made to members and non-members of CPA, who are either Canadian citizens or landed immigrants. Members of the Committee on Fellows and Awards and members of the CPA Board of Directors are ineligible.

CPA PROFESSIONAL AWARD FOR DISTINGUISHED CONTRIBUTIONS TO PSYCHOLOGY AS A PROFESSION

This award is presented to individuals who have made a significant contribution to Canadian psychology as a profession. The recipient of this award should be an individual who meets at least one of the following criteria:

1. Whose work has influenced the method, settings, and/or persons involved in applied practice, in ways of significant benefit to the profession and its clients;
2. Whose empirical research has enhanced the knowledge base of professional psychology;
3. Whose influence has been exerted through leadership as a teacher, as a clinician, as a theorist, and/or as a spokesperson in public and/or professional arenas; or
4. Whose work has had the effect of bringing about changes in practice or training performed by others, or redirection of efforts in applied work.

In whatever form the individual's contributions are regarded as distinguished, the impact of the work shall have been on Canadian psychology as a profession.

This award shall be made to members and non-members of CPA, who are either Canadian citizens or landed immigrants. Members of the Committee on Fellows and Awards and members of the CPA Board of Directors are ineligible.

CPA AWARD FOR DISTINGUISHED CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE INTERNATIONAL ADVANCEMENT OF PSYCHOLOGY

This award is presented to individuals who have made significant contributions to the international advancement of psy-

chology. The recipient of this award should be an individual who has made distinguished and enduring contributions to international cooperation and advancement of knowledge in psychology. In whatever form the individual's contributions are regarded as distinguished, the impact of the work shall have been on the international advancement of psychology.

Candidates may be from any country. Both Members and non-Members of CPA shall be eligible for this award. The members of the Committee on Fellows and Awards and the members of the CPA Board of Directors are ineligible.

CPA AWARD FOR DISTINGUISHED CONTRIBUTIONS TO PUBLIC OR COMMUNITY SERVICE

This award is presented to individuals who have made outstanding contributions in serving the public or a community through their knowledge and practical skills. In whatever form they are regarded as distinguished, such contributions must be directed to and on behalf of the public or a community.

Consideration is given to psychologists whose professional involvement has resulted in a major benefit to the public as well as those who have made significant contributions to special populations such as those who have disabilities, are disadvantaged or underprivileged, or are members of a minority group. Psychologists, who are active in legislative, legal, political, organizational and other areas that are directed at providing benefits to the public or a community, are also considered.

This award shall be made to Members and non-Members of CPA, who are either Canadian citizens or landed immigrants. The members of the Committee on Fellows and Awards and the members of the CPA Board of Directors are ineligible.

CPA DISTINGUISHED PRACTITIONER AWARD

This award is presented to individuals who have made distinguished contributions in the practice of psychology. The recipient will have made his or her contributions as a full-time practitioner in applied psychology (e.g., clinical, counseling, education, industrial/organizational, forensic, health). In whatever form the individual's contributions are regarded as distinguished, the impact of the work shall have been on the application of psychology.

This award shall be made to Members and non-Members of CPA, who are either Canadian citizens or landed immigrants. The members of the Committee on Fellows and Awards and the members of the CPA Board of Directors are ineligible.

CPA AWARD FOR DISTINGUISHED LIFETIME SERVICE TO THE CANADIAN PSYCHOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION

This award is presented to individuals who have given exceptional service to the Association during their career. The recipient of this award should be an individual who has made distinguished and enduring lifetime contributions to the Association.

Eligibility is limited to Members or Fellows 65 years or older in good standing in CPA. The members of the Committee on Fellows and Awards and the members of the Board of directors of CPA are ineligible.

CPA JOHN C. SERVICE MEMBER OF THE YEAR AWARD

This award is presented to individuals who have given exceptional service or made a distinguished contribution to the Association during the year.

This award shall be made to Members or Fellows in good standing in CPA. The members of the Committee on Fellows and Awards and the members of the Board of Directors of CPA are ineligible.

CPA HUMANITARIAN AWARD

This award is presented to outstanding individuals or organizations (psychological or non psychological) whose commitment and persistent endeavors have significantly enhanced the psychological health and well being of the people of Canada, at the local, provincial or national level. The recipient of the award should meet the following criteria:

1. The individual must hold Canadian citizenship or resident status at the time of the award;
2. The organization must be registered as an organization in Canada at the time of the award;
3. The contribution must be shown to have made a significant and demonstrable impact on the psychological health and well-being of the Canadian community; and
4. The goal of the contribution must be to enhance the psychological health and well being of the Canadian community and not for self-advancement.

Members of the Committee on Fellows and Awards and members of the CPA Board of Directors shall be ineligible for nomination.

The Humanitarian Award is made by the Board.

NOMINATIONS PROCEDURES FOR CPA AWARDS

Nominations for these awards shall consist of a letter of nomination and a supporting statement by a Member or Fellow of the Association, a current vitae of the nominee, and **letters of support from three people** familiar with the nominee's contributions. In the case of the Member of the Year Award, the number of letters of support is two rather than three.

Should the nominee not be selected the year submitted, he or she will automatically be reconsidered in each of the next two years.

