



WE'VE MOVED

On June 27, 1985 the Board moved into new offices at:

101 Davenport Road
Toronto, Ontario
M5R 1H5

As announced earlier the offices are located on the ground floor of the building recently constructed by the College of Nurses of Ontario.

The Board hopes to hold an Open House for all psychologists at the time of the OPA convention in February, 1986.

APPOINTMENT TO THE BOARD

The Board is pleased to announce the appointment of Dr. James Alcock of Toronto to the Board. He replaces Dr. John Callagan whose term expired on May 31, 1985. Dr. Alcock graduated with a doctorate from McMaster University in 1972. He is presently Associate Professor of Psychology, Glendon College, York University and is engaged in a limited private practice. Prior to joining the University in 1973, Dr. Alcock was an instructor in computer systems and a systems engineer with IBM in Montreal.

NEW TEMPORARY REGISTRANTS SINCE APRIL, 1985

Lynda Archer	John Johnston
Kathryn Belicki	Nicholas Kuiper
Hans Breiter	Michael MacDonald
Andy Cancelliere	Philip Miller
Wayne Connelly	Gerald Munt
Dolores Gold	Christopher Newton
Shelley Gorman	Candice Schroter
Susan Johnson	Gerry Stefanatos

FIELD TESTING OF PROBLEM SIMULATIONS IN PSYCHOLOGY

As part of its efforts to assist state and provincial boards in improving the licensing process, the American Association of State Psychology Boards, of which the Ontario Board is a founding member, is funding research into a written simulation of problems encountered in the practice of psychology. Immediately following the October, 1985, and April, 1986, administrations of the Examination for Professional Practice in Psychology a set of simulated problems in psychology will be presented to examination candidates who have previously volunteered. For the October administration the Toronto and London examination centres have been selected as field testing sites in Ontario. Participation in the research project will have no bearing on candidature for registration, as the Board will receive only a summary report and no data on individual volunteers. Participants will work on the problem simulations, and provide their comments. In addition, participants will be asked to name a psychologist who has supervised them in a professional capacity and who would be willing to complete a "behaviourally anchored" rating scale. Recommendations based on the results of the field testing will be developed for state and provincial boards regarding the possible inclusion of the technique as part of the licensure/certification process in the future.

The written simulations are based on realistic situations that might be encountered in the practice of psychology. A participant reads a description of a problematic professional situation. A number of questions are then posed and, using a latent image marker, an answer is

selected. The initial response permits requests for information and leads to the acquisition of new information. Latter responses lead to feedback regarding the consequences of the decision. All succeeding choices are based on the initial scenario and the information that is accumulated as the participants work through the problem.

The simulation is being designed to complement the written examination; that is, it is intended to provide an objective measure of aspects of performance not assessed by the written examination.

The Ontario Board has endorsed this research project and is confident that the information obtained will be useful in studying the examination process. The assistance of candidates and psychologists who agree to participate in the study will be greatly appreciated.

NEW PERMANENT REGISTRANTS SINCE JANUARY, 1985

Denis Belicki	Sharon Horlick
Ronald Bell	Janice Howes
Daniela Bonato	Paul Isaacs
Marie Bountrogianni	David Kaufman
Lynda Butler	Marguerite Kuliack
Larry Cebulski	Mario Lajoie
Mireille Champagne	Sarah Landy
Mary Clark	Elizabeth McDermott
Rex Collins	Colin Meredith
Jennifer Connolly	Kathleen Nitsch
Joyce D'Eon	Dorothy Pullan
Joan Daly	Iris Richter
Gerald Darcie	Robert Rodensky
Robert Deutsch	Marsha Rothstein
George Dimitroff	Margaret Schneider
Shelagh Emmott	Richard Schneider
Duncan Ferguson	Farida Spencer
Gerald Goldberg	Frederick Staples
Joel Goldberg	Samuel Thomas
Jeffrey Goodman	Richard Thysell
Gregory Hamovitch	Harold Vinnes
Robert Heinrichs	Sylvia Voelker
D'Arcy Helmer	Deborah Zweig

EXPERT WITNESS, CONSULTANT, ADVOCATE: ONE ROLE IS ENOUGH

Curtis L. Barrett, Ph.D., Phillip W. Johnson, and Robert G. Meyer, Ph.D.

