A Chronicle of the Activities of the Canadian Psychological Association 1938-2000

The chronicle is based on CPA archival materials in the Library and Archives Canada (1938-1983) and in the CPA Office (1983-2010), including minutes of meetings, annual reports, publications, briefs and other papers, correspondence, and on published histories. As a chronicle, or historiography, interpretation of activities and events is kept to a minimum.

Prepared by John Conway
Archivist and Historian
Canadian Psychological Association
2010

Table of Contents

Activities of CPA, 1990-2000 106

Acronyms Used

ABEPP	American Board of Examiners in Psychology
ACPAP	Advisory Council Provincial Associations of Psychologists
ACPP	Advisory Council of Provincial Psychologists
AGM	Annual General Meeting
APA	American Psychological Association
CCCPPD	Canadian Council of Clinical Psychology Program Directors
CCDP	Council of Canadian Departments of Psychology
CCPPP	Canadian Council of Professional Psychology Programs
CPA	Canadian Psychological Association
CJBS	Canadian Journal of Behavioural Science
CJEP	Canadian Journal of Experimental Psychology
CJP	Canadian Journal of Psychology
CIHR	Canadian Institutes for Health Research
CMA	Canadian Medical Association
CP	Canadian Psychology, The Canadian Psychologist
CPAP	Council Provincial Associations of Psychologists
CPPQ	Corporation of Psychologists of the Province of Quebec
CRHSPP	Canadian Register of Health Service Providers in Psychology
CSBBCS	Canadian Society for Brain and Behaviour and Cognitive Science
D.Psy.	Doctor of Psychology degree
DRB	Defence Research Board
E&T	Education and Training
GSC	Grant Selection Committee (of NSERC)
HEAL	Health Action Lobby
IGWAP	Interest Group Women and Psychology
MRC	Medical Research Council
NHRDP	National Health Research and Development Program
NPPC	National Professional Psychology Consortium
NRC	National Research Council
NSERC	Natural Sciences and Engineering Research Council
OBEP	Ontario Board of Examiners in Psychology
OPA	Ontario Psychological Association
PAPQ	Psychologists Association of the Province of Quebec
SCC	Science Council of Canada
SSHFC	Social Sciences and Humanities Federation of Canada
SSFC	Social Science Federation of Canada
SSHRC	Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council
SSRCC	Social Science Research Council of Canada
SWAP	Section Women and Psychology

Activities of CPA
1938-1950

Founding of the Canadian Psychological Association in 1938

In June 1938, about forty psychologists (including some Americans) met in Ottawa while attending a meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science (Dzinas, 2000). They agreed to found a Canadian Psychological Association (CPA) and they elected a provisional executive with representatives from across Canada; JM MacEachran (University of Alberta) was named Honourary President, EA Bott (University of Toronto) served as the first President.

It has been widely noted that World War II provided the motivational context for the creation of the CPA (Myers, 1965). Though there is little evidence to support this, the war effort did figure importantly in the early activities of CPA and the participation of many psychologists in the war had a significant impact on their work after the war.

In April 1939, an organizational meeting was held in Toronto arranged by EA Bott, G Humphrey (Queen's University) and RB Liddy (University of Western Ontario). Following a research paper and demonstration presented by Humphrey and Marcuse, a number of organizational matters were considered:

> A committee was formed to draft a constitution. A draft was subsequently prepared by JM MacEachran and adopted in December 1940. The object of the CPA was "to organize and promote, by teaching, discussion and research, the advancement and practical application of psychological studies in Canada." Members were to be elected at annual meetings: Full Membership was reserved for those with a doctoral degree who were primarily engaged in academic, professional or administrative work in psychology or an allied field; Associate Membership was available for those with an Honour's Baccalaureate degree and in graduate school. Two permanent Committees were established in the 1940 Constitution, one to plan the program and papers for annual meeting and another for planning local arrangements for the annual meeting.
>
> A Bulletin of the CPA was planned under the editorship of DO Hebb (Queen's University). *The CPA Bulletin* was to include research reports as well as news.
>
> A Test Construction Committee was created, sometimes called the War Committee, chaired by Liddy; its mandate was to construct a test for use in personnel selection in the Canadian Army.

Dzinas, K. (2000). Founding of the Canadian Psychological Association: The Perils of Historiography. *Canadian Psychology, 41,* 205-212.

Myers, C.R. (1965). Notes on the history of Psychology in Canada. *The Canadian Psychologist, 6,* 4-19.

Early Activities of CPA

The major activities of the CPA in its earliest years were publishing the *Bulletin* and then the *Canadian Journal of Psychology*, arranging Annual Meetings, and the work of the Test Construction Committee during World War II.

Immediately after the war, CPA was focused on two major activities: certification of psychologists, and funding for research in psychology (Wright, 1974; Ferguson, 1992).

The CPA Bulletin, 1940-47

The first issue appeared in October, 1940 under the editorship of DO Hebb and then JA Long. A total of 28 numbers (issues) were published in six volumes from 1940-47. The contents included 66 scientific articles, 2 symposia ("Psychology in War Work," and "Psychology as a Profession"), 78 abstracts of papers given at CPA and other meetings, 3 presidential addresses, proceedings of meetings, lists of members, news and announcements.

Canadian Journal of Psychology, 1947

In 1947, CPA began publishing the *CJP*. As evidence for the need for a journal to replace the Bulletin, more than 20 members had indicated their intention to submit articles during the first year. The University of Toronto Press agreed to publish the journal and contributed $800 toward its publication in the first year; CPA contributed $600.

The first editor of *CJP* was JA Long, KM Hobday was Associate Editor, and the Sub-Editors were JA Tuckman (PAPQ), M Macdonald (BCPA), DC Williams (prairie provinces), GH Turner (Ontario), and WHD Vernon (maritime provinces). A Publications Committee (K Bernhardt, Chair) was formed to oversee the policies and business affairs of the journal.

Annual Meetings, 1940s

The first annual meeting was held at McGill in Dec 1940 with 28 members attending, almost all of whom took part in a program of 8 papers, 2 round tables (Post-War Rehabilitation, Status of Psychology In and Outside Universities) and a business session.

Wright, M. (1974). CPA: The first ten years. *Canadian Psychologist, 15,* 112-131.

Ferguson, G.A. (1992). Psychology in Canada 1939-45. *Canadian Psychology, 33,* 697-705.

During the war years annual meetings were held in 1942 (U of Toronto), 1944 (U of Toronto), 1945 (U of Montreal). A significant part of these war-time meetings was devoted to the work of psychologists in the war effort, including Round Table discussions on Morale in the Military and on Civilians, Public Opinion Polling.

In a resolution at the 1942 meeting CPA recognized the importance of the care of children of war workers and supported the efforts to establish day-care centres for them. This appears to be the first public advocacy position taken by CPA.

At the 1945 annual meeting, 23 papers were presented, and Round Tables were held on Psychology and Public Health and an overview of the Canadian Psychological Scene. Expenses for the meeting totaled $261.00, revenues were $372.00.

CPA met at Queen's U (Kingston, ON) in 1946, at the U of Ottawa in 1947, at the U of Manitoba in 1948, and at the U of Montreal in 1949.

The Test Construction Committee

In 1939, the leaders of CPA were committed to significantly contributing to the war effort. In attempting to arrange for a meeting with defence officials, G Humphrey wrote "The CPA, a Dominion-wide organization of trained psychologists, places its services unreservedly at the disposal of Government."

Monthly meetings of the CPA Council were held in mid 1939, and in October, a conference was arranged with the Department of Defense and the National Research Council (NRC) in Ottawa on the use of psychological methods in wartime. Sir Frederick Banting was Chair of this conference; Major General McNaughton, President of the NRC, supported the use of psychological methods in the classification of recruits. The meeting gave official government sponsorship to the activities of the CPA and its members, principally in test construction for use in selecting military personnel; it was the beginning of support by the NRC for psychological research in Canada.

Work was carried out in two locations, at McGill and Toronto (Blair, 1966). From 1939-41 tests were developed at the University of Toronto under Bott's direction for the selection of aircrew for the RCAF. W. Morton and C Kellog did much of the early work in constructing the Revised *M Test*, which was comprised of verbal and nonverbal subtests measuring intelligence. The test was administered to well over one million people during the war.

The CPA Executive Council began to plan for a coordinated program of group testing across the country in 1940, recruiting psychologists who could oversee testing in their regions. The qualifications of psychologists recruited included: CPA membership,

---

Blair, W.R.N. (1966). In support. *Canadian Psychologist, 7*, 185-195.

"mature enough to deal with adults," experience with group testing, a personality adequate to represent CPA to military officials, and scientific judgement about the significance and limitations of using psychological tests for selection. Testing was slow to begin, however, as in August 1941 there had not yet been any requests for psychological testing from military districts across the country.

In 1941 the Army Directorate of Personnel Selection in Canada was created. Brock Chisholm, a psychiatrist, was the first Director, William Line (University of Toronto) was second in command, and then became the Director. G Ferguson paid unusual tribute to Chisholm and Line.

> "Both were remarkable innovators with a humanist—clinical orientation, a strong sense of social purpose, and an urge for creative social change. Chisholm became Director General of Medical Services for the Canadian Army. He later became the first Director of the World Health Organization. Line and Chisholm, and the many associates whom they were able to attract and inspire, exerted wide influence. Line not only saw psychology as a humanizing influence within the army, but also wished to extend this influence to society in general. Chisholm perceived medicine as embedded within a context of social thought. Although the history of psychology and medicine within the army during the war has been documented, I know of no account that captures the spirit, ideology, and sense of social purpose of Line and Chisholm. In retrospect they appear now to be great men. It would be inappropriate to say that they were ahead of their time. Time has not caught up with their ideology and may never do so. The humanistic position they represented seems now to have only a tenuous hold on psychology and medicine."

G Ferguson (of Toronto) did much of the test construction and validation work in the unit. While selection procedures included the Revised *M Test*, the test was one part of a more comprehensive selection procedure that included interviews and background histories. A detailed interview was adopted as the primary selection and classification tool in the Army.

A similar Directorate of Personnel Selection and Research was created at the RCAF in 1941: S. Chant (University of Toronto) was the Director, and other psychologists working on test construction included DC Williams and E Signori (both of Toronto), and DJ Wilson in Western Canada. The American General Classification Test was adapted for the RCAF. In the Navy, K. Bernhardt (Toronto) standardized the *M Test* and it was introduced in 1942.

Ferguson, G.A. (1984). Clinical Psychology Training: Responses to Conway. *Canadian Psychology, 25:3, 196-99*.

A special CPA sub-committee on Propaganda had been established in 1940 with the goal to measure public opinion about government positions related to the war. In a 1940 letter to the Prime Minister, this committee reported on a number of pilot studies they had carried out with university students measuring opinions about the war.

The Army created a Directorate of Special Services in 1941, the Director was JSA Bois of Montreal, and E Webster (Montreal) was his associate. It was concerned with morale in the Army.

In 1941 a personnel selection unit at the Canadian Military Headquarters in London was established to deal with work force problems in Canada's overseas army. It was headed by JW Howard, an army officer and a psychologist.

EA Bott and CR Myers (both of Toronto) devoted much time in developing an assessment plan for grading trainees in England on a light plane course and flying achievement tests for the RAF in England.

In 1943 the Royal Canadian Navy established a Directorate of Personnel Selection; the first Director was TC Taylor, succeeded by FT Tyler in 1945.

JD Ketchum and JA Irving (both of Toronto) worked in the Wartime Information Board that was concerned with public opinion in all its aspects.

To help address problems in the care of children during the war, W Blatz (University of Toronto) went to England in 1941 and established a school for the training of nursery school teachers where Mary Wright (Toronto) taught for a time.

At the end of the war, Ferguson (then at McGill) constructed a selection test for the RCMP that continued to be revised and used for about 40 years.

Certification of Psychologists, 1947-51

In 1945, Bylaw I established a CPA Board of Certification. The purposes of the Board were to establish standards for certification as a psychologist, examine the qualifications of applicants, and issue and cancel certificates of qualification as a psychologist.

According to CR Myers, writing in 1973, in the 1930s during the depression, most academic psychologists in Ontario left their labs and classrooms to work outside the universities to supplement their low salaries. Many became deeply involved in the Mental Hygiene movement to improve training of the mentally retarded and to treat the mentally ill. This led to establishment of Child Guidance and Mental Health Clinics in Canada. CPA had been organized to marshall psychological resources and speak with authority to government about the nature of the contributions psychologists could make to the country's war effort. As a result, psychology in Canada became increasingly applied. Hence, after the war there emerged a "profession" of Psychology and with this

came concerns about training, qualifications, ethics, control, discipline and other professional matters.