The deadline for receipt of nominations and supporting materials is October 15. Nominations should be preferably emailed (in PDF format) to:

admindirector@cpa.ca

Dr. Thomas Hadjistavropoulos
Chair of the Committee on Fellows and Awards
Canadian Psychological Association
141, Laurier Avenue West, Suite 702
Ottawa, Ontario K1P 5J3

The list of previous CPA Award recipients is available on the CPA Web Site at
<http://www.cpa.ca/aboutcpa/cpaawards/>

CALL FOR PAPERS FOR THE 2009 CPA PRESIDENT'S NEW RESEARCHER AWARDS

These awards recognize the exceptional quality of the contribution of new researchers to psychological knowledge in Canada. Selection of award recipients is based on the examination of both the applicant's record of early career achievement and the merits of an article submitted for review. A maximum of three awards are conferred annually in diverse areas of psychology.

Eligible papers must meet the following criteria:

1. Be first-authored by an individual who is a CPA member with five years or less post-graduate training experience (e.g., post-Masters, post-Ph.D.);
 - a) The award is for people who have graduated and are no longer enrolled as a student in a graduate program. Therefore a student who has graduated from a Masters program but is still in a doctorate program is not eligible for the award.
 - b) Students enrolled in post-doctorate programs must be CPA members to be considered for the award (not student members).
2. Currently be in-press or been established during the past 2 years.

The winners will receive a certificate and a \$500 cash award that will be presented during the CPA Convention. The winner will also receive a year's free membership and a free registration to attend the following CPA convention and participate in a symposium.

A review committee consisting of the President, the immediate Past President, the President-elect, and the Chair of the Scientific Affairs Committee will judge papers.

Submissions must be sent by October 15 and must include a copy of the paper and the author's vitae (in PDF Format). Submissions are directed preferably by email to:

admindirector@cpa.ca

CPA President's New Researcher Awards
 Canadian Psychological Association
 141, Laurier Avenue West, Suite 702
 Ottawa, Ontario, K1P 5J3

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AFFAIRES DE LA SCP

PRÉSENTATION DE MISES EN CANDIDATURE POUR LES PRIX DE LA SCP 2009

PRIX DE LA MÉDAILLE D'OR POUR CONTRIBUTIONS REMARQUABLES À LA PSYCHOLOGIE AU COURS DE L'ENSEMBLE DE LA CARRIÈRE

Ce prix sera accordé à des personnes qui ont apporté des contributions éminentes et durables à la psychologie canadienne tout au long de sa vie.

L'admissibilité est limitée aux membres ou aux fellows en règle âgés au moins de 65 ans. Les membres du Comité des fellows et des prix, ainsi que les membres du Conseil d'administration de la SCP ne sont pas admissibles.

PRIX DONALD O. HEBB POUR CONTRIBUTIONS REMARQUABLES À LA PSYCHOLOGIE EN TANT QUE SCIENCE

Ce prix est décerné à des personnes qui ont apporté d'importantes contributions à la psychologie, au Canada, en tant que science. Le récipiendaire de ce prix répondra à au moins l'un des critères suivants:

1. avoir effectué des recherches qui ont permis d'élargir la base de connaissances de la psychologie;
2. avoir exercé une influence en jouant un rôle de chef de file en tant que professeur, théoricien, conférencier ou concepteur de politiques publiques relatives à la psychologie comme science;
3. avoir réalisé des travaux qui ont influé de façon significative sur le développement de la psychologie.

Quelle que soit la forme de la contribution considérée comme éminente, le travail de la personne doit se répercuter sur la psychologie en tant que science.

Ce prix s'adresse à des citoyens canadiens ou à des immigrants reçus. En outre, il n'est pas nécessaire d'être membre de la SCP pour être admissible à ce prix. Les membres du Comité des fellows et des prix, ainsi que les membres du Conseil d'administration de la Société canadienne de psychologie ne sont pas admissibles.

PRIX DE L'ÉDUCATION ET DE LA FORMATION POUR CONTRIBUTIONS REMARQUABLES À L'ÉDUCATION ET LA FORMATION EN PSYCHOLOGIE AU CANADA

Ce prix est décerné à des personnes qui ont apporté d'importantes contributions à l'enseignement de la psychologie au Canada et à la formation en ce domaine. Le récipiendaire de ce prix répondra à au moins l'un des critères suivants:

1. avoir exercé une influence sur l'éducation et la formation grâce à son excellence ou son leadership comme professeur;
2. avoir réalisé des travaux, comme professeur, chercheur, surveillant ou administrateur, qui ont une très grande incidence positive sur les méthodes et les cadres utilisés en éducation et en formation;
3. avoir réalisé, comme universitaire, des travaux en éducation ou en formation qui ont permis d'élargir la base de connaissances dans ces deux domaines;
4. avoir réalisé des travaux qui ont entraîné des changements dans les pratiques utilisées en éducation ou en formation.

Quelle que soit la forme de la contribution considérée comme éminente, le travail de la personne doit se répercuter sur l'éducation et la formation en psychologie, au Canada.

Ce prix s'adresse à des citoyens canadiens ou à des immigrants reçus. En outre, il n'est pas nécessaire d'être membre de la SCP pour être admissible à ce prix. Les membres du Comité des fellows et des prix, ainsi que les membres du Conseil d'administration de la Société canadienne de psychologie ne sont pas admissibles.

