

DISCIPLINARY HEARINGS

The Board held three hearings into charges of professional misconduct against psychologists during the fiscal year ending on May 31, 1987. Decisions in two of these hearings are presented below. The third decision will be reported upon the expiration of the appeal period.

During four days in August, 1986, a Tribunal of the Ontario Board of Examiners in Psychology heard evidence into a charge of professional misconduct against an Ottawa psychologist, Dr. Henry V. Coady.

It was alleged that Dr. Coady was guilty of professional misconduct under the Psychologists Registration Act in that he failed to maintain the standards of practice of the profession, while he held the position of Executive Director of the Centre for Educative Growth, a residential treatment centre for children in Ottawa funded by the Ministry of Community and Social Services, between May 1976 and November 7, 1984.

The particulars of the allegations were as follows:

1. That Dr. Coady was guilty of child abuse in that he performed and encouraged the performance of sexual acts with A, a child resident of the Centre, while A was staying with him at his home; encouraged B, a child resident of the Centre, to remove his clothes and have an erection; grabbed the buttocks of C, a child resident of the Centre; forced C, to stand bent over holding a tree trunk for one hour or more as a form of discipline; during the year 1982, forced C to wash his underwear in ice water; in front of other children, for prolonged periods of time because C could not control his bladder function; verbally abused and used foul and humiliating language with children resident at the Centre; and used excessive and unreasonable discipline, such as making residents of the Centre walk up and down stairs for excessive amounts of time, punishing residents of the Centre by making them write out lines for prolonged periods of time, requiring residents to undergo time out from usual activities for excessive periods of time, and using corporal punishment contrary to the Ministry of Community and Social Services Regulations.

2. That Dr. Coady provided inadequate clinical service in that he did not formulate individual treatment plans for residents of the Centre; did not follow the treatment plans that he did create

for residents of the Centre; failed to keep adequate records on treatment and treatment reviews of residents of the Centre; used excessive amounts of negative consequences with residents of the Centre; did not involve the parents of the residents in the care of the residents of the Centre; did not keep adequate policy statements relating to the welfare and safety of the residents of the Centre; did not follow proper admission and discharge procedures for the residents of the Centre; and did not follow proper procedures for monitoring the progress of the residents of the Centre.

3. That he engaged in unprofessional and improper behaviour in relation to the children and staff at the Centre in that he took residents of the Centre to his home overnight on the weekends without other adult supervision; discouraged positive interaction between residents and their parents by in some cases not allowing weekend visits, and by discouraging contact between residents and their parents by telephone; forged the signatures of two parents of the residents on a parental acceptance of treatment form; threw objects when residents of the Centre were displaying what he considered to be inappropriate behaviour; displayed excessive favouritism to certain of the residents to their detriment and the detriment of the other residents; failed to train and supervise the staff of the Centre; humiliated staff in the presence of residents and other staff members; and hired unqualified staff for the Centre.

4. That he failed to fulfill his legal responsibility to the community in that he failed to comply with Ministry of Community and Social Services Regulations; failed to investigate and monitor an employee of the Centre, one D, after he received allegations of D's involvement in sexually abusing a resident of the Centre; and failed to inform the Board of Directors of the Centre and any public authority of the allegations being made against D.

To protect the juvenile witnesses the hearing was held in camera at the request of counsel for the Board, Mr. John Finlay. On the first day of

the hearing, Mr. Michael Edelson, counsel for Dr. Coady, made a motion for an adjournment pending a determination of an Application for Judicial Review for a Writ of Prohibition by the Divisional Court. Mr. Edelson argued that the discipline procedures set up by the Psychologists Registration Act violate the Charter of Rights. He also argued that Dr. Coady had not received sufficient information regarding the allegations against him. Mr. Edelson presented argument based on case law to demonstrate that the Tribunal should stay the proceedings. Mr. Finlay presented argument based on case law to demonstrate that the hearing should proceed. Mr. Edelson told the Tribunal that if it did not grant a stay of the hearing until the results of the Application for Judicial Review were available, Dr. Coady would withdraw. The Tribunal adjourned to consider the arguments and the case law. On Tuesday morning, the Tribunal announced its decision to deny the motion for an adjournment for the following reasons.