As some evidence of the development of applied and professional psychology at the time, a 1946 issue of *The CPA Bulletin* was devoted to a Symposium on Psychology as a Profession. Fourteen articles were included:

Psychology and Teaching Techniques, S Laycock (U of Saskatchewan)
Educational Counselling, JR McIntosh (Ontario College of Education)
Educational Research: Measurement and Evaluation, J Long (Ontario College of Education)
Psychology and Vocational Guidance, R Liddy (U of Western Ontario)
Psychology in Industry, JS Bois (Stevenson and Kellog, Montreal)
Psychology and Business, H Moore (Stevenson & Kellog, Toronto)
Psychology and Public Service: Recruit, Training, and Supervision of Government Employees, D Smith (U of Alberta)
Psychology and the Armed Services, NW Morton (McGill U)
Psychology and Public Opinion Research, JD Ketchum (U of Toronto)
Child Psychology as a Career, W Blatz (U of Toronto)
Adults' Psychological Clinic, JDM Griffin (National Commission for Mental Hygiene)
Psychology in Marriage and Family Counseling, CR Myers (U of Toronto)
Psychologists' Functions in Hospitals, A Alexander (McGill U)
Psychological Clinic for Young and Adult Offenders, N Mailloux & J Beausoleil (U of Montreal)

The whole question of certification was examined, at the request of the CPA Council, in a report by EA Bott published as the lead article in the first issue of the *Canadian Journal of Psychology* in 1947. Bott reported on trends and developments in the profession of psychology in the U.S. where a number of States were following the lead of Connecticut that had been the first State to enact a statute defining Certified Psychologists, and the APA was considering establishing regional Boards of Examiners intended to supplement the statutory provisions in any particular State.

Bott asserted that "only a legally constituted public authority can certificate for practice," and concluded that CPA could not legally certify individuals until it or a Board of Examiners had legal authority to do so. He recommended that before embarking on certifying individuals, several other activities were desirable: establishing standards for the practice of psychology by first conducting job analyses of applied psychologists in their diverse jobs, studying the content of university graduate programs in psychology, and developing a Code of Practice.

It was recognized in 1947 that graduate training in applied or professional psychology was needed. In his report, Bott was able to identify only one graduate program in applied psychology in Canada (a graduate level Diploma in Child Study at the University of Toronto) and one undergraduate Diploma in Vocational Guidance at McGill. The Weir

Report on Rehabilitation in 1943 had estimated that 450 applied psychologists were needed in the country to meet the needs of WWII veterans. While some thought that the existing major academic graduate programs that emphasized scientific research training were the ideal, and that applied expertise could be gained from job experience after the graduate degree, the need for enhanced applied graduate training was recognized.

Following Bott's recommendations, a Committee on Certification replaced the Board. The first Chair of the Committee was EA Bois who also chaired a similar committee in the Psychologists Association of the Province of Quebec (PAPQ) that had been established in 1945. In 1946, PAPQ decided to prepare a list of psychologists practicing in Montreal, with a view to providing this information to the public. PAPQ realized early on that there were "difficulties and dangers" in establishing a listing of "approved" psychologists as intended, and concluded that definite standards needed to be established first along with procedures to ascertain the competency of practitioners.

The 1947 Reports of the certification committees of both CPA and PAPQ were essentially the same. It was recommended that CPA take the lead in defining standards of training and experience for the certification of psychologists, and for establishing procedures for examining competencies, and further that CPA promote the acceptance of these standards by its affiliated provincial and regional associations.

While it was recognized that the provinces had jurisdiction over legalizing the title "psychologist" and over certifying individuals, it was thought to be highly desirable that standards be equivalent across Canada, both for the sake of enhancing the prestige of the profession and for the portability of credentials across the country.

Three levels of certification were recommended in 1947: Certified Psychologist (requiring a doctoral degree and two years experience), Certified Associate in Psychology (requiring a master's degree and one year experience), and Certified Psychological Technician (requiring a bachelor's degree and six months experience). Appropriate graduate course work was identified in some detail.

The Committee also considered the issue of certification as it applied to academic psychologists who were engaged in teaching and research exclusively. It was argued that the majority of academic psychologists had neither the desire nor the need to become certified and that those who might seek certification could be certified under the standards proposed.

The Committee realized in 1947 that the number of professional psychologists in Canada was too small and the resources of CPA and provincial associations were too limited for the profession to proceed immediately with all of its recommended plans for certification.

However, it was recommended that CPA take steps to enhance it's membership requirements (by setting out training and experience requirements and developing an

examination) and by establishing a Discipline Committee responsible for monitoring the professional and ethical activities of members.

Between 1947-50, there seems to have been general agreement in CPA and in the Quebec and Ontario provincial associations that legalizing use of the title “psychologist” was a provincial responsibility, and that CPA should develop criteria and procedures for certifying competence as was being done in the U.S. by the recently established American Board of Examiners in Professional Psychology (ABEPP) which certified the competence of psychologists who voluntarily applied in three specialty areas: clinical, counseling, and industrial. ABEPP had been initiated by APA but was established as an independent Board.

In 1950, CPA approved certification by ABEPP as the standard for speciality expertise for Canadian professional psychologists. Negotiations between ABEPP and the new CPA Committee on Professional Standards led to an agreement that accommodated Canadians applying for ABEPP certificates (diplomas): references were provided by the CPA committee, ABEPP made all decisions to certify. ABEPP certification was, of course, voluntary and non-statutory; requirements were a doctorate plus five years supervised experience or a master’s plus ten years of supervised experience. It appears that relatively few Canadian psychologists applied for the ABEPP diploma after the initial wave of 33 Canadian psychologists received ABEPP diplomas in 1951; in 1952, only 4 Canadians applied to ABEPP.

CPA considered assuming responsibility for issuing certificates at an “intermediate level” for those without a doctoral degree. In 1949 the Committee on Professional Standards prepared an extensive listing of course requirements for master’s training and suggested procedures for provincial bodies to follow in certifying psychologists at an “intermediate level.” The Ontario Psychological Association (OPA) was in the process of establishing it’s certification requirements and procedures as was the PAPQ, and it was apparently agreed that CPA would await developments in the Ontario and Quebec associations.

The Quebec and Ontario provincial associations, both of which were dedicated to legalizing use of the title “Psychologist,” were engaged in obtaining provincial charters that would officially recognize their associations as “professional bodies” with the right to certify psychologists. Both associations were granted provincial charters in the early 1950s.

In 1951 the CPA Committee on Professional Standards, after seeking legal advice and advice from the Office of Secretary of State, concluded that the Association would not be permitted to issue any type of certification to individuals. At that time, the Ontario government had initially denied OPA permission to issue a certificate for Associate in Psychology.

CPA then briefly pursued the prospects of creating a special class of CPA membership to recognize professional competence: requiring two years of membership in CPA and a

doctoral degree or demonstrated competence in the practice of a specialty for a period of at least five years, and evidence of professional integrity. Such a special “Senior” membership class was not in fact created for reasons that are not readily apparent.

Work on developing ethical standards for psychologists was initiated in 1949 with the formation of a Committee on Scientific and Professional Ethics. The agreement with ABEPP to provide diplomas for Canadian psychologists required that CPA include an article in its by-laws regarding ethical practices and provide for ethical controls for its members comparable to the APA. The committee’s mandate was to receive and investigate complaints of unethical conduct (it appears that two such complaints were received between 1950-60), to endeavor to settle cases privately, to report annually on types of cases, to recommend to Council disciplinary action, and to formulate from time to time rules or principles for adoption by the Association.

Research Planning Committee, 1946-50

Early Canadian Research in Psychology. When CPA was founded in 1938, psychological research had slowly been developing at a few universities, primarily McGill and the University of Toronto, since James Mark Baldwin had established the first psychological laboratory in the British Empire at the University of Toronto in 1889. JD Ketchum and NW Morton published a report on Studies in Psychology in 1939 in which they classified all research publications by Canadian psychologists, including Master’s theses and Doctoral dissertation, between 1923-1938. The Table below provides an idea of the kind of research published at the time.

AREA OF PSYCHOLOGY	NUMBER OF PUBLICATIONS	PERCENT OF PUBLICATIONS
GENERAL PSYCHOLOGY	160	55%
Motivation & Emotion	9	3
Attention & Perception	24	8
Motor Reactions	14	5
Learning & Conditioning	26	9
Thinking & Reasoning	6	2
Memory & Imagination	13	4
Intelligence Measurement	22	8
Measurement other than Intelligence	13	4

AREA OF PSYCHOLOGY	NUMBER OF PUBLICATIONS	PERCENT OF PUBLICATIONS
Statistics	11	4
Developmental	9	3
Abnormal	9	3
Comparative	4	
SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGY Development of social behaviour, language & communication, socialization & morals	24	8%
SPECIAL FIELDS OF SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGY	110	37%
Group differences & relations	4	2
Public Opinion, Attitudes, Propaganda	8	3
Employment, Personnel	10	3
Vocational Guidance & Selection	17	6
Educational Problems	32	11
Pre-school, Nurseries	4	2
Child Training, Family	11	3
Delinquency & Crime	10	3
Dependency, Unemployment, Mental Deficiency, social aspects of	6	2
Adjustment of Individuals	8	3

The Test Construction Committee that had been funded for its work during the war by the NRC was replaced in 1946 by a Research Planning Committee. Its major task was to clarify relations between CPA and the NRC during peacetime, and work toward securing new funding arrangements for psychological research and support for graduate student training.

EA Bott chaired the committee in the late 1940s, and S Chant (University of British Columbia) served as Co-Chair in Western Canada. Some funds from NRC were made available for travel to early planning meetings. A survey to identify researchers in the country, including graduate students, along with their areas of research interests was undertaken.

The NRC was potentially interested in funding research projects only if specifically requested to do so by a federal government department and after a detailed submission from the department. The Committee began planning, then, to encourage and facilitate the placement of psychologists in key research positions in government departments. W Morton was the first such psychologist placed, securing a key posting within the Defence Research Board (DRB) in Ottawa where he worked effectively on behalf of funding for and coordination of psychological research for many years.

R McLeod (McGill), on behalf of the Committee, undertook to study and report on major problems in Canadian society that would benefit from psychological research. In 1947, he published in *CJP* a comprehensive description of problem areas for psychological research, including problems in national defence, industry and commerce, psychological research in diverse areas ranging from cultural diversity and bilingualism, international relations, democratic governance, immigration, education, women's issues and family matters, and health and mental health. McLeod concluded that many of the most urgent national problems could importantly be addressed by psychology, even in its relatively underdeveloped state of knowledge and application, but cautioned that really important contributions would not be made until psychology as a science had advanced further.

There was some concern amongst CPA members about placing too much emphasis on applied research to suit the current concerns of government, particularly the Defence Research Board. At the CPA Annual Meeting in Ottawa in 1947, the *Ottawa Citizen* reported on the concerns of some members. David Ketchum, believing that Canada was under the influence of "a tornado of propaganda" from the U.S. directed at the Soviet Union, and was in danger of being dragged into another war, moved that CPA should not enter into any direct relationship with the directorate of defence research. Though his motion was defeated, Bott's report from the Research Planning Committee was amended to assert that psychologists working on government funded research projects would retain full authority and freedom over all aspects of the research including publication.

In 1948 the NRC was prepared to establish an Associate Committee on Applied Psychology with the purpose of fostering fundamental psychological research and its application to problems of national importance. The appointment of W Morton as the

first Chair of the NRC Committee was well received by CPA members, and the committee began its work: considering requests for research projects from government departments, coordinating individual researchers on funded projects most of which were to be carried out in the researchers university departments, and some funding for graduate student training.

In 1949 a survey of psychological research facilities across the country was completed. Visits were made by senior CPA researchers to all research facilities in Canada where researchers were interviewed and facilities inspected. The survey was funded by $1000 of unexpended NRC grant money to DO Hebb.

The NRC committee, whose members included Bott, Hebb, N Mailloux, T Cook, canvassed federal government departments to identify their interests in psychological research. The interests and needs identified by government were almost exclusively applied in nature including in such areas as youth guidance techniques, methods of appraisal of adult workers for employment, supervision and morale in government employments, methods of staff training and assessment, clinical assessment methods, industrial relations, national and international attitudes, Canadian sub-cultural relations, adjustment of new Canadians, assessment and guidance of penitentiary inmates, genetic and developmental influences contributing to criminal behaviours.

As the NRC committee evolved over the early years it appears that a good deal of the research funded was more fundamental than applied in nature; the committee eventually replaced “Applied Psychology” in its name with “Experimental Psychology.” The other major source of federal funds for research in psychology, the Defence Research Board, likewise increasingly supported experimental research programs in universities.

An Early Example of Advocacy

In the late 1940s, a special CPA Committee wrote a brief for the Royal Commission on Education in Ontario. The Committee was chaired by W Line and included W Blatz, RB Liddy, JA Long, CR Myers, and M Northway. As was the practice in the early years, the Executive of CPA instructed the Committee what was desired including writing one section of the brief.

A quotation from the brief provides something of the flavour of psychology at the time.