PRIX PROFESSIONNEL POUR CONTRIBUTIONS REMARQUABLES À LA PSYCHOLOGIE EN TANT QUE PROFESSION

Ce prix est décerné à des personnes qui ont apporté d'importantes contributions à la psychologie, au Canada, en tant que profession. Le récipiendaire de ce prix répond à au moins l'un des critères suivants:

1. avoir effectué des travaux ayant influé sur les méthodes, les cadres ou les personnes engagées dans la pratique appliquée de façon que la profession et les clients en tirent des avantages importants;
2. avoir réalisé des travaux de recherche empirique ayant permis d'élargir la base de connaissances sur la psychologie en tant que profession;
3. avoir fait fonction de chef de file en tant que professeur, clinicien, théoricien ou porte-parole auprès du grand public ou sur des tribunes professionnelles;
4. avoir réalisé des travaux qui ont entraîné des changements dans la pratique ou les activités de formation exécutées par d'autres ou qui ont réorienté les efforts déployés en psychologie appliquée.

Quelle que soit la forme de la contribution considérée comme éminente, le travail de la personne doit se répercuter sur la psychologie au Canada en tant que profession.

Ce prix s'adresse à des citoyens canadiens ou à des immigrants reçus. En outre, il n'est pas nécessaire d'être membre de la SCP pour être admissible à ce prix. Les membres du Comité des fellows et des prix, ainsi que les membres du Conseil d'administration de la Société canadienne de psychologie ne sont pas

admissibles.

PRIX POUR CONTRIBUTIONS REMARQUABLES À L'AVANCEMENT INTERNATIONAL DE LA PSYCHOLOGIE

Ce prix sera accordé à des personnes qui ont apporté d'importantes contributions à l'avancement international de la psychologie. Le récipiendaire de ce prix devrait être une personne qui a apporté des contributions éminentes et durables à la coopération internationale et à l'avancement des connaissances en psychologie. Quelle que soit la forme qu'aient pu prendre les contributions jugées éminentes, les travaux des candidats devront avoir eu une incidence sur l'avancement international de la psychologie.

Les candidats peuvent être originaires de n'importe quel pays. En outre, il n'est pas nécessaire d'être membre de la SCP pour être admissible à ce prix. Les membres du Comité des fellows et des prix, ainsi que les membres du Conseil d'administration de la Société canadienne de psychologie ne sont pas admissibles.

PRIX POUR CONTRIBUTIONS REMARQUABLES AU SERVICE PUBLIC OU COMMUNAUTAIRE

Ce prix sera accordé à des personnes qui ont apporté d'importantes contributions en servant le public ou une collectivité grâce à leurs connaissances et à leurs compétences pratiques. Quelle que soit la forme qu'aient pu prendre les contributions jugées remarquables, celles-ci devront avoir été orientées vers le service au public ou à la collectivité.

On étudiera les candidatures de psychologues dont l'activité professionnelle a beaucoup profité au public, ainsi que ceux qui ont fait d'importantes contributions à des groupes spéciaux comme les personnes atteintes d'invalidité, les personnes défavorisées ou désavantagées ou encore celles qui sont membres de groupes minoritaires. Seront aussi étudiées les candidatures des psychologues qui sont actifs dans les domaines législatif, juridique, politique, organisationnel et autres qui visent à offrir des avantages au public ou à une communauté.

Ce prix s'adresse à des citoyens canadiens ou à des immigrants reçus. En outre, il n'est pas nécessaire d'être membre de la SCP pour être admissible à ce prix. Les membres du Comité des fellows et des prix, ainsi que les membres du Conseil d'administration de la Société canadienne de psychologie ne sont pas admissibles.

PRIX POUR CONTRIBUTIONS REMARQUABLES À L'EXERCICE DE LA PSYCHOLOGIE

Ce prix est décerné à des personnes qui ont apporté d'importantes contributions à l'exercice de la psychologie. Le récipiendaire de ce prix se sera démarqué à titre de praticien à plein temps dans le domaine de la psychologie appliquée (par ex., psychologie clinique, counseling, éducation, psychologie industrielle et organisationnelle, psychologie judiciaire, santé). Peu importe la forme des contributions proposées que l'on estimera comme remarquables, il faudra reconnaître les répercussions de celles-ci sur l'application de la psychologie.

Ce prix s'adresse à des citoyens canadiens ou à des immigrants reçus. En outre, il n'est pas nécessaire d'être membre de la SCP pour être admissible à ce prix. Les membres du Comité des fellows et des prix, ainsi que les membres du Conseil d'administration de la Société canadienne de psychologie ne sont pas admissibles.

PRIX POUR CONTRIBUTIONS REMARQUABLES À LA SOCIÉTÉ CANADIENNE DE PSYCHOLOGIE AU COURS DE L'ENSEMBLE DE LA CARRIÈRE

Ce prix sera accordé à des personnes qui ont apporté des contributions éminentes et durables à la Société canadienne de psychologie tout au long de sa vie.

L'admissibilité est limitée aux membres ou aux fellows en règle âgés au moins de 65 ans. Les membres du Comité des fellows et des prix, ainsi que les membres du Conseil d'administration de la SCP ne sont pas admissibles.

PRIX DU MEMBRE DE L'ANNÉE JOHN C. SERVICE

Ce prix sera accordé à des personnes qui ont fourni des services exceptionnels ou apporté une contribution éminente à la Société canadienne de psychologie au cours de l'année.

Ce prix sera accordé à des membres ou fellows en règle. Les membres du Comité des fellows et des prix, de même que les membres du Conseil d'administration de la Société canadienne de psychologie ne sont pas admissibles.