These are serious charges: The Board is responsible for protecting the public and to that end feels it is necessary to proceed with the hearing. Dr. Coady is not ostensibly seeing clients presently, but does possess a certificate of registration which would enable him to resume his practice. This is not to prejudice Dr. Coady; however, the Tribunal feels that its responsibility to the public and to Dr. Coady requires that the hearing proceed.

The Board is satisfied that counsel for the Board has provided reasonable disclosure and information in accordance with section 8 of the Statutory Powers Procedure Act and has not withheld pertinent information including the dates of the alleged incidents of professional misconduct.

As a self-governing profession, the Tribunal is of the opinion that under the present legislation we are empowered to investigate, prosecute and judge matters related to the conduct of psychologists.

The Tribunal cannot consider the issue of whether or not section 5 of the Psychologists Registration Act, and section 10 of Regulation 825 offends or contravenes the provision of section 7 of the Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms.

Mr. Mario Mannarino, co-counsel for Dr. Coady, then requested an adjournment to allow him to bring an application before a single judge of the High Court for a stay of the hearing pursuant to section 4 of the Judicial Procedure

Act, pending the determination by the Divisional Court of the Application for Judicial Review.

After hearing further argument, the Tribunal refused the request for adjournment for the reasons previously given.

Mr. Mannarino stated that he would withdraw and asked the Tribunal not to proceed in Dr. Coady's absence. After brief submissions, the Tribunal decided to proceed in the absence of Dr. Coady and his counsel.

After Dr. Coady and his counsel withdrew from the proceedings, a plea of not guilty was entered on Dr. Coady's behalf. During the hearing the Tribunal heard testimony from fifteen witnesses including two psychologists accepted by the Tribunal as expert witnesses. Eleven exhibits were entered in evidence.

On August 28, 1986, the Tribunal reached its decision. The Tribunal found that the allegation that Dr. Coady forced a child resident of the Centre to stand bent over holding a tree trunk for one hour or more as a form of discipline and the allegation that he forged the signatures of two parents of the residents on a parental acceptance of treatment form were not proved. All of the other allegations were found to be proved. The Tribunal found Dr. Henry V. Coady guilty of professional misconduct in that he failed to maintain the standards of practice of the profession while he held the position of Executive Director of the Centre for Educative Growth.

The Tribunal ordered the cancellation of Dr. Coady's certificate of registration as a psychologist. The Tribunal also ordered the decision to be published along with Dr. Coady's name, but omitting names and information that would identify witnesses.

In reaching its decision as to penalty the Tribunal considered the following factors. The Tribunal considered that Dr. Coady had violated standards of conduct that would be expected of an ordinary citizen, let alone a psychologist. The Tribunal considered that his treatment of the residents and staff of the Centre was, at times, willfully malicious, sadistic and grossly negligent. The Tribunal considered that Dr. Coady was cognizant of the wrongfulness of his actions in that he bribed, cajoled, threatened and intimidated others in order to prevent exposure of his deeds and omissions. He exploited the trust and dependency of children.

The Tribunal noted that the Ministry of Community and Social Services and the psychologists who sat on the Board of Directors of the Centre for Educative Growth were inadequate in monitoring the operations of the Centre.

The Tribunal's decision was appealed by Dr. Coady on October 28, 1986. The appeal was scheduled to be heard in the Divisional Court in October or November of 1987 but was withdrawn by Dr. Coady in September.