> “Psychology asks that there be ample opportunity...for developing individuality and actual achievement in the interests of group objectives. This can only be done if teachers are trained to appreciate the pupil’s experiences, to know the cultural background of home and family, the stresses and strains inherent in each pupil, sympathy to understand the inner nature of the child’s ambitions and frustrations which can be dealt with satisfactorily only outside a rigid curriculum, discipline or plan....”

Included among the briefs recommendations were: that in the selection and training of teachers a good deal of psychology was needed; that Guidance be introduced into the system and be delivered by master's trained psychologists; that all teachers should receive in-service training in psychology and mental hygiene; and that Psychology should be a subject taught in Secondary Schools.

State of Research and Graduate Training in the late 1940s

Psychological research was not well developed in Canada at the time the NRC began its funding in the late 1940s. The Research Planning Committee reported on the state of research in the major areas of the discipline at the time.

> Experimental, Physiological and Comparative Psychology - DO Hebb decried the absence of hardly any such basic research in the country.
>
> Psychology - D Kethcum reported that there was little significant research and that Canada was especially weak in social psychology.
>
> Developmental and Educational Psychology - K Berhardt reported that while research was being done in a few special research units, much more was needed.
>
> Psychological Testing - Some research initiated during the war was continuing as reported by W Line.
>
> Clinical Psychology - N Mailloux reported that facilities for research in clinical areas were meager if not practically nonexistent in Canada.

In most universities, psychology was not an independent department but rather was included within Philosophy departments or other units. The majority of universities and colleges in Canada did not offer graduate training. At the undergraduate level, a lack of a sufficient number of instructors and large class sizes were seen as major obstacles.

Graduate training in university psychology departments was quite limited in 1947. Doctoral programs were established at McGill, Montreal, Ottawa, and Toronto; another six universities had established master's programs in psychology--Dalhousie, Acadia, Queen's, Western Ontario, Alberta, and British Columbia.

State of CPA in the late 1940s

In 1940 there were 64 paid CPA members, 118 members in 1942, 330 members in 1947, and by 1950 the membership had grown to 618. It was estimated that in 1947 roughly one-half of those who could be considered to be psychologists in Canada were CPA members.

In 1946, fees, which included the *Bulletin*, were $3.00 for Full Members, $2.00 for Associates.

The Council of the association was composed of an Honourary President, three Presidential Officers (Past, Current and Elect), a Secretary-Treasurer, and six Directors.

By 1949, CPA had established the following Standing Committees to carry out it's major activities:

Certification
Research Planning
Membership
Publications
Scientific and Profession and Ethics
Teaching of Psychology
Regional Associations (with representatives from associations in Quebec, ON, BC, the Maritimes, and Western Canada)

Much of the work of committees was assumed by the Chair and a few others who were in the same location as the Chair as there was rarely a budget for travel to meetings or indeed for any significant expenses. Replying to a request for financial assistance from a committee in 1948, the Executive Council agreed that "it could not possibly carry any extra work itself with the present facilities and secretarial assistance and the since no financial assistance had been sought or rendered in the past it would be neither possible nor desirable to alter the prevailing practice at the present time."

Total expenditures of CPA were just over $1,000 in 1947.

Letters of Patent of Incorporation were issued for the association in May, 1950. The objectives of CPA were:

> "to promote, by discussion and research and the dissemination of information, the advancement and practical application of psychological studies in Canada; to issue such publications as may from time to time be considered necessary and feasible; to render such assistance as it properly can to governments and other organizations concerned with education, health, administration of justice, industry, national defence and other social and national problems; to do and conduct such activities as may be considered necessary to forward the objectives of the Association; to receive, hold and use all money and other property in any manner acquired for the benefit of the Association."

In 1949, a survey reported the following characteristics of CPA members:

Education: PhD = 26%, Masters = 36%, Bachelors = 30%

Specialization:
Clinical = 28%
Education = 24%
Personnel = 17%
Advice & Guidance = 16%
Child = 6%
Experimental = 6%
Other = 3%

Fields of Employment:
University = 29%
Federal government = 14%
Provincial/city government = 28%
Private organization = 16%
Private practice = 3%
Others = 11%

Median Gross Income: $3730.00
Income of males was $1515 greater than females
Income of Ph.D.s was $1460 greater

In his 1950 Presidential Address to CPA, CR Myers, a University of Toronto professor with significant clinical expertise, offered a description of Canadian psychology.

> Participation in the war effort had moved many psychologists in applied, practical problem solving directions, and away from their labs and classrooms; psychologists had acquired an appetite for doing things, they had a heightened sense of social responsibility and had greater confidence in their contributions. Much of the growth in psychology during and following the war was in applied areas, particularly in clinical psychology. In the U.S., clinical psychology grew very rapidly in the later 1940s and Canadian psychology was following the trend in the U.S., albeit at a somewhat lesser pace. Myers estimated that one-third of CPA members were engaged in full-time clinical work, and fully 80% were engaged in some clinical work. Myers, who had attended the APA Boulder Conference on clinical training where the scientist-practitioner model was endorsed, advised Canadian psychology to maintain a strong emphasis on scientific research training for all psychologists.

Myers ended his address with a caution: “Any further shift of psychologists in the direction of clinical preoccupations might justify the fear that an overgrown tail is about to wag the psychological dog right off his feet.”

Activities of CPA
1950-1960

Annual Meeting of the CPA, 1950, Hart House, University of Toronto

MacLeod Report, 1955

In 1952, the Social Science Research Council of Canada (SSRCC) commissioned Robert MacLeod to survey the state of the discipline of psychology in the country. MacLeod, a highly respected Canadian who had just left the Chair the Department at McGill to assume the Chair at Cornell University in the U.S., visited and interviewed academic psychologists across the country and reported in 1955. Though not an activity of CPA, the MacLeod Report had a significant impact on shaping the development of psychology in universities and colleges, and within CPA.

According to DC Williams (1992), while MacLeod offered praise for the contributions of psychology to the war effort and achievements in applying psychology to real world problems:

> ... “he also pointed out that we were "becoming a profession before we had become a science". He came down heavily on the paucity of research, the small libraries, the sheer lack of space, the inadequate laboratories, to say nothing of the lack of funds to remedy these obvious, glaring deficiencies.
>
> “What was lacking, he said, was a failure to define what research in psychology was, what training students should have, what the scientific underpinning of professional psychology was to be.”

MacLeod's report pointed to the divergent opinions held by academic psychologists, and some confusion about the nature of the discipline and the role of psychologists in academic and applied settings. Psychologists in colleges and universities, in MacLeod’s view, were not sure whether psychologists were basically philosophers, natural scientists, diagnosticians, therapists, efficiency experts, or some combination of these.

MacLeod strongly believed that the future of psychology in Canada rested almost exclusively in the development of stronger research and building a firm base of knowledge.

In his report, MacLeod expressed grave concern about professional training, concluding that the training was inadequate and that professional psychologists were functioning as mere technicians. He advised against what he called the “premature professionalization” of psychology in Canada, believing that efforts toward creating a profession of psychology were, in fact, detrimental to the development of psychology as a science.

MacLeod recommended that leading academic psychologists should meet to consider the future development of psychology as a science and the development of graduate training programs, a recommendation that, in part, led to the Opinicon Conference in 1960.

The MacLeod Report, followed by the Opinicon Conference, seems to have served as a catalyst in the developing emphasis on scientific research in the major Departments of Psychology in Canadian universities throughout the 1950s and 1960s. It was increasingly recognized by academic psychologist that to enhance their status within the universities and their standing in the international community of psychology, the centre of which was the U.S., research productivity and prominence was in reality the only essential activity to pursue.

———————————

Williams, DC (1992). The Frustrating Fifties. Golden Anniversary Symposium. *Canadian Psychology*, 33:4, 705-709.)

CR Myers was fond of repeating the words of his colleague D Ketchum who said to Myers when he became the Chair of Psychology at Toronto in 1956: “You are now Chair of the largest unknown Department of Psychology in North America.” Indeed, the

University of Toronto had no reputation whatsoever in the academic world at that time. The eminent U of T psychologists of the past--Bott, Blatz, Ketchum, Line-- had all published little in scientific journals and were indeed unknown in the academic world. Myers, along with Hebb and many other leading academic psychologist in the mid-1950s, were absolutely convinced that the only way to improve the discipline was to attract and retain the very best scientific research faculty possible. This was what they set out to do.

Division between the science and the profession in Canadian psychology

The MacLeod Report had angered professional psychologists in Canada. In 1957, MacLeod was a guest speaker at the annual meeting of the OPA where his recommendations were subject to much criticism, so much so that MacLeod referred to his appearance at OPA as a “public lynching,” perhaps partly in jest. MacLeod concluded his remarks as follows.

> “ The big problem is that we must face two facts: 1.We have a scientific discipline called psychology, and, 2.We have a professional discipline called psychology. These two seem to be moving in different directions. Should we try to counteract this divergence or allow it to take place? Perhaps the scientific side demands one kind of person, the professional, another. Or perhaps the same person could operate equally well in either situation. It may be that the solution is in the establishing of professional schools....The profession requires information supplied by the science of psychology but also information from a variety of other sources. Might it not, then, be worse to separate the professional from the scientist?”

It was during this time, the decade following the MacLeod Report, that the division between the science of psychology and the profession began to develop. G. Ferguson (1984) offered some perspective on the division, then divisiveness, that developed between scientists and professionals in Canadian psychology, a conflict that certainly was to be dynamic within the CPA for many years.

> “After the war, academic psychologists were preoccupied with rebuilding departments that had become dilapidated during the war.... The universities were poor, salaries low, departments understaffed, teaching loads heavy, research

---

Ferguson, G.A. (1984). Clinical Psychology Training in Canada: Responses to Conway. *Canadian Psychology, 25:3, 196-99*.

funds limited, generosity did not abound, and archaic authoritarian attitudes were prevalent. This was not a fertile milieu for a collaborative creative enterprise. Rather it was a milieu for conflict over limited resources.

“Outside the universities clinical psychologists with Ph.D. training were too few in number, and too widely dispersed, to create the critical mass necessary for a significant step forward. One major difficulty was the lack of funds required to create applied programmes, to support graduate students and provide for their research. What was required was a substantial infusion of funds from some source, presumably governmental, to develop applied training. The universities did not have the money. Around 1950 the Department of Health and Welfare made available grants to create university positions in clinical psychology. This programme did not flourish but survived for a few years and was discontinued.

Robert MacLeod, D. O. Hebb, and other psychologists, believed that applied psychology was premature. MacLeod used the phrase "premature professionalism." Hebb was completely dedicated to psychology as a science, and wished no association with its applications. Limited funds, made available through NRC for applied psychological research, were redirected to basic research. In fairness the point should be made that at the time substantial sums of money were expended by governmental agencies on a variety of applied projects, but these did not accomplish very much. At any rate, as time went on, available funds were directed more and more to basic scientific research.

“Psychologists such as MacLeod, Hebb, and others who had spent the war years outside Canada lacked knowledge of the successes of that period. The University of Toronto with its distinguished history seemed the obvious centre for the development of applied programmes, more particularly clinical. For many reasons this also did not occur. In the 1950s Toronto began to pursue a rigorously scientific course.

“At McGill in the immediate postwar period applied psychology maintained a rather tenuous hold due to the tenacity of E. C. Webster. In 1953 a semi-autonomous unit, the Applied Psychology Centre, was created under Webster's direction. Its purpose was to provide training and conduct research in clinical, industrial, and counselling psychology. The industrial and counselling work of the Centre did not prosper and endure. Clinical psychology did. This Centre was the major bastion for training and research in clinical psychology from 1953 to 1965. At that time the relations between applied psychology and scientific psychology at McGill were not harmonious. Applied students were sometimes viewed as of a

> lower order, although work required of them for the master's degree was more demanding than for the master's in other areas. Also it was thought by some that their work might "contaminate" the research of their more pristine associates. In general the distinction between scientific and applied psychology was divisive."

Professional Affairs in the 1950s

Certification

In 1950, CPA decided to issue certificates at the "intermediate level" for those with Master's degrees and ineligible for the ABEPP diploma if it was asked to do so by a provincial or regional association. The OPA endorsed in principle a certificate of "Associate Psychologist" for those with a Master's degree, twenty months of experience, and endorsements from two psychologists.

In 1951, the CPA Committee on Professional Standards sought legal advice on whether CPA would be able to certify individual psychologist. It was concluded that the Secretary of State would almost certainly deny CPA any authority to certify psychologists. This position was further supported by a recent decision by the Ontario government which denied OPA authority to issue a Certificate for "Associate Psychologist. It was fairly clear, then, that certification could only be issued by provincial bodies so authorized by legislation governing the profession as was the case in Medicine and other professions.

The Committee on Professional Standards then considered creating a special class of membership within CPA, Senior Member. In 1952, a Bylaw amendment was prepared in which a Senior Member would be required to have been a CPA member in good standing for two years, hold a doctoral degree in psychology or the equivalent or have demonstrated competence in the practice of a specialty in psychology for at least five years, and provide evidence of professional integrity. The Bylaw was not put forward to the membership by the Board.