PRIX POUR RÉALISATION HUMANITAIRE

Ce prix est décerné à des personnes ou des organismes reliés ou non à la psychologie, dont l'engagement et l'application constante ont permis d'améliorer considérablement la santé psychologique et le bien-être des Canadiens, aux paliers régional, provincial ou national.

Le récipiendaire de ce prix doit répondre aux critères suivants:

1. l'individu doit être citoyen canadien ou avoir le statut de résident au moment de l'attribution du prix;
 2. l'organisme doit être enregistré en tant que tel au Canada au moment de l'attribution du prix;
 3. il faut prouver que la contribution a eu une incidence significative et démontrable sur la santé psychologique et le bien-être de la collectivité canadienne;
 4. l'objectif de la contribution doit être d'améliorer la santé psychologique et le bien-être de la collectivité canadienne et non de favoriser l'avancement personnel du candidat.
- Les membres du Comité des fellows et des prix, ainsi que les membres du Conseil d'administration de la Société canadienne de psychologie ne sont pas admissibles.

Le prix pour réalisation humanitaire est décerné par le Conseil d'administration.

MODALITÉS DE MISE EN CANDIDATURE

Les mises en candidature pour ces prix consistent en une lettre d'un membre ou d'un fellow de la Société proposant la candidature, accompagnée du curriculum vitae du candidat ainsi que trois lettres de personnes pouvant témoigner des réalisations de ce candidat. Dans le cas du Prix du membre de l'année, le nombre de lettres sera de deux au lieu de trois.

Si le ou la candidate n'est pas élu(e) l'année de la mise en candidature, il ou elle sera admissible pour les deux années suivantes.

La date limite pour la réception des mises en candidature est le 15 octobre. Prière de faire parvenir les mises en candidature par courriel (préférentiellement en format PDF) à:

admindirector@cpa.ca

D^r Thomas Hadjistavropoulos

Président du Comité des fellows et des prix

Société canadienne de psychologie

141 Avenue Laurier ouest, Bureau 702

Ottawa, Ontario K1P 5J3

Pour liste des lauréats des prix de la SCP précédents, veuillez consulter notre site web au <http://www.cpa.ca/appro-podelascp/prixdelascp/>.

APPEL DE DISSERTATION POUR LE PRIX DU NOUVEAU CHERCHEUR DÉCERNÉ PAR LE PRÉSIDENT DE LA SCP 2009

Ce prix sera décerné à de nouveaux chercheurs qui ont enrichi de façon exceptionnelle les connaissances en psychologie au Canada. La sélection des candidats doit être basée sur leur réalisation à titre de jeune chercheur ainsi que sur la qualité de l'article soumis. Trois prix au plus seront décernés chaque année.

Les dissertations admissibles doivent répondre aux critères suivants:

1. Avoir pour premier auteur une personne membre de la SCP, possédant cinq années d'expérience ou moins liée à la formation de deuxième ou de troisième cycle (suivant la maîtrise ou le doctorat);
 - a) le prix est pour les personnes diplômées qui ne sont plus inscrites comme étudiant dans un programme de troisième cycle. Cependant, un étudiant titulaire d'une maîtrise mais qui est encore dans un programme de troisième cycle n'est pas admissible.
 - b) l'étudiant inscrit dans un programme postdoctoral doit nécessairement être membre à part entière de la SCP (et non membre étudiant) pour être admissible.
2. Être actuellement sous presse ou avoir publié au cours des deux dernières années.

Les lauréats recevront un certificat et un montant de 500 dollars qui leur seront remis durant le congrès annuel de la SCP. Ils pourront également assister gratuitement au congrès de la SCP de la même année et participer à un symposium.

Les dissertations seront évaluées par un comité d'examen, composé du président, du tout dernier président sortant, du président désigné et du président du Comité des affaires scientifiques.

Les documents, comprenant une copie de la dissertation et du curriculum vitae de l'auteur, doivent être envoyés par courriel d'ici le **15 octobre** à l'adresse suivante:

admindirector@cpa.ca

Prix du nouveau chercheur décerné par le président de la SCP

Société canadienne de psychologie

141, avenue Laurier ouest, bureau 702

Ottawa, Ontario K1P 5J3

CONVENTION - CONGRÈS

Notre congrès d'Halifax a fracassé un nouveau record!

THOMAS HADJISTAVROPOULOS, Ph.D., président sortant de la SCP et président du Comité du congrès de 2008

Bonnes nouvelles! La psychologie canadienne connaît une croissance soutenue dans de nombreux domaines d'activités : l'enseignement, la recherche et l'influence sur la politique publique.

En conséquence, nos congrès ont connu une croissance inégalée au cours des dernières années et nous attirons des conférenciers de grande réputation et d'excellentes présentations qui viennent ajouter à l'enthousiasme. Cette année, nous venons de fracasser un autre record à Halifax! Il faut noter en particulier que nous avons accueilli un plus grand nombre de délégués inscrits qu'à tout autre congrès dans les Maritimes. Non seulement le nombre de congressistes a été dépassé, mais nous avons fracassé le record de plusieurs centaines de participants. Pour vous donner une idée de la croissance de l'affluence, notre dernier congrès dans les Maritimes qui a eu lieu à St. John's en 2004 accueillait 950 délégués inscrits, un record à ce moment. Le congrès précédent à Halifax, en 1999, comptait 926 délégués inscrits. Or, cette année, nous avons accueilli quelque 1 400 délégués. Nous étions aussi particulièrement heureux de constater un nombre très élevé de conférenciers qui présentaient pour la première fois et il m'a fait particulièrement plaisir d'en rencontrer plusieurs au petit déjeuner tenu à leur intention.