Under the Statutory Powers Act governing hearings under the Psychologists Registration

Act, an appeal serves to stay the decision of the Tribunal until the appeal is heard or dropped. Therefore, the revocation of Dr. Coady's certificate of registration did not take effect until the appeal was withdrawn on Sept. 14, 1987. When the appeal was withdrawn Dr. Coady's certificate of registration was immediately revoked.

II

On January 22, 1987, a Tribunal of the Ontario Board of Examiners in Psychology heard evidence into a charge of professional misconduct against Dr. Albert W. Silver.

It was alleged that Dr. Silver was guilty of professional misconduct under the Psychologists Registration Act in that he failed to maintain the standards of practice of the profession in his psychological assessment of A and in his report of 1984 concerning the same A.

The particulars of the allegations were as follows:

1. He failed to interview the child's mother or stepfather and failed to seek independent information and verification before making recommendations and drawing conclusions concerning custody of and access to A;
2. He relied upon statements made by the father of the child about the mother and stepfather of the child without seeking independent verification of the truth of those statements, and without obtaining information or responses from the mother and stepfather;
3. He failed to advise the reader of his report of the limitations which would be inherent in the recommendations made by him because of the limitations of the investigation conducted by him;
4. He failed to conduct adequate tests so as to adequately assess the child psychometrically;
5. He stated conclusions and made recommendations based upon inadequate psychometric testing and not supported by the psychometric tests performed;
6. He made recommendations as to custody and access of the child, as contained in his 1984 report, which were based upon insufficient investigation of the facts.

Evidence presented at the hearing established that Mrs. C, A's mother, had had custody of A since her separation from A's father, Mr. B, in June of 1974. At the time of Dr. Silver's interaction with A, A was 10 years old.

Mrs. C reported that she was surprised and angry to receive, in December of 1984, legal documents in the form of a Notice of Motion of Hearing relating to a review of the custody arrangements for A. She told the Tribunal that the hearing, set for January 31, 1985 was prompted by Dr. Silver's report of an assessment of A, which had been carried out in the autumn of 1984 at the request of Mr. B. She

indicated that Dr. Silver had not contacted her and that she was unaware that A had been assessed by him. She told the Tribunal she would have cooperated fully with an assessment had she been asked.

Dr. Silver's report indicated he had interviewed A and his father, Mr. B, three times each and once together. An undated addendum to the report confirmed that he had met once with Mr. B's partner, Mrs. D, alone, and once with Mr. B and Mrs. D jointly. Dr. Silver's report was based on the data from interviews with Mr. B, Mrs. D and A. Included in his evaluation of A was an interpretation of a Halloween drawing provided by A. There was no other data. No reference was made to any effort to communicate with or to interview Mrs. C nor was mention made of any psychological tests given to A, his father or Mrs. D.

Mrs. C reported she found inaccuracies in Dr. Silver's report. She indicated there were factual errors (such as the dates of marriage and divorce), as well as errors relating to more contentious and emotional issues. She noted in particular the allegation, apparently made by Mr. B to Dr. Silver, that both she and Mr. C used alcohol to excess, which she denied.

Mrs. C indicated that on receipt of the Notice of Motion of Hearing, initiated by Mr. B, she had consulted with her lawyer. At his request, Mrs. C and her husband, Mr. C, provided separate affidavits to the Court. Counsel for the Ontario Board of Examiners in Psychology introduced in evidence a Court Order, dated February 7, 1985, which ruled that a full assessment should take place, to include A, both his parents and their respective partners.