The Committee on Professional Standards continued to survey and follow closely the development in provincial associations concerning certification. In 1955, no province yet had enacted legislation for the certification of psychologists. The PAPQ was actively pursuing and making progress on an Act respecting psychologist. The OPA recognized the need for an Act based on the experience in the U.S. where eight States had legislation respecting certification and use of the title "Psychologist" in 1955 and legislation was being pursued in many other States.

Professional psychologists continued to exert pressure on CPA to act on some form of certification throughout the 1950s. In 1955, a group of CPA and OPA members in Ottawa proposed to CPA that no legislation was needed for CPA to enact its own certification requirements and procedures. The Ottawa group recommended that CPA certify members at two levels, one for those with Master's degrees (plus one year experience, an exam, and endorsements by two members) and a "Specialist"

designation for psychologists with doctoral degrees (plus two years experience, an exam, and endorsements by two members). In a response to CPA from the office of the Secretary of State, the opinion appears to have denied CPA the authority to certify psychologists:

> "We observe that part of the conditions of membership shall be to have successfully passed an examination.... The department cannot purport to authorize an organization to set an examination as condition for membership and to issue documentary evidence of such qualifications... subject matters of issue of degrees and the like fall into the exclusive jurisdiction of the provinces."

In 1955, the CPA Committee on Professional Standards made its position on certification quite clear:

> "CPA cannot license or certify or even prescribe board exams for its members. Nor can it prevent anyone from practicing who is. CPA can set its own standards for membership, can raise these to give prestige to membership, can build up a high code of ethics. CPA can coordinate, and advise and assist provincial associations in their certification process."

At CPA's annual meeting in 1956, a panel on Certification was held. F Burd summarized the discussion.

> " Since certification is a provincial matter, the CPA as a national organization can only play an indirect role, and some apparently question whether it should play a role at all....(Some) advocate that CPA take an active part by acting as a central clearing house for information from the various provincial bodies, and advising them when an action in one part of the country might prejudice efforts in other parts.
>
> "Most of the points raised were concerned with, firstly, the necessity of careful examination of our present legal position in the various provinces, e.g. in regard to the Medical Acts and so on. (It) was pointed out that the BC legislation licensing Doctors of Naturopathy specifically allows them to administer and interpret a large number of psychological tests.
>
> "Secondly, they were concerned with the necessity of careful groundwork before action is taken, e.g. attention to the precise wording of the legislation desired, gaining the support of medicine, social work, et al. before formal action is started, and likewise careful political lobbying to obtain the support of the legislative members before the proposed Act is introduced."

The sole activity of the Committee on Professional Standards in 1958-59 was to monitor and report on the ongoing certification activities of the provincial associations. Both Quebec and Ontario were actively pursuing legislation at the time.

In 1958, the Quebec legislature granted a charter to the Corporation of Psychologists of the Province of Quebec. This was the first step towards certification of psychologists in Quebec. Quebec was to have a two-level certification: psychologists were to be registered at the Master's level, and a higher level of certification, "Consultant Psychologist" was reserved for those with doctoral degrees. In Ontario, after many years of consideration and disagreement among psychologist, legislation certifying psychologists which required a doctoral degree was passed in 1960.

Graduate Training in Applied Psychology

Concerns about inadequacy of graduate training programs, particularly doctoral programs, in applied and professional areas were evident in the 1950s. What role might CPA play in increasing the availability of graduate programs in applied areas and enhancing the quality of training? A CPA Committee on Clinical Training was created to consider this challenge in 1956 (chaired by first by M Wright, and then E Poser).

Existing clinical raining programs in both universities and in field setting were surveyed, and essential elements of a model clinical training program were developed following a meeting of about ten clinical psychologists from across the country who were involved in clinical training. The committee recommended training in clinical psychology should be at the doctoral level while recognizing a place for Master's trained psychologists, a 12 month supervised internship was seen as essential, training in diagnostic testing and in therapy was recommended, and research training and experience was recognized as the backbone of clinical psychology.

In 1957, the Committee recommended that CPA establish a board to assess training programs in field settings (but not university graduate programs) for all applied psychology, and that CPA encourage and/or sponsor post-graduate training seminars in applied areas.

There appears to have been a good deal of disagreement between the CPA Executive and the committee chair over the work and recommendations of the committee. The mandate from the Executive to the committee seems not to have been clear, the committee's report was rewritten by the Executive, there was disagreement over the report at the AGM in 1957, the recommendations were rejected by the Executive, and there were long delays in responding to requests for clarification from the committee chair in 1957-58.

In 1958, the committee's recommendation that it be disbanded was accepted. In its final report, the committee concluded that the purpose for which it was created was part of the larger issue confronting the development of applied psychology in Canada, a challenge not fully accepted by CPA in its view. The committee gave its full support to a suggestion made that year in an article by CR Myers that a conference of leading Canadian psychologists was needed which would, in part, address the problems facing the development of professional psychology in the country.

The MacLeod Report may be seen as context for this conflict between clinical psychologists and CPA leaders. While the CPA Executive was supportive of MacLeod's emphasis on enhancing the scientific research base, clinical psychologists had been angered by some of MacLeod's views on applied and professional. MacLeod had insisted that clinical psychology was not a healing profession, that psychologists were not therapists, and that applied and professional psychology had hindered the development of the science of psychology in universities and colleges.

In 1956, CPA first considered creating a division for professional psychologists. There was no support on the Executive for such a division nor was there support for any divisional structure.

Throughout the 1950s, each of the provincial and regional psychological associations had voting representatives on the CPA Board of Directors; five were present at the Board meeting in June, 1956.

Committee on Research Financing

The Committee on Research Financing, replacing the Research Planning Committee, was created in 1954 to address the growing problems of inadequacy and insecurity in federal funding for research in psychology.

One challenge addressed at the outset was a proposal in the NRC to move all funding for psychology to the newly created Canada Council. There was suspicion, apparently well founded, that the federal government favoured moving funding for psychology from NRC to the Canada Council. CPA argued strongly against any such decision in a brief to the NRC in 1954 where it also pointed to the increasing dependence on U.S. research grants by the most established scientists at leading Canadian universities. The CPA brief asserted:

> "Canadian psychology was for long much more concerned with applications than with developing new theory and methods. This has been gradually reversed, especially since the NRC began its support of psychology. NRC made possible the development of an "academic" or "tough-minded" biological psychology. A large part of psychology is biological in nature."

The brief documented that four or five of the most active psychology departments in the country were using research money at the rate of between $50,000-$70,000 per year and that 75%-90% of this money was coming from American grants and foundations. The NRC Committee on Applied Psychology had been funding research in psychology at between $15,000-$25,000 per year. The Defence Research Board had provided between $30,000-$50,000 in grants per year, with similar funding coming from the Department of Veterans Affairs and Citizenship and Immigration, and National Health and Welfare that was primarily directed to applied research outside of the universities.

Research funding for experimental psychology remained within the NRC, and the NRC Committee on Applied Psychology changed its name to the Committee on Experimental Psychology.

By 1957 the Committee on Research Financing reported that no new problems had come to its attention and no meetings were held, and in 1959 the Chair, JM Blackburn, wrote: “If it is decided to continue the existence of this Committee, the Chairman asks to be relieved of the responsibility of keeping it in a state of suspended animation.”

Committee on Ethics

CPA created a Committee on Ethics in 1950 following recommendation of ABEPP that it have a mechanism to monitor the ethical behaviour of ABEPP diplomates in Canada. In the 1950s, the committee was chaired first by LM Thompson, and then R Welch.

The main early activity of the committee was to develop a Code of Ethics for CPA members. In 1952, it was agreed at the AGM that the committee prepare a Code of Ethics using the APA’s years of experience in developing its recently adopted Code as a guide.

From the outset, the committee favoured adoption of the American Psychological Association’s (APA) Code with perhaps some minor revisions for the Canadian context. The committee recommended that CPA provisionally adopt the APA Code for two years, during which time it would consider any desirable revisions. The recommendation appears not to have been put forward and/or not adopted at AGMs in the mid-1950s. There appears to have been relatively little input from members about revisions to the APA Code, e.g., only eight members attended a session on the Code at the 1956 convention. Some members did express quite serious reservations about the APA Code and believed that CPA should develop its own Code. APA was engaged in the first revision of its Code in the mid-1950s which may have delayed CPA’s progress.

In 1959, the CPA “Ethical Standards for Psychologists” was provisionally adopted for a three year period during which a review of it would continue. The 18 Principles in the Standards were adopted directly from the APA Code but without the detailed elaborations of each contained in the APA Code. The CPA Standards included a preamble with some Canadian context. The Standards were published in the CPA Directory the next year; no acknowledgment was given to APA.

The Committee on Ethics also did receive any complaints about the behaviour of members. It appears that one or two complaints were considered in the 1950s.

Publications

A Publications Committee had been established when *CJP* was launched in 1947 to oversee the business and general policies of the journal and any other CPA publications. In the mid-1950s the committee met with some success in securing

additional funding, from a small grant and a private foundation, for increasing the pages of CJP.
As the only Canadian publication for research in psychology, *CJP* grew in both pages and in quality during the 1950s, publishing both original research and theoretical pieces. In 1955, there were 206 subscribers to CJP. In 1953, D Ketchum took over as Editor of *CJP* from JA Long; HO Steer became Associate Editor.

The *Canadian Psychologist* was created in 1950 as an in-house vehicle for the publication of business and affairs of CPA, proceedings of Annual General Meeting and other meetings, conference programs, news and announcements, lists of members--material that had previously been published in the *Bulletin* and in *CJP* for a few years thereafter. *CP* was to be published irregularly and as economically as possible (mimeographed). The vision was for *CP* to eventually serve as a publication for non-research articles on psychology in Canada including professional psychology. Three issues were published in 1950-51.

The first Editor of *CP* was L Sampson, then AH Smith, and following him E Poser and J Garneau served as Co-Editors from 1955-59.

By 1958, *CP* had expanded significantly, publishing a variety of content including a correspondence section where controversial issues were sometimes considered, reports for provincial associations, generalist articles on the state of Canadian psychology as a science and as a profession and on graduate training, as well as some humour, satire and even poetry.

Annual Meetings

Annual conventions and annual general meetings were held each year throughout the 1950s.

> 1950, May, University of Toronto, ON 195 registrants. Twenty-eight research papers were presented, and Round Tables on Teaching and The Functions and Future of CPA.
>
> 1951, May, University of Western Ontario, London, ON. Roundtables were held on Problems of Credentialing, Trends in Child Development, and the Nature of Morale, along with 21 research papers.
>
> 1952, June, Banff School of Fine Arts, Banff, AB.
>
> 1953, May, Queen’s University, Kingston, ON.
>
> 1954, June, University of Montreal, PQ. Eighteen research papers were presented, and Symposia on MacLeod’s Report, National Stereotypes, Projective Techniques, Mental Deficiencies, and Brain Mechanisms and Behaviour.

1955, June, Dalhousie University, Halifax, NS.

1956, June, University of Ottawa, ON. Paper sessions were held on Physiological, Personality, Child Social, Education, Learning, and General Psychology; Panels were held on Certification, Clinics, Prediction, Transference, and Government Activities.

1957, June, University of Toronto, ON.

1958, June, University of Alberta, Edmonton, AB.

1959, June, University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon, SK.

International Congress of Psychology, 1954

The Fourteenth International Congress of Psychology was held in Montreal in June 1954, the first to take place in North America. The APA had approached CPA about hosting the Congress in Canada if APA would provide the money. The Americans could not host the conference in New York because of an Act there which prevented known Communists from entering the U.S. and the government feared European Communists might come in order to be refused admission and embarrass the U.S.

DC Williams (1992), who was CPA President and helped in the planning and organization of the Congress, described the success of the Congress.

> “The Congress was attended by 299 Canadians, 455 Americans, 27 from the UK and 28 Europeans. Not a single person defected, either way. The Congress was a great success, largely because we departed from tradition and had only invited papers by the best people in the world on topics that dealt with areas of international interest, all chosen by the program committee. Thus the congress provided many of us with our first opportunity to hear Wilder Penfield speak on direct electrical stimulation of the brain, and Jean Piaget on children's space perception, to say nothing of the fascinating address on perception and cognition by A.E. Michotte or, to give him his full title, Baron Professor Albert Edward Michotte van den Berck, of Louvain. It was also the first many had heard of computers being used in mental testing as well as our initiation into fieId studies of animal behaviour. Who could resist, a Dutch paper tilled, "An attempt at an analysis of the parental behaviour of the male three-spined stickleback?" (Who, indeed, knew what a stickleback was?) Everyone was charmed by Sir Frederick Bartlett of Cambridge, whose book "Remembering" was well remembered, and by the witty elegance of E.C. Tolman of California, co-chairman of the Congress with our Prof. E.A. Bolt.”

Williams, DC. (1992). The Frustrating 50s. Golden Anniversary Symposium. *Canadian Psychology, 33:4*, 704-709.)