Notre tableau de conférenciers au cours des dernières années a été très impressionnant. Il suffit de penser, à titre d'exemples, au lauréat d'un Prix Nobel et psy-

chologue, Daniel Kahneman que nous avons invité à Calgary en 2006 et au psychologue Steven Pinker, proclamé par le magazine Time en 2004 comme l'un des penseurs les plus influents au monde, que nous avons eu le plaisir d'accueillir à Halifax cette année.

Le programme scientifique du congrès d'Halifax était fabuleux. Des conférences thématiques exceptionnelles ont été présentées par le président honoraire Steven Pinker (« Language as Window into Human Nature ») (La langue comme une fenêtre sur la nature humaine), Hazel Markus (« Our Cultures, Our Selves ») (Nos cultures, nos selfs) et Carol Ryff (« Understanding Human Well Being: An Overview of Research and Practice ») (Comprendre le bien-être humain : un aperçu de la recherche et de la pratique). Cette année une conférence spéciale sur la psychologie et la politique publique de Sherri Torjman (qui a confirmé l'expertise de la psychologie dans l'élaboration de la politique publique), une séance sur « l'obtention du financement pour effectuer de la recherche en psychologie » ainsi qu'une séance axée sur les étudiants de premier cycle qui ont l'intention de poursuivre des études supérieures, faisaient partie des autres présentations spéciales. Ces présentations venaient s'ajouter à



2008-2009 CPA Board of Directors: left to right - front row: Martin Antony, Catherine Lee, Thomas Hadjistavropoulos; second row: Jennifer Frain, Karen Cohen, Nicole Aubé; back row: Kelly Smith, Keith Dobson, Lorne Sexton, Peter Graf, David Dozois, Peter Bieling and Juanita Mureka

plus de 500 séances en salle de réunion et 698 affiches! Un grand nombre de ces affiches soulignent la compétence et le potentiel de nos plus nouveaux membres—les récipiendaires de prix de l'avenir. En ce qui a trait au congrès de Montréal l'an prochain, nous avons déjà reçu la confirmation que le professeur David Barlow (Boston University) et la professeure Elizabeth Loftus (University of California, Irvine) feront des présentations sur des thèmes centraux.

La réception du président et une fête de cuisine traditionnelle de Nouvelle-Écosse étaient au

nombre des activités fort réussies du programme social. Halifax et la Nouvelle-Écosse témoignent d'une histoire fascinante et d'une hospitalité bienveillante. Le vendredi, nous avons tenu notre événement social sur le Silva, un grand voilier haligonien. Au cours de cette soirée, nous étions tous dans le même bateau, tout comme la psychologie canadienne, nous avons montré que nous pouvions faire face aux intempéries. Après un copieux repas sur le quai, nous avons largué les amarres au moment où le soleil se couchait derrière la citadelle. Nous étions tous sur le pont

lorsque la grande voile a été hissée et le bon navire de la SCP a navigué dans le port d'Halifax qui scintillait dans la nuit. Sous un tapis d'étoiles, un vent vivifiant nous a ramenés à bon port, tandis que les plus hardis d'entre nous dansions la gigue sur le pont ouvert.

Au nom de la SCP, je tiens à remercier tous les conférenciers et les délégués à notre 69^e congrès annuel dans la belle ville d'Halifax et j'espère avoir le plaisir de vous revoir l'an prochain à Montréal!

Santé mentale

suite de la page 1

sont psychologiques tels que décrits dans l'article du Globe and Mail sur la TCC de groupe de l'anxiété.

- Les obstacles à l'accès ne sont pas seulement la pénurie de services de santé financés. Nous nous sommes dotés de régimes d'assurance médicale au Canada, plutôt que de régimes d'assurance santé. Nous payons des fournisseurs désignés pour assurer la prestation de services désignés. Nous ne payons pas de fournisseurs autorisés et formés pour assurer la prestation des services nécessaires. Même s'il y a un consensus quant à la pénurie de fournisseurs de soins de santé, nous ne faisons pas au mieux pour mobiliser les ressources de soins de santé mentale disponibles afin de mieux répondre aux besoins de santé mentale au Canada. Le nombre de psychologues est plus élevé que celui de psychiatres (presque 4:1), mais à mesure que de plus en plus de psychologues se tournent vers la pratique privée, leurs services ne sont pas couverts par les ré-

gimes d'assurance santé publique et une grande partie de la population canadienne n'y a pas accès.

La SCP a profité de la parution de la série d'articles pour publier un communiqué de presse www.cpa.ca/cpasite/userfiles/Documents/pressreleasejune08Final.pdf soulignant la nécessité d'assurer la prestation du bon service de santé mentale, à la bonne personne, par le bon fournisseur, au bon endroit et au bon moment.

Il reste encore beaucoup à faire tant sur le plan de la discipline que de la profession. Notre profession est axée sur la science et nous sommes les principaux chercheurs et fournisseurs de soins de santé mentale spécialisés et réglementés dans les deux catégories de troubles mentaux qui toucheront le plus vraisemblablement la population canadienne (c.-à-d. l'anxiété et la dépression). Nous avons besoin d'un régime de soins de santé, non pas seulement d'un régime de soin médical pour la santé mentale. Nous devons fournir l'accès aux services de praticiens qui ont la formation et l'autorisation nécessaires et dont l'efficacité a été prouvée, au moment et à l'endroit où les personnes en ont besoin.