Dr. X, the psychologist who performed the Court-ordered assessment, was called as a witness before the Tribunal. She outlined the stages of her assessment of A and his parents and their families which led her to the recommendation that A should remain in the custody of his mother, Mrs. C. Her recommendation was based on an assessment which included both interview and psychometric evaluation of A and Mr. B and Mrs. C, as well as their respective partners. She described in testimony her visits to both parental establishments for the purpose of evaluating intra-familial relationships. She outlined the manner in which she verified factual information provided by A's parents by cross-checking with outside sources. She indicated to the Tribunal that she believed there to be an accepted standard of practice for psychologists who perform custody assessments. She stated that she believed these standards prohibit opinion based on evidence provided by one parent alone, in the absence of very unusual circumstances. As a result of Dr. X's report and the recommendations contained in it, Mr. B's custody application was dropped and A remains with his mother. However, Mrs. C testified that she had

AUDITOR'S REPORT

We have examined the balance sheet of The Ontario Board of Examiners in Psychology as at May 31, 1987 and the statements of revenue, expenses and accumulated surplus and 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, 1987 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.

Toronto, Ontario
August 6, 1987

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS



THE ONTARIO BOARD OF EXAMINERS IN PSYCHOLOGY

BALANCE SHEET

As at May 31, 1987
(With Comparative Figures for 1986)

A S S E T S

	<u>1987</u>	<u>1986</u>
Cash	\$ 13,677	\$ -
Short-term investments	330,805	347,161
Sundry assets	4,770	6,428
Leasehold improvements - Net of accumulated amortization \$27,308 (1986 - \$13,654) - Note 1	<u>40,962</u>	<u>54,616</u>
	<u>390,214</u>	<u>408,205</u>

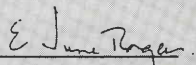
L I A B I L I T I E S

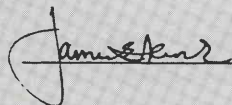
Bank indebtedness	-	26,779
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	59,294	20,328
Registration fees received in advance	<u>228,965</u>	<u>233,691</u>
	<u>288,259</u>	<u>280,798</u>

A C C U M U L A T E D S U R P L U S

Surplus	<u>101,955</u>	<u>127,407</u>
	<u>\$ 390,214</u>	<u>\$ 408,205</u>

Approved on Behalf of the Board:





See accompanying Notes

pal Ex gould, chartered accountants

THE ONTARIO BOARD OF EXAMINERS IN PSYCHOLOGY
STATEMENT OF REVENUE, EXPENSES AND ACCUMULATED SURPLUS

For the Year Ended May 31, 1987
(With Comparative Figures for 1986)

	<u>1987</u>	<u>1986</u>
REVENUE:		
Registration fees	\$ 401,014	\$ 382,721
Examination fees	28,050	30,450
Interest and other income	<u>23,750</u>	<u>18,968</u>
	<u>452,814</u>	<u>432,139</u>
EXPENSES:		
Salaries	168,176	151,428
Employee benefit costs	22,055	18,321
Travel and meetings - Board members	26,991	26,743
Legal and investigation fees	107,438	26,278
Audit	2,503	3,027
Rent and occupancy costs	47,720	43,641
Printing and distribution costs	30,149	27,616
General and office expenses	19,776	17,724
Directory advertising	11,434	12,399
Telephone	4,369	4,859
Examination costs	21,351	25,842
Office furniture and equipment	2,670	11,176
Amortization of leasehold improvements	<u>13,654</u>	<u>13,654</u>
	<u>478,266</u>	<u>382,708</u>
EXCESS OF (EXPENDITURES OVER REVENUE)	(25,452)	49,431
REVENUE OVER EXPENDITURES FOR THE YEAR	<u>127,407</u>	<u>77,976</u>
ACCUMULATED SURPLUS - At beginning of year	<u>127,407</u>	<u>77,976</u>
ACCUMULATED SURPLUS - At end of year	<u>\$ 101,955</u>	<u>\$ 127,407</u>

See accompanying Notes

pal Ex gould, chartered accountants

THE ONTARIO BOARD OF EXAMINERS IN PSYCHOLOGY

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN FINANCIAL POSITION

For the Year Ended May 31, 1987
(With Comparative Figures for 1986)