In the view of D Belanger, the Congress served to enhance the concern most academic psychologist had about the underdeveloped state of psychological research in Canada and direction that should be taken.

World Federation of Mental Health Meeting, 1954

The World Federation of Mental Health held its congress in Toronto in 1954, sponsored by CPA and the Canadian Mental Health Association. CPA had sometimes had a representative at the congresses which were usually held in Europe. W Line had been a leader in the World Federation of Mental Health, serving as its President in 1950-51; the Canadian psychiatrist, B Chisholm, had also been a leader and a President. The CPA continued to participate in the Federation into the 1960s.

Early Example of Public Advocacy

In what was another early example of CPA taking a public position on a social issue, CPA took a public stand on a controversy over some CBC broadcasts in 1952. A series of radio broadcasts by prominent scientists and philosophers, including psychiatrists, raised such concerns that demands were being made on government to restrict CBC from discussing certain controversial topics including some topics of a psychological nature.

In a two-page brief to government, CPA expressed its grave concern about any attempt to impose such a form of censorship of ideas. In a letter to the Prime Minister in 1952, the CPA Executive wrote:

> “Although it is in general, contrary to CPA policy as a professional body to take sides on controversial social issues, it was the unanimous opinion of the Directors that in this case the principle of freedom of speech for the social sciences was at stake and that therefore the Association was obliged to makes its opinions known.”

State of CPA in the 1950s

The membership of CPA grew rather slowly over the 1950s, from 618 members in 1950 to 761 members in 1958. Resources were rather limited: in 1956 the annual revenues were $4600, all from membership fees, expenses were $4750--$3000 for publications, $1100 for secretarial services, and $750 in office expenses.

Membership requirements were amended in 1955: Full Members were required to either have a doctoral degree plus three years full-time work experience or a master’s degree plus five years full-time work experience.

A survey of CPA members in 1954 (with a response rate of 33% of members) showed that most held Master's degrees (52%), 36% held doctoral degrees, and 12% held bachelor's degrees. Males represented 81% of the membership.

Employment settings of CPA members in 1954 were as follows:

Universities - 39%
School Boards - 9%
Hospitals - 12%
Federal Government - 12%
Provincial Government - 12%
Social Services - 5%
Private Firms - 12%
Private Practice - 2%

The speciality areas of members included:

Clinical - 23%
Experimental - 13%
Personnel - 13%
Child - 8%
Education - 13%
Social - 4%
Industrial - 8%
Guidance and Counseling - 19%

In 1958, CPA published information on the salaries of psychologists in the country. In the universities, the range for full professors was from $9600 in Ontario to $4500 at Acadia University in Nova Scotia. The Canadian Association of University Teachers was recommending a salary figure of $14,000 for full professors.

In clinical psychology, Senior Psychologists in the federal government had salaries ranging from a high of $8580 in National Health and Welfare, to $6580 in Veterans Affairs.

In the field of corrections and the criminal justice system, salaries ranged from $4650 to $5190, "with noon meal and clothing in addition."

Salary figures were reported for other specialties including industrial, military, social and school. There were large discrepancies in salaries for psychologists across the country.

Activities of CPA
1960-1970

Opinicon Conference, 1960

Following a recommendation made by MacLeod in his 1955 report, leading university research psychologist and the CPA were interested in organizing a conference on the state and future of the discipline. CPA took responsibility for planning a conference of psychologists from across the country.

Planning for the conference proved to be a challenge for the CPA executive. A steering committee chaired by CPA President R Bromiley (K Bernhardt, JM Blackburn, D Blewett, A Pinard, E Webster, and AH Smith) was successful in securing funding from the National Research Council and the Canadian Social Sciences Research Council for a conference that was initially envisioned as bringing together about 50 psychologists representing both experimental researchers and applied and professional psychologists to address the full range of challenges facing psychology in research, training and professional practice. The granting councils decided, NRC with particular insistence, however, that the conference must be restricted to "the standards of psychological research and research training in Canada and with the place of research in the training of applied psychologists."

CPA accepted the conditions imposed by the granting councils. The problems facing professional practice and training in psychology were not to be addressed in the conference. This was frustrating to applied and professional members of CPA. They had been led to believe that the conference would address training in applied and professional psychology, in part due a 1958 article by CR Myers on professional psychology in Canada in which he emphasized the need to address applied training.

The Opinicon Conference was held over seven days in May 1960 at Chaffey’s Locks north of Kingston, Ontario. Forty psychologists participated as invited delegates--twenty were university researchers named by the Steering Committee, and twenty had been nominated by provincial associations as non-university delegates. Small groups discussions were held daily, followed by a plenary session. The topics considered included the nature of research, training of psychologists, training for research, and drafting a blueprint for the future of Canadian research in psychology. Among those who took the lead in the various discussion groups and plenary sessions were MH Wright, G Turner, WRN Blair, JW MacMillan, E Webster, SNF Chant, H Klonoff, DO Hebb, L Newbigging, and J Zubek.

The central place of research at the heart of psychology was emphasized at Opinicon, including its centrality in the training of professional psychologists, as David Belanger summarized:

> “...there existed a general consensus as to the fact that a psychologist was first and foremost a scientist involved in research and that, therefore, those who

> aspired to this status had to be trained accordingly. Everyone seemed to agree that the students preparing for service should receive essentially the same training as the other students of psychology, with a main emphasis on research, although a part of their program should include the learning of application skills, such as psychodiagnostic and therapy. In fact, Opinicon adopted the scientist professional model of practitioner which had been proposed at the APA sponsored conferences of Boulder and Chicago. Canadians again were following the American model

Though some prominent CPA members had been skeptical about the value of bringing together such a large group to plan for the future (including DO Hebb, A Pinard, R Bromiley), it was generally accepted that Opinicon had set the stage for the growth and development of psychology in the universities that followed, as Mary Wright has argued:

> “There is no doubt that the deliberations which took place at Opinicon had a significant impact on the direction taken by psychology departments during the period of rapid expansion that occurred in the 1960s. This was a time when adequate resources for the development of high-quality graduate training programmes in psychology finally became available, and Canadian departments used them to redress their weaknesses. They geared up to be in tune with the times; to create laboratories, acquire technological equipment, and hire top-level researchers. Their goal was to create a lively research climate in which students would be infected with the research "bug." It is too strong to say that there was a "backlash" against applied programmes, but during this period they were often neglected, or their development deferred. However, in most universities they were certainly not completely abandoned

Scientific Affairs, Committee on Research Financing

Research funding

In the early 1960s, following Opinicon, the inadequate financing for research in psychology was seen as the number one problem. A good deal of activity took place to address the challenges, some of it by CPA.

Following recommendations made by chairs of university psychology departments, CPA completed a detailed report on the state of funding for psychological research in 1962-63 under the lead of L Newbigging. It was estimated that total funding for psychological

---

Belanger, D. (1992). The Structuring of Canadian Psychology: Golden Anniversary Symposium. *Canadian Psychology, (33:4*), 710-712.

Wright, MJ (1984). Clinical Psychology Training in Canada. Responses to Conway. *Canadian Psychology, (25, 3),* 192-195.

research in Canada amounted to $600,000 in 1962, distributed as follows: 23 grants for animal experimental research, 21 grants for human experimental, 20 grants for clinical research, and 13 grants in other areas--a total of 76 grants, each grant averaging just under $8,000. The main recommendation was that CPA should vigorously lobby federal and provincial agencies and universities for increased research funding. The demand for research grants in psychology was projected to triple in ten years time. The report also noted that except for those in university positions clinical psychologists published very little and it was recommended that universities reappraise the research training provided in professional psychology graduate programs.

In 1962, G Ferguson published an independent report on the state of financing of research in psychology in the country. This assessment reached similar conclusions to that of the CPA report by Newbigging. Ferguson found that granting council funding for psychology had increased significantly in the past five years: NRC funding had increased four-fold to $81,000 in 1961-62, one-third of which was scholarships for graduate students. The other federal granting agencies funding psychology in 1961-62 were the Defence Research Board (11 research grants for a total of $95,000), Health & Welfare (16 research grants for a total of $118,000, generally in the area of mental health), and the Social Science Research Council ($61,000 in research funding for all of the social sciences, an undetermined portion of which went to research in social psychology).

The largest and most productive labs in the country received significant funding from U.S. sources. Ferguson estimated that at least one-fourth of all psychology research funding in Canada came from U.S. grants. The CPA estimated that as much as 45% of funding came from U.S. sources. Funding in Canada for research in mental health was particularly low compared to the that in the U.S. where it was estimated that funding was four times higher per capita.

Ferguson projected that the need for research funding would at least double in the coming decade as the number of psychology professors would greatly increase to meet the demand of increasing university enrollment in psychology. A related issue was that Canadian universities were not graduating the number of Ph.D.s that would be required to meet the increasing demand for psychology faculty, even though psychology accounted for more than half of the Ph.D. degrees awarded in the social sciences in the country.

At the same time, a report by G Mandler, *The Problem of Expansion and Research Financing in Canadian Departments of Psychology, 1963-68,* was prepared for the NRC Committee on Experimental Psychology. Psychology faculty in 34 university departments of psychology were surveyed. Eighty psychologists in universities were identified as holding research grants in 1963 (39% out of a total of 206 faculty). Major Canadian sources for research funding were the NRC (16%), Defence Research Board (13%), and National Health & Welfare (13%). Mandler reported a total of $774,000 in research funding in 1963, of which he found that 51% came from U.S. sources.

Research funding in some areas in the discipline was particularly inadequate--social, personality, development.

Mandler also reported on students and faculty in Canadian psychology departments. In 1963, there were 113 Honours students in their final year of study; by 1968 the number was projected to increase to 415. There were 601 psychology graduate students in 1963 in 14 departments, 6 of which offered doctoral programs; the number of graduate students was expected to more than double by 1968 as many more departments were expected to offer graduate training. The number of faculty was expected to double to 405 by 1968, the majority of whom would come from the U.S. as Canadian psychology departments were expected to produce less than half of the projected number needed.

Mandler concluded that the needs of researchers in 1963 required about $1.3 million in funding, or about twice the funds available. He projected that the need for research operating funding in psychology would increase to about $2.5 million by 1968, plus another $1.3 million in funding for research associate personnel and equipment for a total of $3.8 million.

At the 1964 CPA annual meeting in Halifax, CPA issued a press release on the need for increased funding of research in psychology. The press release was picked up by the daily newspaper in Halifax and by the Globe & Mail, bringing some public attention to the need for more research funding in psychology (the President of Trent University was among those requesting a copy of Mandler's report for the NRC).

The need for greatly increased funding for psychological research continued to be a top priority for CPA in the mid-1960s. In 1964-65, however, the Committee on Research Financing was in abeyance as no one to chair the committee was found. Though some thought that more factual and detailed information was required before mounting a lobbying effort with federal agencies, Newgigging, CPA President in 1965, wrote to senior federal bureaucrats among others about the serious underfunding of research in psychology. As a result, the Science Secretariat (Privy Council) met with CPA leaders, and, of course, determined that another survey was indeed needed that provided more details about research in the discipline and graduate programs.

In 1965-66, the Committee on Research Financing, chaired by N Agnew, summarized the problems facing CPA and the need to secure increased funding for research:

> (1) There is a positively accelerating demand for research funds accompanied by a major cutback in American grants.
> (2) There is an increasing demand for university staff which cannot be met from Canadian and European supplies.
> (3) Research funding in the United States is much more adequate than in Canada—amounts, ease of administration, summer stipends, etc.
> (4) Canadian psychologists are moving to the United States where there are greater research opportunities.

> (5) We must rely on making up our staff deficiencies both by reducing the flow of Canadian psychologists to the United States and by recruiting American psychologists. If we are to recruit and hold competent psychologists we must effect major changes in research policy and funding.

The committee offered a range of approaches and actions to address the challenges. Working closely within the universities to increase their funding of research in psychology was recommended, but this was something CPA had not done was reluctant to undertake given the autonomy of universities.

The committee offered good advice to CPA on approaches and actions to be taken in lobbying government, actions that in fact would, gradually over the years ahead, be seen as critical to lobbying on behalf of scientists and researchers in the discipline.

> “Since the federal government represents the major potential source of increased funds it is here we should concentrate our main resources. Bindra has done an excellent job in getting increased NRC funds available, however, there has been little or no success in getting major increases from other agencies to date. For a while it looked as if the Medical Research Council was going to make $50,000 available, as well as placing a psychologist on its advisory committee. Unfortunately, this projected change did not come about and it is important that we know the full reasons in the event that there was something we could have done or eventually can do to increase the probability of its success.
>
> “The education of top government leaders and civil servants has been neglected because of the size of the job and because we have not been hard pressed until now. In the States someone has done an effective job of selling the vice-president on the importance of behavioral science and he in turn has been selling other government leaders and top civil servants. Some of our resources should no doubt be devoted to attempts to lobby a "critical few" of the government leaders and top civil servants at the federal and in some cases at the provincial level.
>
> “We should also support those agencies already working to achieve goals which we find compatible, agencies such as the Social Science Research Council who, for example, have been attempting to get universities to set aside research funds for social sciences and the humanities by such devices as a five to ten percent increase in fees. The Ostry report on Research in the Humanities and the Social Sciences in Canada was published in 1962 by the Social Science Research Council and contains many recommendations that we would endorse. One way in which psychologists would be able to increase their research funds would be to join forces with their colleagues in other disciplines who have access to already established funds.”