Les personnes vivent dans les collecti-

ités, les écoles et les lieux de travail et oui aussi parfois dans des organismes de correction. Nous avons l'obligation de répondre aux besoins en santé mentale des citoyens où ils vivent. Les organismes publics ont besoin de ressources en psychologie. Les enfants atteints de troubles d'apprentissage ou de développement ont besoin d'une intervention appropriée et précoce. Les personnes incarcérées font face à des problèmes de santé mentale (et ce sont souvent des problèmes d'ajustement, affectifs et d'anxiété plutôt qu'un trouble mental majeur) et il nous incombe de nous pencher sur ces problèmes. Au-delà de l'efficacité clinique, il a été montré que les programmes cognitivo-comportemental pour les détenus réduisent la récidivité.

L'établissement de marqueurs biochimiques ou génétiques d'un trouble ou la tentative de le faire n'est pas la voie à suivre pour corriger le problème de la stigmatisation. Nous ne devrions pas avoir à légitimer le besoin criant de recherche et de services en santé mentale en établissant des marqueurs biologiques. Toute condition de santé a des déterminants et des issues biopsychosociaux – pensez à n'importe quelle des cinq personnes que vous connaissez qui ont eu la même chirurgie ou une chirurgie semblable; elles n'éprouve-

ront pas toutes la même douleur, ne se rétabliront pas de leur chirurgie de la même manière et ne retourneront pas toutes au même niveau de fonctionnement.

Les personnes atteintes de problèmes et d'état de santé mentale méritent d'obtenir le service et les états proprement dits doivent être étudiés parce que les personnes souffrent. Nous devons évaluer ce qui fonctionne le mieux (que ce soit biologique, psychologique et/ou social) et l'appliquer en santé mentale. Nous savons que les interventions psychologiques sont parmi les mieux indiquées pour de nombreux problèmes de santé mentale et, en conséquence, nous devons promouvoir l'accès public à ces services.

La SCP a forgé un partenariat avec le Conseil des sociétés professionnelles de psychologie (CSPP) dans le cadre d'une initiative de représentation. Nous avons retenu les services d'une société de relations publiques qui nous aidera à établir la validité et la pertinence de la discipline et de la profession auprès du public et du gouvernement et nous aidera à élaborer une stratégie de représentation en ce qui concerne l'accès aux services de psychologie d'un bout à l'autre du pays. Restez à l'écoute.

NEWS

Putting my Money Where my Mouth Is: Teaching With Experiential Methods in Psychology Courses

PAULA MICELI, MSc, PhD Candidate (York University)



On May 22, 2008, the Society for the Study of Motivation (www.thessm.org) held its inaugural convention at the Sheraton Chicago Hotel and Towers.

Last summer, Mr. James Watson-Gaze, a fellow York University student wrote about his undergraduate experience [*Psynopsis*, Summer 2007], in which he described a heavy emphasis on lectures and multiple-choice exams that he felt left him deficient in integrative learning, critical thinking and reasoning. In my response article [*Psynopsis Fall/Winter 2007*], I offered the idea that psychology undergraduate courses might be enhanced by the use of experiential learning methods. My suggestion drew heavily from my prior education and training in another discipline, where a traditional 3-hour per week “laboratory” curriculum took place in addition to 3 hours of lecture each week. This semester, I put “my money where my mouth” is, and incorporated experiential teaching methods into an undergraduate 3rd year Health Psychology course. In this article, I’ll describe the issues that arose in making this course a reality. My intention in

sharing this process is to encourage others to give consideration to these (or similar) ideas— even if only to discover a “fit”.

Issue 1: balancing an Experiential & Didactic curriculum whilst covering the basics

Experiential projects require *time*—to explain the tasks, to offer support, to review assignments, and to answer questions. Up to 1.5 hours/lecture for the first 5 weeks of class was devoted to preparing the students for a major experiential project, so the first major issue was how to balance the experiential and didactic training models, *without compromising course content*. Time devoted to experiential methods translated into less available time to cover course content usually covered in other Health Psychology classes. Decisions about course content and structure were needed; whether to ‘trim’ course content (fewer topics) or give broad but superficial content to a number of tradi-

tional topics.

Issue 2: and then there were two (textbooks that is)

The experiential project involved conducting interviews with friends or family regarding any health psychology issue (eg. coping, adherence, etc.) related to a physical illness. The goal was to expose the students to the idea of learning through listening to peoples’ experiences. They needed basic knowledge in humanistic psychology, ethics and qualitative methods. Core lecture content, in contrast, adopted a quantitative focus. Currently available textbooks did not cover health psychology from the perspective of both qualitative and quantitative methods, and so, two textbooks were assigned as core reading material. A significant issue from the students’ point of view was the cost of textbooks (fortunately, one textbook was available in paperback, at reduced cost).

Issue 3: walking the talk: evaluation methods

One of my core teaching and research values is the equal importance of *both* qualitative and quantitative methodology. As a result, students’ grades in the course would be equally based

upon *both* qualitative work (the major experiential project) and quantitative methods (didactic lectures). The experiential project was evaluated using several written papers, whereas the quantitative methods were evaluated using a multiple-choice exam.