	1987	1986
BANK (INDEBTEDNESS)/CASH - Beginning of year	\$ (26,779)	\$ 31,221
CASH WAS PROVIDED FROM:		
Excess of revenue over expenses - Before amortization of leasehold improvements \$13,654	-	63,085
Increase in registration fees received in advance	-	187,331
Increase in accounts payable and accrued liabilities	38,966	-
Decrease in short-term investments	16,356	-
Decrease in sundry assets	1,658	9,469
<u>TOTAL CASH PROVIDED</u>	<u>56,980</u>	<u>259,885</u>
CASH WAS APPLIED TO:		
Excess of expenses over revenue - Before amortization of leasehold improvements \$13,654	11,798	-
Decrease in registration fees received in advance	4,726	-
Decrease in accounts payable and accrued liabilities	-	22,864
Leasehold improvements (Net of \$24,000 recovered from landlord)	-	2,215
Balance due for leasehold improvements	-	61,133
Increase in short-term investments	-	231,673
<u>TOTAL CASH APPLIED</u>	<u>16,524</u>	<u>317,885</u>
<u>NET INCREASE (DECREASE) IN CASH</u>	<u>40,456</u>	<u>(58,000)</u>
CASH/BANK (INDEBTEDNESS) - End of year	\$ 13,677	\$ (26,779)

See accompanying Notes

pol & gould, chartered accountants

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS MAY 31, 1987

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 are being amortized over the term of the lease.

2. COMMITMENTS:

Under the terms of a lease expiring June 30, 1990, the Board is responsible for minimum rental payments of \$30,000 per annum.

In addition, a proportionate share of operating costs is payable under the terms of this lease.

been subjected to emotional stress and financial hardship as a result of the proceedings.

The Tribunal also heard testimony given by Dr. Y who was called as an expert witness by the Ontario Board of Examiners in Psychology. He stated that, in his opinion, there were deficiencies in Dr. Silver's report and in the procedures carried out to render the report. His major concerns were that there had been no contact with the custodial parent or custodial household and that an assessment was carried out without Mrs. C's knowledge, thereby involving A in a conspiratorial action against his mother.

He believed Dr. Silver's report to be biased and based on procedures with a potential for bias. He stated that he was distressed that nowhere in the report had Dr. Silver clarified for the reader that his opinion should be considered a limited one because only one of A's natural parents had been assessed. In addition to Dr. Silver's failure to communicate the limitations of his report, other inadequacies were also identified by Dr. Y. These included the fact that in his report, Dr. Silver provided no explanations of the procedures used in arriving at his judgment. In Dr. Y's view, there appeared to be no systematic planning as to how the evaluation was carried out. No psychometric procedures were utilized. Dr. Silver interpreted one drawing done by A which, in Dr. Y's view, was insufficient evidence for the inferences drawn by Dr. Silver, based on that single piece of evidence.

Dr. Y stated that psychometric testing was important and gave examples of standardized procedures that might be utilized in making such assessments. Dr. Y outlined other avenues of investigation which should be utilized as cross-validation of impressions gained from interview and psychometric data. These included obtaining outside information, such as relevant school and medical data.

Dr. Y told the Tribunal that there has been a body of literature available since approximately 1980, which outlines procedures for psychologists to use in making custody assessments. He reported that there have been numerous articles on the topic in psychological publications since that date. He also noted that workshops and institutes have been held in Ontario since 1978. Dr. Y indicated that he found Dr. X's report to be consistent with the investigative and cross-validation approach recommended in the literature, whereas Dr. Silver's report was not.

Following the presentation of the evidence and after discussion with Counsel, the hearing was concluded and an agreement was reached between the Tribunal and Counsel as set out below:

Finding:

1. The registrant, Dr. Silver, does not deny the allegations contained in the Notice of Hearing.
2. The Tribunal finds the allegation of professional misconduct has been proven.

Penalty:

1. The registrant agrees to be reprimanded and is reprimanded.
2. The reprimand is to be published together with the circumstances of the case and the name of the registrant.