(reprinted with permission from the Bulletin of the American Academy of Forensic Psychology, May, 1985)

As increasing numbers of professional psychologists enter the forensic arenas, they encounter ethical situations and practical problems that are seldom found in other areas of practice. At times the psychologist may feel that the APA Code of Ethics is poorly fitted for the forensic situation. If our experience is typical, one of the most frequent ethical dilemmas centers around being asked to take, in the same case, more than one of the following three roles: Expert Witness; Consultant; Advocate, each with their respective ultimate client focus of court, client/attorney, and cause. We believe that any one of these roles is proper for a professional psychologist. However, it is our assertion that accepting more than one role in the same case, or even blurring the roles boundaries, is inappropriate.

Pressure to take more than one role in a single case usually comes from one of two sources: the professional psychologist or the attorney. Pressure from within the professional psychologist often comes when there is a late call for help with the case. Demand characteristics of the situation can readily couple with personal needs to put the psychologist in the classical clinical role of "rescuer." In the extreme, the unsuspecting psychologist may soon be agreeing to testify as an expert witness, to suggest theories of defense, to offer advice on how to make the client more presentable to a jury, and to help select a jury.

A closer look at the three roles will make clear the reasons why, in our opinion, the roles should not be combined or blurred. As an expert witness the psy-

chologist is present to assist the jury with questions that it does not have the required special knowledge to address by itself. In that sense, the "client" is the court. The designation "Expert Witness," refers not only to the qualifications and expertise of the person in the role, but especially to the rules that will govern the person's testimony. Unlike other witnesses, the expert witness may render an opinion. Further, the expert witness may incorporate "hearsay evidence" that other witnesses may not use and opinions may be based on this evidence. As Shapiro (1984) notes,

...whenever one testifies in court, ...one should not consider oneself an advocate for the patient, for the defense, or for the government. One is an advocate only for one's own opinion. When the expert witness allows himself or herself to be drawn into a particular position, because of a feeling that the patient needs treatment, that the patient should be incarcerated, or that society needs to be protected, the credibility and validity of one's testimony invariably suffers(pp. 77-98.)

It would be an abuse of process, as well as a way of diminishing the value of one's testimony, for the expert witness to use his/her unique role in order to advocate anything other than a professional opinion. Further, we believe that it would be unethical, though the APA Code of Ethics does not deal very specifically with this sort of issue.

The role of consultant in forensic cases is also one that we are frequently called to take. The "client," in this case, is the side that retained the consultant. Jury selection, preparation of direct and cross examination questions, review of treatment records, procurement of appropriate expert witnesses, recommendations for packaging and sequencing of evidence, courtroom jury monitoring, and other consultant functions may be performed. How-

ever, the forensic consultant must maintain some distance from the advocacy role taken by the attorneys.

Keeping professional distance from the advocacy process is one of the most challenging tasks faced by the consulting forensic psychologist. However, it is essential that this task be completed successfully. The consultant role, per se, requires that one "call it as he/she sees it" and not as the client wants it. It is possible that one's client will perceive such professional detachment as coldness and lack of care about the case, but that risk must be taken. Focus must be, instead, on the rendering of the best possible consulting opinion, regardless of what effect it might have on the advocate behavior or case. The consultant cannot be accountable for the use that the client makes of the opinion that is given, nor is the consultant accountable if the advocate fails to use the opinion.

The role of advocate is seldom taken legitimately by forensic psychologists. This is fortunate, since it is fraught with ethical implications. As an "advocate," the psychologist is a member of the "team" and, like other team members, has the goal of "winning." The sciences and arts of psychology are here used to achieve an end that the advocate defines as worthy. This may include conviction, acquittal, or modification of sentences in criminal cases. It is possible, and perhaps likely, that an advocate in a case will have personal motives that are not necessarily related directly to the case. For example, advocates for or against capital punishment may be more concerned with the issue of execution than with presentation of the most complete or accurate possible case to a jury. In civil cases, the advocate forensic psychologist may focus on the "cause" rather than the client and may try to use psychological expertise to advance causes that are believed to "promote human welfare," e.g. either building or blocking construction of nuclear power

plants.

It is important for the psychologist to make it clear when an advocate role has been taken. Otherwise, juries or the media may mistake statements intended only to advance a cause for a reasoned, responsible professional opinion. Use of psychological expertise to promote a particular view that is not scientifically supported generally would be considered unethical.