Issue 4: a different kind of feedback

Providing feedback that matched the activity undertaken was critical. For the experiential project, feedback on their papers included not only a grade, but also a sheet detailing their strengths and areas for improvement. Ungraded constructive feedback was also provided on their original early ideas. For the written materials, feedback was oriented to encourage their work to approximate the structure and content of published research papers, which have a strong value for clinical and academic professionals in psychology.

Issue 5: working with complexity

The experiential component was designed so that students used interview methodology to understand the lived experience of individuals with physical illness. *So how can a fledgling educator learn to work with such*

complexity? Would the students respond? Indeed they did. The students performed really well when they trusted themselves. They were directed to tap into their own core values to guide their work. Second, *students who sought support and knowledge from each other performed well*. Students used class time to ask questions and facilitated classroom discussions and group interaction. Lastly, *consistency and coherence was emphasized in the approach*.

In summary, the balance of didactic and experiential teaching methods, with equal emphasis on qualitative and quantitative research, has been well received by the students. High classroom attendance, high levels of interaction and positive feedback suggest they are engaged and thinking deeply. The issues associated with educating students in ways that break with tradition were challenging, but It is my hope that readers of this article will continue to identify ways to inspire students and restore balance in the curriculum. Together, we can “REDEFINE THE POSSIBLE” (WWW.YORKU.CA).

Advanced Clinical Supervision in Psychology: A certificate course offered by The University of Calgary, Division of Applied Psychology, and the Psychologists’ Association of Alberta

The University of Calgary and the Psychologists Association of Alberta announce the launch of an important on-line course in advanced clinical supervision. This course, offered by Drs. Jon Amundson and Helen Massfeller, is intended to help psychologists meet the competence for supervision as defined by the Mutual Recognition Agreement (MRA) among Canada’s regulatory bodies of psychology.



It covers 10 basic modules which include the

- definitions and history of professional supervision,
- duties, obligations and responsibilities of a supervisor,
- central role of the supervisee,
- contracting and accrediting of supervision,
- design and delivery of supervision
- domains of supervision,
- models of supervision,
- evaluation in supervision,
- best practice standards in supervision,

- problem-solving issues in supervision

Modules will include a lecture format, designated readings, discussion groups and/or exposure to live supervision for a total of 40 hours of study running from September 3rd to December 3rd 2008 (Course 0-95402). A second course will be offered from January 7th 2009 to April 15th, 2009 (Course # 1-05403). Registrants in both courses will be able to work at their own time and pace but will have to be available on-line on Wednesday evenings from

7:30 to 9:00 p.m. mountain time.

A series of weekly readings will accompany the modules, some of which will be posted on a designated website and others will be available for purchase in the form of a Course Pack. Other suggested readings will be made available from the course instructors. Course evaluation will take the form of a series of quizzes, completed after each module or at the end of the course. Successful completion of pass/fail quizzes as well as attendance upon the required lectures, group discussions, readings and/or exposure to live supervisory experience are required for a certificate of completion. Those who successfully complete the course will receive their certificate, issued by the University of Calgary Continuing Education. Those who successfully complete the course are entitled to 40 CE credits from the Canadian Psychological Association. Application forms for CE credit must be completed and submitted to the PAA office upon

completion of the course in order to be awarded the credits.

Registered psychologists, provisional psychologists, and associate psychologists may register for this certificate course. It is highly recommended that all participants who do not have prior experience with on-line courses also register in the University of Calgary’s “Learning on-line

course”. For information about dates, costs, registration and required course materials for the Advanced Clinical Supervision course as well as for the “Learning on-line” course, go to: [<https://www.ucalgary.ca/cted/business/psychology/>](https://www.ucalgary.ca/cted/business/psychology/) or by telephone at (402) 220-2988, toll free 1-866-220-4992



**CAREER ADS IN
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www.cpa.ca/ads.html

Psychology Briefs

Research, Practice and Policy

One of the speakers at the 2008 convention was Sherri Torjman, Vice-President of the Caledon Institute of Social Policy; author of multiple reports on disability and social policy and chairs of numerous task forces and committees on the same topic. Those in attendance at Sherri's talk heard her recount that when she was asked to speak on psychology and social policy, she realized that she had never explicitly considered the role that the research and practice of psychology played in the development of social policy. However, she quickly continued, that once thinking about it, she realized that there was little about social policy that wasn't impacted by psychology and its knowledgebase.

What became clear to me in listening to Ms. Torjman was that the social policy challenge for psychology had principally to do with knowledge transfer. We know what we know but other disciplines and decision-makers don't know often enough how much of what they know relies upon psychological science. We need to do a better job of owning what we know, branding it and then by all means sharing it. CPA has partnered with

CPAP (Council of Professional Associations of Psychologists) in engaging a public relations firm over the course of two years. This two year engagement will have two over-riding objectives: the first to establish the meaning and relevance of psychological science and practice to the public, government and decision makers and the second to lead an advocacy agenda around access to service.

CPA's Public Policy Committee, currently chaired by CPA President, Dr. Catherine Lee has two policy objectives for 2008-09. The first to develop a policy paper and position on bullying and the second to develop a response to proposed revisions to the Youth Criminal Justice Act. All of these initiatives are opportunities to own what we know and use it to inform social and public policy. Lessons to be learned, not only at the level of the discipline and the profession but also at the level of the individual scientist and practitioner: anytime you stand up and speak out about your research or practice, stand up and speak out as a psychologist.