3. The registrant undertakes not to practise in the area of custody assessments without first furnishing evidence satisfactory to the Ontario Board of Examiners in Psychology that he is qualified to do so. ■

HEALTH PROFESSIONS LEGISLATION REVIEW: AN UPDATE

In March 1987, the Board presented its most recent submission to the Review. The Board's earlier proposals for a definition of scope of practice, licensed acts, and protected titles had been modified as a result of meetings in January and February with representatives of the Review Team, as well as with the HPLR Committee of the Ontario Psychological Association.

We have now been informed that the Review Team is preparing to issue before the end of November its recommendations on profession-specific protected titles, scope of practice definitions and licensed acts.

For the information of the profession we reproduce below the revised proposals the Board developed in collaboration with representatives of the Ontario Psychological Association in a meeting held on March 13, 1987. Portions of the argument in support of the proposals are reproduced as well.

1. Scope of Practice

The practice of psychology is the assessment, diagnosis and treatment of behaviour and mental processes, research and other professional services usually performed by a psychologist in Ontario for the purpose of assessing and understanding behaviour and mental processes, ameliorating maladaptive or undesired behaviour, and maintaining or enhancing the physical, intellectual, emotional, social and interpersonal functioning of individuals and groups.

In making this revision, the second paragraph has been deleted and the first paragraph reformatted to conform as closely as possible to the template provided by the Review team.

The Board wishes the reference to research to be retained as part of the practice of psychology because research activities represent the entire practice of a significant proportion of psychologists registered in Ontario. Among them are those psychologists working in ergonomics, selection and classification research and program evaluation, as well as in the area of clinical research. The Board believes that, if the practice of some members of other professions consists entirely of research, as it does for some segments of the profession of psychology, then research should be included in their definitions, but not deleted from the definition of psychological practice.

The Review team has queried the inclusion

of the adjective "physical" in the definition. Examples of psychologists' interventions that result in the enhancement of physical performance may be drawn from ergonomics research on the design of aircraft controls with a resultant reduction in pilot error; from (sports) psychologists' influence on the performance of athletes; and from pain reduction programs through biofeedback.

2. Licensed Acts

- (a) Making recommendations for treatment, placement or other interventions affecting the lives of individuals or groups based upon the results of standardized tests designed to assess intelligence, psychopathology, personality, neuropsychological functioning or perceptual disorders.
- (b) Performing psychotherapy, behaviour therapy, hypnosis or biofeedback.

The original recommendations for licensed acts have been retained but are reworded. In identifying these acts as posing a "significant risk of harm" if carried out by untrained persons, the Board wishes to emphasize that it is not recommending that these acts be restricted to psychologists, but instead is proposing that they be restricted to members of regulated professions, or carried out only under the supervision of persons so regulated.

In an earlier submission the Board also recommended that, for all regulated groups, the definition of professional misconduct should include practising outside the practitioner's area of competence. In addition, the Board identified published standards that apply to the use of such instruments.

The Board also wishes to indicate that the psychological tests and their uses that it has recommended be licensed are not those in general use by classroom teachers, nor are they instruments that are usually administered to groups, or published in magazines. They are tests presently used mainly by psychologists.

The Board strongly recommends that the Review team examine the public protection issues in permitting an unregulated use of the kinds of tests the Board has identified. An inappropriate recommendation based on an untrained use of a psychological test may not be a physically "invasive" procedure in the sense that it invades the body, as would an

injection. It can nevertheless invade, or place restrictions on, the life of the individual: by physically blocking entrance to a work situation or an educational opportunity; by preventing employment or promotion, by determining fitness to stand trial, or competence to manage one's own affairs.

3. Protected Titles

PSYCHOLOGIST, PSYCHOLOGY, PSYCHOLOGICAL
(The clause defining holding out as a psychologist should forbid the use of the terms "PSYCHOLOGY" and "PSYCHOLOGICAL", as at present in the Psychologists Registration Act.)