Thus, as an expert witness, one will find a primary allegiance in the opinion rendered to the court; as a consultant, in the best information rendered to the client, and as an advocate, in service to a cause or point of view. As we have proposed, it can be appropriate for a psychologist in the forensic arena to take the role of either expert, consultant or advocate. However, each of these roles has limits and, in our opinion, one should neither take more than one role per case nor blur the role boundaries. In difficult cases of this sort, colleague consultation can be especially helpful. But if doubt still persists, the old adage "If in doubt, don't" is the wisest course.

Reference

Shapiro, David L. (1984) Psychological Evaluation and Expert Testimony. New York: Van Nostrand Reinhold Company.

ORAL EXAMINATION DATES

For those who are eligible for the oral examinations to be held later this year, the dates will be Tuesday, November 26, Wednesday, November 27, and Thursday, November 28, 1985. While the Board staff tries to accommodate special requests for specific dates and times, it is often impossible to fulfill such requests. Therefore, we ask those who are eligible for their oral examinations to plan accordingly. Notice of the schedule for oral examinations will be issued in early November to those concerned.

ASSISTANT REGISTRAR: PROFESSIONAL AFFAIRS

On August 1, 1985 Miss Susan Brooks joined the Board staff in the capacity of Assistant Registrar: Professional Affairs. Miss Brooks holds a degree in law from Osgoode Hall and was admitted to the Bar in April, 1985. In her capacity as a legal research assistant with the Ontario Human Rights Commission, she developed departmental guidelines concerning the application and interpretation of the Ontario Human Rights Code. The Board is confident Miss Brooks will make a significant contribution to the work of the Board.

ORAL EXAMINATIONS

The oral examinations were held in Toronto on May 22 and 23. Assisting the Board in conducting these examinations were the following psychologists:

James Alcock, Ph.D., Associate Professor, Department of Psychology, York University;

James Bonta, Ph.D., Psychologist, Ottawa Carleton Detention Centre; Adjunct Professor, Carleton University;

Mary I. Broga, Ph.D., Assistant Director, Windsor Western Hospital Centre;

M. Douglas Brown, Ph.D., Executive Director, Children's Assessment & Treatment Centre;

Morris N. Eagle, Ph.D., Professor & Chairman, Department of Psychology, York University;

Ronald Hine, Ph.D., Assistant Administrator, Department of Psychology, Etobicoke General Hospital;

Cornelius J. Holland, Ph.D., Associate Professor, Department of Psychology, University of Windsor;

Patrick McGrath, Ph.D., Senior Psychologist, Children's Hospital of Eastern Ontario; Career Scientist, University of Ottawa;

William T. Melnyk, Ph.D., Professor, Department of Psychology, Lakehead University;

Jerome D. Pauker, Ph.D., Research Director & Chief Psychologist, Clarke Institute of Psychiatry;

Marjorie Perkins, Ph.D., Chief Psychologist, North York Board of Education;
June Rogers, Ph.D., Staff Counsellor, Ottawa Board of Education;
Sarah Usher, Ph.D., Chief Psychologist, Wellesley Hospital.

CHARLES ROGER MYERS 1906 - 1985

It is with deep regret that the Board has learned of the death on June 5, 1985 of Dr. Charles Roger Myers, founder and first chairman of the Ontario Board of Examiners in Psychology and holder of certificate of registration number 1.

Dr. Myers was also founder and first president of the Ontario Psychological Association. He served on the executive of the Canadian Psychological Association, becoming president in 1949-50.

As chairman of the psychology department of the University of Toronto from 1956 to 1968, Dr. Myers helped to build the department's international reputation as a major centre of research and training in the field.

Dr. Myers will be missed by the many psychologists who knew and respected him.

CANADIAN REGISTER OF HEALTH SERVICE PROVIDERS IN PSYCHOLOGY: A CORRECTION

In the April, 1985 issue of the Bulletin we incorrectly reported that the Nova Scotia Board of Examiners in Psychology (NSBEP) abstained from the vote to approve the final proposal on the structure of CRHSPP. NSBEP correctly points out that it did not participate in the discussion, or the vote. Although this is a fine point, it is important and we apologize.