Service and a Smile

By all accounts, CPA's 69th annual convention in Halifax was a huge success. As chronicled by Past-President, Thomas Hadjistavropoulos, the scientific programme was excellent and the networking opportunities abundant. Those in attendance the evening before the convention kicked off shared in a tremendous occasion as well. We had the opportunity to raise a glass, share a few memories and extend sincere thanks to CPA's long-standing Executive Director, Dr. John Service. As the membership knows well, Dr. Service left CPA in October of 2007 after 14 years as Executive Director to become the Chief Operating Officer of the Mental Health Commission of Canada. Convention 2008 gave us a chance to toast John's many accomplishments and most importantly, to share in some memories and laughter. At the following morning's Welcoming Ceremony, John became the first recipient of the John C. Service Member of the Year Award. There is no doubt that CPA and Canadian Psychology have come a long way under your stewardship, John. We tip our many hats to you!

Toronto Professor Gary Latham Receives Awards

Gary Latham received the Thomas A Mahoney Mentoring Award from the Human Resource Division of the Academy of Management for educating and promoting the success of doctoral students. He also has been awarded the Harry and Miriam Levinson Award for Exceptional Contribution to Consulting Organizational Psychology from the American Psychological Foundation

India

Continued from page 10

could not be done through blind application of methods alien to the local social reality. While Indian management gurus are teaching managers in the international domain, scholars like Prof. S.K. Chakraborty and J. B. P. Sinha have silently developed models of organizational behaviour grounded in ancient wisdom and current social reality, and have developed techniques that work on the shop floor. If these did not work in the local settings, smart business people would simply throw them out. For them it does not matter where the ideas or techniques originated as long as they work. Management consultancy is a thriving field in which

indigenous psychology is already at work. Work is underway in another field of application: clinical and counselling psychology where techniques developed in indigenous traditions of healing can be successfully integrated.

Teaching in the universities seems to be still slow in waking up to these developments in indigenous psychology. Revising the curricula to reflect the new trends and also tune them up in light of traditional wisdom, is a major challenge. There are however signs of change in this direction as well. The future for psychology in India looks brighter now than ever before.

Note: This article was invited from Dr. Anand Paranje by Dr. Gira Bhatt on behalf of the CPA International Relations Committee

Month

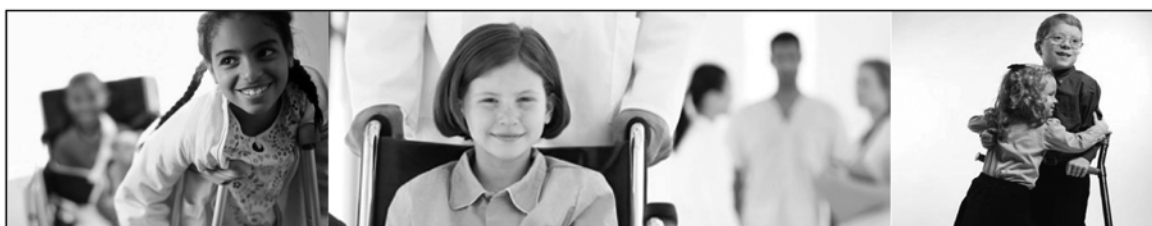
Continued from page 7

on "Canada's New Mental Health Commission: Casting Light on the Shadows". Dr. Louise Balfour, Health Psychologist, HIV Program, presented at Medical Grand Rounds on "The ART of starting HAART: Using evidence-based tools to assess and improve patients' psychological readiness for successfully starting and adhering to their treatment". As noted above, Dr. Gottheil from CHEO graciously presented the third lunch-hour talk.

The ROHCG coordinated a "Psycho-educational Email Series" and a "Psychology Month Library Display". In addition, the ROHCG hosted a community talk by Mr. Stephen Lewis and Dr. Darcy Santor entitled: "Self-harm in youth: What it is and what to do". At the ROHCG an advocacy committee has been created dedicated to Psychology advocacy and organizing events for Psychology Month. Psychology residents will have the opportunity to join the Psychology advocacy committee each year.

Other advocacy endeavors at the ROHCG include the possibility of an optional Psychology advocacy rotation in partnership with CPA. At SCOHS (St Vincent Hospital and Elisabeth Bruyere Health Centre) booths were set up at the main entrances to advocate for Psychology and educate about Psychology services provided at SCOHS. The SCOHS also did a word search puzzle with a draw for a book on memory strategies and launched a new intranet system for Psychology to provide information and links to websites, powerpoint presentations etc. The above are just a few examples of Ottawa-based Psychology month activities. Psychology Month in Ottawa was an example of a wonderful collaborative approach to advocacy for Psychology. We hope that this movement will be sustained and that advocacy for Psychology will continue to be an ever-evolving endeavor!

Submitted by Mr. Stephen Lewis & Dr. Nicola Wright (ROHCG); Dr. Simone Kortstee (CHEO); Dr. Diane LePage (SCOHS) and Dr. Joyce D'Eon (TOH).



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Dr. John Service and Mr. Édouard Lamontagne (AV Manager) illustrate their amazing talents during the Kitchen Party.



Dr. Thomas Hadjistravopoulos presents Dr. Sandra Pyke with the CPA Award for Distinguished Lifetime Contribution to CPA.



Dr. Karen Cohen with Ms. Sherri Torjman, Vice-President, Caledon Institute of Social Policy



Dr. Thomas Hadjistravopoulos presents Dr. Kenneth Craig with the CPA Gold Medal Award for Distinguished Lifetime Contributions to Canadian Psychology



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