Appley & Rickwood Report

In 1966, M Appley (a former chair of the CPA Committee on Research Financing) and J Rickwood began to work on the survey requested by the Science Secretariat which along with the Manpower Department provided some funding for it.

Their report was published in June 1967: *Canada's Psychologists, Report of a Survey*, by MH Appley, J Rickwood, Prepared for the Scientific Secretariat (Privy Council) of Canada, In behalf of the Committee on Research Financing of the CPA. The report presents a detailed look at psychologists at the time, their numbers and distribution across Canada, their education and employment, and their research activities.

A good effort was made to identify all psychologists in Canada, using names from university departments, provincial associations and CPA membership.

The estimated number of psychologists in the country was 1598 in 1966, 83% of whom completed the survey. The table below shows the distribution of psychologists across the country.

Psychologists in Canada per capita, Appley & Rickwood, 1967

Province	Number per 100,000
Ontario	10.3
Manitoba	9.1
Alberta	9
British Columbia	8.7
Saskatchewan	7.6
Quebec	6.5
Nova Scotia	6.3
Newfoundland	1.2

There were the most psychologists per capita in Ontario, relatively fewer in the Atlantic provinces, Territories and Quebec. Compared to the U.S., there were far fewer psychologists per capita in Canada.

Forty per-cent of psychologist in Canada held doctoral degrees, 46% Master's, and 14% Bachelors degrees. By comparison, in the U.S. about 75% of psychologists had doctoral

degrees. Only one-quarter of clinical and counseling psychologists in Canada had doctoral degrees; the comparable rate in the U.S. was 50%.

More than half (53%) of Canadian psychologists were employed in service roles, 34% identified research and teaching as their work, and 13% identified their work as administrative or other. Of those in university research and teaching positions, half had received their doctoral degrees from the U.S., one-third were U.S. immigrants.

In terms of the areas of psychology with which they self-identified, 44% identified as clinical or counseling psychologists, 13% as academic, 10% as experimental, 12% as educational/school or developmental, 7% as industrial, and 14% named other areas.

Forty-one per-cent of psychologists described themselves as engaged in some research activity. Forty per-cent of the doctoral psychologists with university faculty positions had grant support for their research in 1966.

The number of psychologists who were Principal Research Investigators on grants in 1966 was 250, 361 research grants were awarded to psychologists, the total value of these grants amounted to $2.81 million, with annual average grant per Investigator of $11,240. One-half of the research grants were in the areas of experimental, comparative and physiological, 25% were in clinical areas. About one-third of all grant money was from Canadian governments, and one-third came from U.S. sources. Research grant support from all sources had increased very substantially, five-fold over the past five years. In addition to the nearly $3 million in research grant support to psychologists, it was estimated that a similar amount was being contributed by employing institutions, most of which was for applied research projects.

The demand for research funding from psychologists was projected to increase by 300% by 1970 and another 200% by 1975.

The number of graduate students in psychology was expected to double by 1970 and triple by 1975. The demand for doctoral psychologists was expected to outstrip the supply.

Appley and Rickwood made a number of general recommendations: Improve the ratio of psychologists to population, keep Canadian students in Canadian universities and attract more immigrant graduate students, increase the educational level of psychologists providing services improve the research position of these professionals, continue to recruit doc personnel from the U.S., and continue to increase the number of psychologists in Canada.

In a companion document about the implications of the Appley & Rickwood report, prominent psychologists reflected on the findings and some offered their views on what should be done to address problems facing research in psychology.

L Newbigging recommended that while experimental psychology had shown vigorous development over the past decade and occupied an important place in the science community, applied psychology had not shown the same growth and academic departments must be concerned with this fact. It was time, Newbigging thought, for major Can departments to make a serious effort to train professional psychologists.

JB Boyd reflected on the underdeveloped state of industrial and business psychology. Only 11% of IO psychologists held doctorates and were the least well trained of all psychologists. There were practically no IO doctoral training programs in country. Research support in IO fared relatively well, with over $1m in total funding or about 1/7 of all research funding for psychology, most of which was is employer-supported applied research.

In clinical, counseling and rehabilitation areas of psychology. R Berry noted how relatively few such psychologists there were in Canada compared to in the U.S., along with their relatively lower educational level, and relatively poor salaries, and lower research support.

In educational and school psychology, RS MacArthur pointed to the fact that though they represented 18% of all psychologists in Canada, only 24% had doctorates compared to 42% of total. Research support was relatively low and 87% of the funding came from employer institutions, with only 5% from government granting bodies.

In the areas of social and developmental psychology, K Danziger and D Berlyne commented on the relatively low numbers of psychologists researching in the areas, a mere 1.5% of all psychologists. Only about one-third of developmental researchers had grant support, and the amount of grants was small in comparison to experimental psychologists. Good research facilities for research in social and development were lacking in most universities.

After filing his report, Appley's impression was that no action would be taken until a series of reports on other disciplines has been completed. It seems, however, that members of the Science Council in their other roles in NRC and other granting agencies were reasonably convinced of the need for increased research support for psychology.

Research Funding, late 1960s

In 1967, CPA submitted a brief to the Macdonald Committee on Research Financing in the Universities and appeared before it for a hearing. At the same time it was pressing in Ontario for the establishment of an Ontario Educational Research Foundation to be developed similar to the Ontario Mental Health Foundation.

Funding for research in basic areas of experimental psychology did in fact increase greatly in the late 1960s. In 1969, the NRC awarded about $1.5 million in operating

grants to psychologists, an amount that was 24 times the $63,000 provided in 1960. While the portion of funds NRC awarded in psychology remained relatively small, it increased from 1.7% in 1960 to 4.8% of all NRC funding in 1969.

The increased research funding during the 1960s was largely due to the phenomenal growth in the number of psychology faculty hired in universities across the country: the number of psychology faculty increased more than sevenfold in the decade.

In 1968, the name of the Committee on Research Financing was changed to the Committee on Scientific Affairs.

The CPA Committee on Scientific Affairs, in a brief to the Special Senate Committee on Scientific Affairs in 1969, described research in basic experimental psychology as comparable to research in the U.S. However, research in the social science areas of psychology--developmental, social, personality, educational--remained poorly funded and far less developed than work being done in the U.S. The Senate Committee did not invite CPA to appear before it in its public hearings in 1969.

The Committee on Scientific Affairs had a budget of $500 in 1968.

Couchiching Conference, 1965

As training for professional practice had not been addressed at Opinicon, CPA was pressured to organize another conference by professionals, who made up about 70% of the membership at the time. The CPA Committee on Professional Affairs, which had been made a standing committee in 1963, began planning for the Couchiching Conference, led by W Coons, the committee chair, along with E Webster and V Douglas.

Despite considerable efforts to find funding for the conference from National Health and Welfare and other government departments, granting councils and private foundations, led by L Newbigging the CPA President, no financial assistance was secured. This is perhaps a reflection on the unrecognized value of professional psychology in Canada at the time, as W Coons commented in his opening remarks at the conference:

> “It must be concluded that the public does not see psychology as a discipline which has a substantial contribution to make in the building of a better society....this must mean that the public is ill-informed about what is being done or what could be done by psychologists in a broad range of social settings. There are other indications that this conclusion is valid. The salaries provided for psychologists in most government services are preposterously inadequate. Funds for psychological research fall far short of what is needed, and this is especially true in those areas of research which have the greatest immediate relevance to social problems.”

The CPA board agreed to finance the conference. The net costs for the conference itself appears to have been $2735.00; the net costs to CPA for the publication of the conference proceedings appears to have been about $3500.00 (after a publication grant from the Social Sciences Research Council was received). Some (CR Myers, MJ Wright) have reported that the costs of Couchiching put CPA deeply in debt, near bankruptcy, for years after.

The Couchching Conference on Professional Psychology was held over seven days in May 1965 at Lake Couchiching near Orillia, Ontario. Fifty psychologist from across the country participated.

Two surveys had been completed in preparation for the conference. A survey of over 400 Canadian psychologists conducted by D Sydiaha offered strong support for the strengthening of applied psychology--both practice and research in applied areas--and reported a good amount of criticism of CPA with one-third believing a separate organization for applied psychologists was needed. A second survey by R Berry reported on manpower needs in psychological services in Ontario concluding that the present level of graduate training in applied psychology would leave Ontario far short of its needs for psychological services by 1970.

The mandate given to the delegates at Couchiching was three-fold:

- To develop a definition of professional psychology.
- To clarify the objectives of professional training.
- To draft a blueprint for the organizational and financial achievement of these objectives.

Included among the roles for professional psychologists were Clinical, Industrial, Guidance and Counseling, and Education.

Very real problems and tensions were present in addressing the fundamental question of how to meaningfully and effectively train for all the professional skills required by the public in the existing graduate training programs being offered. At best, existing programs were regarded as academic-research oriented with some sort of practice training on the side, usually outside the university.

Four position papers were presented and discussed early in the conference.

> A Pinard (University of Montreal) argued that separate professional and academic doctorate programs and a separate professional degree (D.Psy.) should be offered by Departments of Psychology. This was, in fact, subsequently proposed, though not implemented, at the University of Montreal, led by D Belanger.

> CR Myers (University of Toronto) argued that doctoral education should be focused on scientific research for all psychology students, with professional practice training coming afterwards in a post-doctoral program.
>
> L Newbigging (McMaster University), recognizing the difficulties in integrating professional training into an academic department of psychology, argued that training of professional psychologists might best be done in other university faculties such as Medicine or in an independent school of psychology in a graduate faculty.
>
> V Douglas (McGill university) argued for the value of the scientist-professional model as had successfully been developing in the U.S. since 1949, integrating both research and professional practice in doctoral training in departments of psychology. Many psychologists surveyed by Sydiaha, and many of the delegates, considered themselves to be scientist-practitioners.

Myers' proposal for one research-focused program for all psychologists was roundly rejected. The conference strongly supported training at the doctoral level, a research thesis, and an adequately supervised internship. Thus, a scientist-professional model was recommended--one that provided collaboration between academic and practicing psychologists, and one that provided broad applied training beyond clinical. Opinion was divided over the desirability of creating separate professional psychology programs independent from departments of psychology. A D. Psy. degree was accepted as a possible acceptable alternative to Ph.D.

In all, the conference voted on 89 recommendations, including some recommendations to the CPA: the creation of a full-time Executive Officer and a secretariat; recommendations for CPA to more actively pursue a variety of professional training matters including financial support from governments; the creation of an Education & Training Board whose priority would be to review training programs in applied psychology settings, and establish some standards for them. A recommendation for the E&T Board to go further and accredit professional training programs, as APA had been doing, did not receive majority support at Couchiching.

A number of other recommendations about professional training were supported by the majority of delegates at Couchiching: training should prepare the professional psychologist to function in the roles of supervisor, coordinator, advisor, and consultant; professional psychologists require appropriate skills but even more important is a sound understanding of the principles underlying current techniques so that as technologies change s/he can keep abreast of change; as psychologists must train others in some assessment and therapy skills, they must also continue to practice themselves; professional psychologists in applied settings must also contribute as teachers in the development of skills of students.

An extensive blueprint for professional training programs was drafted under the lead of R Berry, though it was not possible to reach any strong consensus on the specific

nature of training programs, the advisability of terminal masters' programs, or the recognition of different types of doctoral degrees such as the D.Psy.

What was the impact of Couchiching? Professional psychologists were generally satisfied that graduate training issues had been addressed and that solid support was available for the future development of the professional. Leaders in CPA, however, were less satisfied with the results of the Couchiching conference. As Mary Wright (1984) saw things:

> "The conference produced much heat but less light, and the plans of most universities were little changed by it."

While universities may have been little affected by the conference, there is no doubt at all about what happened in the decade following Couchiching--clinical psychology doctoral programs were developed at nearly every major university in Canada.

> "By 1969, there were 29 applied psychology graduate programmes in Canada, and 17 of these were in clinical psychology. Most of the clinical programmes had begun in the last two to three years of the 1960s." (Conway, 1984)

By the mid-1970s, seven additional clinical psychology graduate programs had been established, as documented by Conway.

David Belanger (1992) offered a balanced view on the value of the Couchiching Conference:

> "I believe that when viewed in context and historical perspective, the Couchiching Conference represents a serious positive step in the sense that it spoke to the necessity and the importance of training in professional skills. It was indeed the first explicit official recognition of the need to accept social responsibility for the application of psychological knowledge and know-how to the solution of some of the problems facing the individual and society.