The Board heard the reservations of the Review team in respect to protecting the title, psychologist, and responded to these arguments in an earlier issue of *The Bulletin* (February, 1987). ■

NEW TEMPORARY REGISTRANTS SINCE MAY 1, 1987

Gale Adam
Linda Baker
James Bowman
Mary Crawford
Alastair Cunningham
Maria Czapar
Juliet Darke
David Duncan
Kathryn Hall
Donaleen Hawes
Tony Hunt

Margaret Kirk
Irwin Lieberman
Sarah Maddocks
Frank Marchese
Wayne Matheson
Marleyne Mauri
Thomas Mawhinney
Victoria Nelson
Jill Pickett
Anand Prabhu
Philip Ricciardi

Eleni Skodra
Gerlad Smith
Dana Smyth
Karen Solomon
Lynn Stewart
Michael Sy
Michael Teehan
Tony Toneatto
Dvora Trachtenberg
Denise Tremblay
Valerie Whiffen

ADDRESS CHANGE

Address changes must be received in the Board office by December 1, 1987 in order to appear in the 1988 Directory.

Please note that this must be in the form of a specific request to change the Directory entry. It is not sufficient to simply use different letterhead when writing to the Board on other matters.

DECEASED

The Board has learned with regret of the death of three Ontario psychologists:

Dr. William Frederick Barry, Ottawa;
Dr. James R. Cole, West Hill;
Mr. Thomas Langley Hoy, Ottawa;
Dr. Donna Krochmal Kontos, Toronto;
and Dr. Cecil Graeme Spence, Montreal.

PERSONS WHOSE CERTIFICATES OF REGISTRATION HAVE LAPSED DUE TO RETIREMENT OR UNPAID FEES AND WHOSE NAMES ARE WITHDRAWN FROM THE REGISTER

Abbey, David S.
Alapack, Richard J.
Bachor, Daniel G.
Bellan, Alexander L.
Bonato, Daniela P.
Campbell, Edgar H.
Casas, Eduardo F.
Casey, Gerald A.
Cherry, Francis E.
Daly, Raymond M.
Dettmer, Ruth Vera
Dicum, Singrida

Dingus, Richard L.
Elwood, Sandra
Farrant, Roland Harvard
Ferencz, Joseph C.
Ferguson, Kingsley George
Fortune, Donald M.
Francis, Myrna L.
Gelfand, Leonard
Glicksman, Louis
Godin, Malcolm A.
Goldman, Jeffrey A.
Howe, John Lyman

Hutchison, Harry C.
Joyner, Robert Campbell
Kennedy, Evelyn A.M.
Killion, Mead Wilbur
LaBrecque, Jean-Marie
Lohss, William E.
Lortie-Lussier, Monique
McMurray, John Grant
MacKay, Edward Arthur
Mahatoo, Winston H.
Otto, Willem H.
Page, Jack Stewart

Pass, Lawrence E.
Peer, Miri
Peters, Michael
Roback, Barbara
Singh, Zaira I.
Stager, Paul
SurrIDGE, Thomas
Syer-Solursh, Diane S.
Thornton-Stiebel, Dorothy
Watters, Robert G.
Wuerscher, Christoph

The BULLETIN

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

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ORAL EXAMINATIONS

The Oral Examinations will be held on Monday, January 11, Tuesday, January 12, and Wednesday, January 13, 1988. While the Board staff tries to accommodate special requests for specific duties and times, it is often impossible to fulfill such requests. Therefore, we ask those who are eligible for their oral examinations to plan accordingly. A timetable will be issued in mid December to those concerned. ■

THE BULLETIN

The Bulletin is published quarterly. Subscriptions for Ontario psychologists are included in their registration fee. Others may subscribe at \$10.00 per year, or \$2.50 per single issue. We will also attempt to satisfy requests for back issues of *The Bulletin* at the same price. ■