PERSONS WHOSE REGISTRATIONS HAVE LAPSED AND ARE WITHDRAWN FROM THE REGISTER

Paul Benoit	Vincent Caccamo
Diane Borwick	Richard Crosby
John Bramwell	Raymond Daly

Dingus, Ruth	Nesbitt, Paul
Donaghy, Rolla Mary	Newman, Albert
Farquhar, Marcia F.	Novotny, Freidrich
Fitzgerald, Phoebe L.	Patkau, Jeannette
Fleming, Alison	Patton, Joseph
Francey, Ruth Ellen	Pavloski, Raymond
Goldman, Jeffrey	Pearl, Lynn M.
Graham, Joyce	Peruniak, Geoff
Haley, Graham	Petit, Ted
Haley, Hugh	Posluns, Donald
Hickling, James	Rotman, Bertram
Hill, Alexander	Rotman, Eleanor
Holmes, Christopher	Scheibe, Robert
Kim, Bo Kyung	Schiff, Myra
Klajner, Felix	Shaw, Blair
LeMay, Roger	Shepell, Warren
Lobb, Harold	Slemon, Alan
McKenzie, Dorothy	Sutherland, James
McMurray, John	Theis, John
MacKinnon, Sima	Thomas, Adele
Malette, Rolland	Vingilis, Evelyn
Mattar, Jean C.	Weizmann, Ona
Maynard, Grace	Wismer, Ruth
Miles, Colin George	Wood, Keith
Narrol, Harvey	Woulff, Nina

The Bulletin is a publication of the Ontario Board of Examiners in Psychology.

Chairman

John A. McGrory, Ph.D.

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James E. Alcock, Ph.D.
 Ruth M. Bray, Ph.D.
 Henry P. Edwards, Ph.D.

Registrar

Barbara Wand, Ph.D.

Staff

Susan Brooks
 Jean Cole
 Naomi Jeffs
 Gail Milne

AUDITORS' REPORT

We have examined the Balance Sheet of The Ontario Board of Examiners in Psychology as at May 31, 1985 and the Statement of Revenue, Expenses and Accumulated Surplus and Statement of Changes in Financial Position for the year then ended. Our examination was made in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards, and accordingly included such tests and other procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances.

In our opinion, these Financial Statements present fairly the financial position of the Board as at May 31, 1985 and the results of its activities and the changes in its financial position for the year then ended in accordance with the accounting principles described in Note 1 applied on a basis consistent with that of the preceding year.

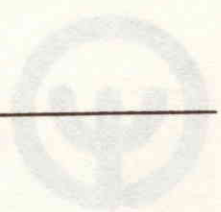
Pal & Gould
Chartered Accountants
Toronto, Ontario
July 25, 1985

BALANCE SHEET
As at May 31, 1985
(With Comparative Figures for 1984)

<u>ASSETS</u>	<u>1985</u>	<u>1984</u>
Cash	\$ 31,221	\$156,418
Short-Term Investments	115,488	167,474
Due from Landlord Note 2	24,000	—
Prepaid Expenses and Sundry Receivables	15,897	5,998
Leasehold Improvements Notes 1 & 2	<u>42,055</u>	<u>—</u>
	<u>228,661</u>	<u>329,890</u>
<u>LIABILITIES</u>		
Accounts Payable and Accrued Liabilities	\$ 43,192	24,175
Due re Leasehold Improvements - Note 2	61,133	—
Registration Fees Received in Advance	<u>46,360</u>	<u>230,060</u>
	150,685	254,235
<u>ACCUMULATED SURPLUS</u>		
Surplus - At End of Year	\$ <u>77,976</u>	<u>75,655</u>
	<u>\$228,661</u>	<u>\$329,890</u>

STATEMENT OF REVENUE, EXPENSES & ACCUMULATED SURPLUS
For the Year Ended May 31, 1985
(With Comparative Figures for 1984)