———————————

Wright, MJ (1984). Clinical Psychology Training in Canada. Responses to Conway. *Canadian Psychology, (25, 3),* 192-195.

Conway, JB (1984). Clinical Psychology Training in Canada. *Canadian Psychologist, (25:3)*, 177-191.

Belanger, D. (1992). The Structuring of Canadian Psychology: Golden Anniversary Symposium. *Canadian Psychology, (33:4*), 710-712.

> "Couchiching was a beginning. It may have left problems unresolved or even have rendered some of them more conspicuous. But it did bring us one step further and it acted surely as a source of reinforcement for applied psychology, at the same time as it cleared the way for some of the changes to come. These organizational efforts were a genuine search for identity and purpose. They are part of our history. I believe that they were done honestly by dedicated individuals, they have led to further developments."

Professional Affairs, Committee on Professional Affairs and Standards

"Professional Problems"

In 1960, the Committee on Professional Standards had this to say about its work:

> "[The Committee] has undertaken many important jobs over the years. It has collected information on salaries, explored ways in which CPA could assist provincial associations in the matter of certification, evaluated applications from the provincial associations for affiliation with CPA, served as the place for a preliminary discussion of varied proposals aimed at meeting the professional aspirations of psychologists. The more important function of this committee involves a leisurely discussion concerning the broad policies that the CPA might follow in maintaining and raising professional standards. It is seldom that any proposal for a specific, immediate action has emerged from the suggestions of this committee, except for the appointment of fact finding groups. It has rarely met face-to-face, its work is done by correspondence. So, unless funds can be found, it can achieve only mediocre success."

A questionnaire sent to CPA members in 1960 revealed that there was little interest in receiving information about the ongoing activities in the various provincial associations. The Committee reported that if this is all the committee does then it should be disbanded.

In the early 1960s, the work in Ontario and Quebec to achieve legislation certifying psychologists was ongoing and nearing completion. By 1963 Acts to register psychologists had been passed first in Ontario, then in Quebec, and then in Saskatchewan; by 1967, Acts had been passed in Manitoba, Alberta and New Brunswick, and shortly thereafter in British Columbia. After about a decade of debate in Ontario, the educational requirement was a doctoral degree there and in four of the other provinces; a master's degree was the educational level in Quebec and Alberta.

CPA members who were professional psychologists were interested in seeing CPA establish competencies and standards for practice, and standards for graduate training programs. The sentiment on the CPA Board at the time appears to have been that certification of psychologists remained "premature," and there was reluctance to address such challenges as establishing competencies for practice or standards for professional training programs of which there were very few in the early 1960s.

Affiliated provincial associations were represented (with vote) on the CPA Board beginning in 1961, and they continued to urge that professional problems be addressed at the national level. Among the challenges raised by professional psychologists were improving professional practice by establishing national standards for practice as had been done by ABEPP in the U.S.; establishing national standards and eventually accreditation of training programs as was being done by APA; establishing a national fee scale and lobbying for increased salaries; lobbying for health insurance coverage for psychological services; creating a national clearinghouse for information on activities in the provinces and the States; the creation of a CPA journal for professional psychologists; and the creation of a CPA Division for applied and professional psychology.

In 1962 the name of the committee was changed, it was called the Committee on Professional Problems. The major focus of the committee in 1963-65, under the vigorous leadership of W Coons, became organizing the Couchiching Conference on Professional Psychology which was to and indeed did address many of the problems, or challenges.

Royal Commission on Health Services

In 1962, the work of the Royal Commission on Health Services, chaired by Mr. Justice Emmett Hall, began. A CPA committee chaired by N Mailloux conducted a preliminary survey of members on what psychological services should be covered by a public health insurance plan in Canada.

In its brief to the Royal Commission, based on a survey of members, CPA stated that government's financial responsibility for care for the mentally ill should be the same as for the physically ill, and recommended that psychological services should be covered under any government medicare plan. In the brief, CPA's position on the needs for increased funding for research and training (as documented in the reports by Newbigging and Mandler and reviewed under Scientific Affairs above) was also asserted, particularly as the need applied to research and training in mental health where comparisons with the U.S. showed Canada lagged far behind in mental health research and training.

The final report of the Royal Commission was released in 1964. In it, the Commission recommended that the "psycho-diagnostic and psycho-therapeutic services rendered by a properly qualified of psychologists with special training in these areas" should be included in medical services benefits.

CPA, in its brief in response to the Commission's report offered its strong support for this recommendation to included psychological services in public health insurance. The CPA response also offered support for a number of other recommendations made by the Hall Commission:

- Substantial increases in professional training grants that included clinical psychology;
- Increased research grants in mental health;
- Enhanced services for the mentally retarded (CPA recommended that improved services for all children suffering from emotional disorders was needed);
- Government financing for hospitalization costs for patients with mental and emotional disorders;
- Improved services for those with alcoholism and drug addictions.

Offering a dissenting view, the CPA response recommended that caution and research evidence was required before moving forward with the Commission's recommended initiatives to abolish large mental hospitals and replace them with psychiatric units in general hospitals or small regional psychiatric facilities.

Following the Hall Commission, in 1966 the Government of Canada introduced Bill C-227, the Medicare Bill. "Paramedical services" including psychology were not included as eligible under Medicare. CPA's President, D Belanger, wrote in protest to the exclusion of psychologists in Bill C-227. In the end, the Bill was amended to make it possible for each Province to reach its own decision about the inclusion of "paramedical services" in its medicare legislation. CPA informed each provincial association of the possibility of including of psychological services in provincial medicare plans, a possibility that has not been pursued in any subsequent provincial legislation.

Council of Education and Training Boards

In 1965, about three-quarters of CPA members were non-academics, and of these more than three-quarters did not hold doctoral degrees and were not full members of CPA. Legislation certifying psychologists in Ontario and increasingly in other provinces required the doctoral degree. In 1964, D Gibson had completed his survey of applied training in Canadian university psychology departments. He reported that the number of applied or professional doctoral programs remained inadequate to address the need for more doctoral professional psychologists in Canada.

To address this need, the Couchiching Conference had recommended that CPA sponsor a Council of Provincial Boards of Education & Training. Only in Ontario had OPA embarked upon creating a Board of Education & Training that in the late 60s set criteria and procedures in place for the accreditation of applied doctoral training programs and internships in counseling, clinical, industrial, and educational psychology. It was a bold initiative for OPA to expect that a provincial association could accredit university programs, and it proved to be a visionary one. R Berry and H Brooker, in their reflections on this, have said that establishing the OPA Board of Education & Training was intended to push CPA into what was they considered to be its leadership responsibility, a responsibility CPA did eventually act upon almost twenty years later in creating its accreditation program.

The CPA did explore the possibilities of some national coordination of accreditation of education and training in the mid-1960s. The Committee on Professional Affairs chaired by D Gibson envisioned a CPA led Council of Provincial Boards of Education & Training that would: promote national level dialogue on standards and content for professional training among provinces, universities and employers; publish program summaries annually; develop “ideal” and minimum standards for several sub-specialties; and ultimately perhaps accredit university and practicum programs. It was also envisioned that a national Council might be a forum for cooperation on issues in the certification of psychologists: facilitate the conditions under which reciprocity of certification can best be achieved among provinces; study and ultimately sponsor a Canadian exam in professional psychology for certification purposes in provinces, and ultimately perhaps a national level College of Psychologists.

In a proposal to the federal government for funding a Council, Gibson summarized the challenges: approximately 3000 psychologists were employed in Canada with most of them practicing in professional capacities, university departments were reluctant to establish or expand professional training programs; there was a lack of national uniformity in the training of professional psychologists; employers were poor informed about the roles and capabilities of professional psychologists.

The Committee on Professional Affairs recognized the value of OPA establishing its Board of Education & Training, seeing it as a good model for other provinces to follow. The Committee appears to have been somewhat ambivalent: while it acknowledged that accreditation of education and training programs could appropriately be assumed by provincial associations, it also entertained the possibility that CPA might create an accreditation program that could be valuable in provinces without their own Board, and that programs might be accredited provincially or nationally. The desirability, even feasibility of a CPA sponsored Board of Education and Training was rejected by some CPA leaders at the time: M Wright wrote that “any attempts made by the national association to establish guidelines for professional training are sure to get us nowhere except into more hot water. In Canada this sort of thing must be left to the provinces.”

In 1968, the President announced that the Board had reaffirmed the directive to the Committee as approved by the 1967 Annual Meeting to continue with the establishment of a Council of Education and Training Boards.

The committee began preparation of a brief to be presented to the Federal Government seeking financial assistance for a Council. The vision was a 5 year project at a cost of about $20,000 per year, with possible funding coming from several departments including Health & Welfare, Manpower, Privy Council, Dept. of Labor, Dept. of Industrial Development.

At the same time, the newly formed Advisory Council of Provincial Psychologists was planning a brief for funding related to bringing provincial associations together to institute uniform professional standards for psychologists and relating to the manpower problem for psychologists. D Gibson, the outgoing chair of the Committee on

Professional Affairs, fully recognized the need for CPA and the newly formed ACPP (see section immediately below) to closely collaborate in presenting one common brief to government.

Nothing was to come of this initiative for a CPA Council of Provincial Boards of Education and Training. Perhaps the complexities of CPA working in close collaboration with ACPP proved to be too difficult; perhaps the CPA board came to share M Wright's view that education and training was exclusively a provincial matter.

The board considered, in 1967, an expression of willingness from APA to extend its accreditation to Canadian doctoral and internship programs. CPA did not think it was within its purview to intervene between APA and universities which could if they wished apply directly to APA for accreditation, something that a few clinical doctoral and internship programs in Canada did pursue in the 1970s.

Committee on Regional Associations and the creation of the Advisory Council Provincial Associations of Psychologists

Provincial and regional associations of psychology had formally been affiliated with CPA since the late 1940s. In the 1960s, representatives of each provincial association held a seat and vote on the CPA Board, and these representatives had been urging CPA to undertake greater responsibilities for the challenges facing professional psychology.

At a special meeting in 1967 in Banff, at which all provinces were represented for the first time, representatives of provincial associations endorsed a draft proposal that had been prepared by the CPA Committee on Regional Associations to create its own autonomous council. The report of the meeting concluded:

> "It was unanimously felt by the delegates present that CPA had traditionally behaved in a token fashion toward the Regional Associations and in many cases the academically oriented Board of Directors had resisted raising fees to support the interests of the professionals in such areas as the development of professional journals, setting standards, developing and supporting a permanent secretariat, the organizing of lobbying groups to government, a Board of Education & Training. and so on. What appears to be needed is a different kind of structure, hopefully as an adjunct to the CPA, with a national purpose which will be to strengthen the hand of Provincial Associations in meeting their needs at the community level, a federation which would coordinate such things as standards, ethics and training among provincial associations.
>
> "It was the unanimous feeling that the CPA Committee on Regional Associations should take the form of a "Council of Federated Associations of Provincial Psychology" which would remain within CPA but answer primarily to the regional associations in each province. …it would be an advisory board to both CPA and the provincial associations."

The Banff meeting was, in effect, the final meeting of the CPA Committee on Regional Affairs and the founding meeting of the Advisory Council. The council's inaugural meeting was held in Montreal in September 1968.

The background that led to the creation of ACPAP has been summarized by R Berry, P Davidson and D Gibson (1974):

> “The forces which led to the formation of the Council can be traced through three main tensions; (i) the division of powers enshrined in the BNA; as between money spending powers expressed provincially for health, education and welfare, and money collecting powers largely centered in federal hands, (ii) the pre-occupation of the CPA with the impact of new and growing university psychology programs (along purely laboratory directions as recommended by the MacLeod report) and (iii) the increasing concern of provincial associations to maintain the vigor of professional psychology in the face of limited funds and the apparent neglect of applied training by university psychology departments. “Put simply, provincial organizational psychology with its strong applied psychology concerns was becoming balkanized while national organizational psychology was attempting to foster a new infra-structure for basic psychology. In both cases the crisis situation was genuine and distracting to both. Lines of communication between CPA and provincial associations were becoming dangerously thin.
>
> “CPA endeavored to keep open its "applied" doors through the standing committees on regional affairs and professional affairs. The regional affairs committee attempted to encourage coordination (national-provincial), but meetings were few and with little effect. The CPA Professional Affairs Committee (under the direction of W. H. Coons) tried for its part to collect professional psychologists together for a national conference. The Couchiching gathering was the result. Its many recommendations were subsequently abstracted by the Professional Affairs Committee (then chaired by D. Gibson) and structured as guidelines for action by the Board of CPA. These included formation of a national board or council of boards of Education and Training, provisions for achieving uniformity of training and practice standards, reciprocity within provincial legislation governing community psychology and the establishment of a national clearinghouse and information exchange to be used by all organizations. The CPA Board accepted these recommendations in principle but did not act to implement. There was neither money nor felt urgency.”