	<u>1985</u>	<u>1984</u>
REVENUE:		
Registration Fees	\$322,297	\$307,767
Examination Fees	31,400	21,385
Interest & Other Income	<u>23,818</u>	<u>18,479</u>
	<u>377,515</u>	<u>347,631</u>
EXPENSES:		
Salaries	168,824	143,181
Examination Costs	28,252	18,861
Travel and Meetings		
Board Members	29,006	29,703
Audit	2,187	2,170
Legal & Investigation Fees	41,274	23,547
Directory, Printing and Distribution Costs	20,896	27,629
General & Office Expenses	13,707	20,115
Telephone	5,776	4,858
Directory Advertising	11,894	9,964
Employee Benefit Costs	19,765	18,336
Rent & Occupancy Costs	31,966	28,124
Office Furniture and Equipment	<u>1,647</u>	<u>14,513</u>
	<u>375,194</u>	<u>341,001</u>
SURPLUS OF REVENUE OVER EXPENSES	2,321	6,630
ACCUMULATED SURPLUS - At Beginning of Year	<u>75,655</u>	<u>69,025</u>
ACCUMULATED SURPLUS - At End of Year	<u>\$ 77,976</u>	<u>\$ 75,655</u>



**STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN FINANCIAL POSITION
For the Year Ended May 31, 1985
(With Comparative Figures for 1984)**

	<u>1985</u>	<u>1984</u>
CASH - Beginning of Year	<u>\$156,418</u>	<u>\$ 72,161</u>
CASH WAS PROVIDED FROM:		
Surplus of Revenue over Expenses	2,320	6,630
Increase in Registration Fees Received in Advance	--	63,230
Increase in Accounts Payable and Accrued Liabilities	25,151	2,023
Increase in Due re Leasehold Improvements	55,000	--
Decrease in Short-Term Investments	51,986	12,130
Decrease in Prepaid Expenses	--	244
TOTAL CASH PROVIDED	<u>134,457</u>	<u>84,257</u>
CASH WAS APPLIED TO:		
Decrease in Registration Fees Received in Advance	183,700	--
Leasehold Improvements Due from Landlord	42,055	--
Increase in Prepaid Expenses	24,000	--
	<u>9,899</u>	<u>--</u>
TOTAL CASH APPLIED	<u>259,654</u>	<u>--</u>
NET (DECREASE) INCREASE IN CASH	<u>(125,197)</u>	<u>84,257</u>
CASH - End of Year	<u>\$ 31,221</u>	<u>\$156,418</u>

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
May 31, 1985**

1. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES:

The Board follows generally accepted accounting principles in the preparation of its Financial Statements except as outlined below where the disclosed basis of accounting is considered to be appropriate.

Fixed Assets:

Purchases of Fixed Assets consisting of Office Furniture and Equipment are fully expensed in the year of acquisition.

Leasehold Improvements will be amortized over the term of the lease which commences July 1, 1985.

2. SUBSEQUENT EVENT:

Under the terms of a lease commencing July 1, 1985 and expiring June 30, 1990, the Board is responsible for minimum rental payments of \$30,000 per annum. The estimated total cost of the Leasehold Improvements - \$93,380 will be reduced by an allowance of \$24,000 from the landlord.

In addition, a proportionate share of Operating Costs is payable under the terms of this Lease.

WE'VE MOVED

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Toronto, Ontario
M5R 1H5

24 announced earlier the office moved on the ground floor of the recently constructed by the Ministry of Ontario.

The Board hopes to hold an Open all psychologists at the time convention in February, 1986.

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**NEW TEMPORARY ASSISTANTS
APRIL, 1985**

- Linda Archer
- Kathryn Bellotti
- Linda Breton
- Andy Condon
- Wayne Connolly
- Debra Gold
- Shelley Gorman
- Susan Johnson

THE USE OF PROBLEM SIMULATIONS IN

As part of its efforts to assist state and provincial boards in improving the examination process, the American Association of State Psychology Boards, of which the Ontario Board is a founding member, is conducting research into a variety of problems encountered in the administration of psychology examinations. In October, 1983, and April, 1985, administrations of the Examination for Professional Practice in Psychology's related problems in psychology were presented to examination candidates who have previously volunteered. The examination centres have conducted field testing sites in participation in the research. The research has no bearing on candidates for registration, as the Board will receive only a summary report and no data on individual volunteers. Participants will work on the problem simulations, and provide their comments. In addition, participants will be asked to name a psychologist who has experienced this in a professional capacity and who would be willing to complete a "behaviorally anchored" rating scale. Recommendations developed for state and provincial boards regarding the possible inclusion of the technique as part of the process in the future.

The entire simulation is based on realistic situations that might be encountered by psychologists in the examination process. The number of questions for this pool will be an answer to the question.