Berry, R, Davidson, PO, Gibson, D (1974). Advisory Council Professional Associations of Psychologists: Archival Comment. *The Canadian Psychologist, 15(4).*

For 1968 and 1969 R Lapointe and R Berry were appointed chairman and secretary respectively. For 1970 and 1971 R Berry was appointed chairman and A Neufeldt secretary and for 1972 and 1973 P Davidson was chairman with A Neufeldt continuing as secretary. CPA participated as a full member of the Council.

In the first years many matters were discussed, including legislation and the need for reciprocal arrangements to enhance mobility of psychologists across Canada, communication networks for psychological associations, ethical issues of concern to practicing and research psychologists, medical insurance, standards for education and training, and methods for increasing the effectiveness of the commitment of psychology to the community it serves.

Other Activities

In the mid-1960s, the Committee on Professional Affairs initiated Professional Institutes that were held annually in association with the CPA annual meetings. The Institutes proved to be popular: attendance was good and profits were returned to CPA in the early years.

In 1969, the Committee on Professional Affairs had a budget of $1000.

Publications

The *Canadian Journal of Psychology* was under the editorial guidance of J Blackburn in the early 1960s (with P Dodwell and D Campbell serving as Assistant Editors). In 1966. L Newbigging assumed responsibility as Editor, with A Black and A Pinard as Assistant Editors.

CJP expanded its published pages from 280 pages in 1960 to 461 in 1966. Circulation increased from about 1,500 copies in 1958 to 2,350 in 1964. In 1965 the journal was published bi-monthly rather than quarterly. The rejection rate was at about 60% in the mid-1960s.

The Canadian Psychologist continued to expand in the 1960s. W Coons, the Editor, reported in 1965 that a total of 392 pages were published: 167 pages of articles in applied and social and developmental areas, and 193 pages devoted to the professional and business affairs of CPA). This represented nearly a five-fold expansion in published pages since 1956 when *TCP* had published 80 pages. In 1967, D Gibson assumed editorial responsibilities for the journal, with L Masson and T Rogers as Assistant Editors. The 1968 volume of *TCP* contained 545 pages. CPA Affairs accounted for about 47% of the journal pages in 1968, the majority of the remaining pages were devoted to articles, 34 being published in 1968.

Publication of the two journals was becoming increasingly costly for CPA by the mid-1960s. The publication costs of *TCP* became a particular concern as the journal pages

were increasing and there was no grant support for *TCP*. In 1966, the two journals operated at a deficit of $11,752.

In 1966-67 the Publications Committee considered the future development of the two journals, and following recommendations of the Couchiching Conference explored the possibilities of creating a new journal in applied psychology, a journal devoted to clinical psychology or educational psychology, or possibly two new journals. In an interim report, the Committee estimated that about ten per-cent of CPA members were publishing journal articles: about 25% of their articles were being published in Canadian journals, 17% in the two CPA journals, and that at least 50% of their publications were in the general area of experimental psychology. The Committee believed that there would be sufficient material for the creation of a CPA journal in applied psychology, some of which was being published in *TCP* at the time.

A special committee of educational psychologists considered the possibility of a CPA journal in the area and recommended such a journal be created. CPA decided not to pursue this.

Under the chairmanship of W Coons, a committee developed plans for journal that would publish research in the areas of social, development, and clinical: the journal was mandated to publish theory, research and application in the areas of psychology which are concerned with social problems and processes. and other applied areas. A new CPA journal, *Canadian Journal of Behavioural Science*, was created. The first issue of *CJBS* was published in 1969 under the editorship of A Sullivan, with A Pinard and D Hart serving as Assistant Editors.

The Canada Council awarded a substantial grant, $14,300 for 1969, to assist the publication of the Journal. This award insured that *CJBS* would not impose a financial burden *on* the Association.

Annual Meetings

1960, June, Queen’s University, Kingston, ON

1961, June, University of Montreal, Montreal, PQ

1962, June, McMaster University, Hamilton, ON.
Paper sessions included a total of 63 presentations, the large majority of which were in areas of experimental psychology, 5 invited talks, 2 symposiums and 2 panel discussions.

1963, June, Laval University, Quebec City, PQ

1964, June, Dalhousie University, Halifax, NS

1965, June, University of British Columbia, Vancouver, BC

1966, June, McGill University, Montreal, PQ.
A total of 91 papers were presented, 12% of which were applied in nature.

1967, May-June, Carleton University, Ottawa, ON

1968, June, University of Calgary, Calgary, AB

1969, June, York University, Toronto, ON

Over the 1960s, the majority of papers at annual meetings continued to be presented by university psychologists and were in the area of experimental psychology. The following two Tables provide some descriptive information about CPA convention papers in the 1960s and through to 1980 (Bryden, 1982).

CPA Annual Meetings 257

TABLE 1
Characteristics of Papers Presented
1960-1980

	1960-66	1967-73	1974-80
Papers/meeting	75	154	362
Authors	108	198	486
% University origin	92	97	90
% Female authors	21	21	22
% French language	7	3	5

TABLE 2
Topic of Papers Presented
in Percent

	1960-66	1967-73	1974-80
Experimental psychology	69.2	52.2	41.4
Human	48.8	30.9	25.5
Animal	20.4	21.3	15.9
Clinical	14.3	12.9	16.4
Social-personality	9.5	18.0	20.1
Developmental	2.5	5.9	10.2
Educational	2.9	5.1	5.5
Industrial	0.2	1.5	3.8
Other	1.5	4.5	2.5

Bryden, MP (1982). The changing face of the CPA annual meeting: 1960-1980. Canadian Psychology, 23(4), 256-260.

The Growth of Psychology in Canada in the 1960s

The phenomenal growth of Psychology in Canada during the 1960s in universities, in research funding, and in applied training programs, is described well by Adair (1981).

> "The growth of the discipline in Canada in the 1960s was phenomenal. Every aspect of Canadian psychology changed dramatically from what it was at the beginning of the decade. Probably the most significant change occurred in universities, all of which were expanding at a rapid rate. Although all disciplines benefited, psychology was riding the crest of a wave of popularity and high student demand, and in several universities became the largest or second-largest department (Douglas, 1971). The number of graduate departments of psychology more than doubled during the decade (Wright, 1969) and the number of psychology teachers in Canadian universities increased more than sevenfold. The number of doctorates awarded increased from 25 in 1960-61 to 98 in 1968-69, and psychology became one of the top disciplines in the number of PhDs produced.
>
> "Even more dramatic increases occurred in the levels of Federal Government research support. Not only was the 1970 level of funding of psychology by the National Research Council (the predecessor to NSERC) 24 times greater than it was at the beginning of the decade, but the Canada Council had begun to fund certain kinds of social and developmental research and the Medical Research Council had agreed to fund certain types of clinical research.
>
> "The decade also saw growth in applied psychology. Legislation respecting the registration of psychologists was passed in 6 of the 10 provinces, with Ontario leading the way in 1960. Arthur (1971) reported a survey of graduate departments indicating that there were 17 clinical training programs, most of which had originated in the last two to three years of the decade."

The number of psychologists in Canada grew rapidly during the later half of the decade. A survey of registered psychologists, members of provincial psychological associations, and faculties or departments of psychology showed that there were at least 3400 psychologists in Canada by 1970. This was more than double the number reported in 1966. The Table below is taken from Wright (1971).

Wright, M. (1971). Number of Psychologists in Canada: 1970 Estimate. *The Canadian Psychologist, 12: 1.*

Adair, J. (1981). Canadian Psychology as a Profession and Discipline: Developments, Issues and Trends in the Seventies. *Canadian Psychology, 22*:2, 163-172.

Distribution of Psychologists in Canada by Province

Province	TOTAL NUMBER		NUMBER IN ACADEMIC SETTINGS	
	1966a	1970b	1966a	1970b
Newfoundland	6	28	4	22
Prince Edward Island	3	13	0	9
Nova Scotia	48	73	13	41
New Brunswick	33	71	9	22
Quebec	368	897	99	282
Ontario	695	1455	165	590
Manitoba	87	130	15	56
Saskatchewan	72	100	15	43
Alberta	130	310	64	146
British Columbia	156	274	31	111
Territories	0	0	0	0
Total	1598	3351	415	1322

Note: (a) Appley and Rickwood (1967) Table 1, page 4.
(b) Master list for membership drive.

Professional organizations of psychologists developed in the Atlantic provinces, along with regulatory bodies across the country. By 1969, there were fifteen organizations in the country as documented in the Table on the next page (Wright, 1971).

State of CPA in the 1960s

The only area in which growth did not seem to occur was in the membership of the Canadian Psychological Association, according to Adair (1981). Wright (1969) lamented this fact, noting declines in membership in both 1967 and 1968. A significant dues increase introduced in 1968 was a factor, but CPA's failure to attract its fair share of potential members had begun much earlier and caused some to wonder "whatever happened to Canadian psychology" (Myers, 1971). With the influx of so many American-born and/or trained professors and the more necessary allegiance of practitioners to provincial registration bodies, the concerns for CPA were real.

Wright, M. (1971). The Psychological Organizations of Canada. *The Canadian Psychologist, 12:3.*

TABLE 1

Psychological Organizations of Canada

	Dates Founded-Dissolved
National	
Canadian Psychological Association	1939
Advisory Council Provincial Associations of Psychologists	1968
Maritimes	
Maritime Psychological Association	1948-1966
Atlantic Provinces Psychological Association	1939
Association of Psychologists of Nova Scotia	1962
New Brunswick Psychological Association	1962
*New Brunswick Board of Examiners in Psychology	1967
Quebec	
Psychological Association of the Province of Quebec	1944-1962
**Corporation of Psychologists of the Province of Quebec	1956
Ontario	
Ontario Psychological Association	1947
*Ontario Board of Examiners in Psychology	1960
Manitoba	
*Psychological Association of Manitoba	1957
Manitoba Psychological Society	1966
Saskatchewan	
*Saskatchewan Psychological Association	1954
Psychological Society of Saskatchewan	1968
Alberta	
Psychological Association of Alberta	1958-1962
**Psychologists Association of Alberta	1960
British Columbia	
British Columbia Psychological Association	1938

Notes:

*statutory body—exclusive function is licensing or registration

**statutory body—functions include licensing or registration

Wright (1969) voiced her serious concerns about CPA:

> “The Canadian Psychological Association is barely managing to survive. Its growth has failed to keep pace with the rapid increase in the number of qualified psychologists in this country.... More alarming still is the fact that many of the well known and highly regarded psychologists in this country do not belong to the organization. The situation was for a time so gloomy that some of us took to wondering if the Association could remain viable, and if it failed to do so what consequences this could have on the future of psychology in Canada.”

Myers (1971), after documenting the relative lack of growth in CPA membership when compared to the growth in the APA during the 1950s and 1960s, attributed the slow growth of psychology in Canada to the BNA Act:

> “To one who was actively engaged in the affairs of both associations during those years, it is now painfully apparent that this difference in the growth and development of psychology in the two countries was, and still is, a function of the difference in the behaviour of the two federal governments. Although one hears a good deal about "States' rights" in the USA, they certainly have not been allowed to be as ruinous for psychology there as "Provinces' rights" have been in Canada.
>
> “Proportionately, just as much federal money was spent for the same purpose, but it was spent in a manner which meant that it would not, and could not, be spent wisely or productively in the national interest. Apparently helpless in the iron grip of good Queen Victoria's BNA act, the Department of National Health and Welfare in Ottawa handed the money over to provincial departments of health, each of which proceeded to spend it, usually without any advice from anyone, in whatever peculiar ways the local public health officials saw fit.
>
> ‘It seems clear that in every branch of psychology which deals with what, under our constitution, is regarded as a provincial responsibility, we have done very badly indeed. Clinical psychology was nearly starved out of the country by provincial departments of health. School psychology, for a while, gained some benefit by recruiting psychologist "refugees" from hospitals and clinics, but

---

Adair, J. (1981). Canadian Psychology as a Profession and Discipline: Developments, Issues and Trends in the Seventies. *Canadian Psychology, 22*:2, 163-172

Myers, R. (1971). Whatever happened to Canadian psychology. *The Canadian Psychologist, 11 (2).*

Wright, M. (1969). Canadian Psychology Comes of Age. *The Canadian Psychologist, 10:*3, 229-253.

> it is also crippled by lack of provincial support for any kind of basic long-term research. Social psychology, developmental psychology, industrial psychology — all are relatively weak in Canada because there has been no federal agency here (as there has been in the USA) that accepts national responsibility for their development. The Canada Council has made promising sounds from time to time but has been remarkably slow to develop any rational system for deciding what it should support.
>
> “Psychology in Canada today has one surprising strength and many obvious weaknesses. The strength is a "basic science" strength. We have been slow to develop them but we now have reasonably adequate graduate training facilities. The number and size of our university departments of psychology, the laboratory facilities and equipment, the number and quality of our graduate faculties, the number of our full-time graduate students, are all now at proportional parity with the United States.
>
> “The trouble is that Canadian psychology is very lopsided. While we have our fair share of eminent scientists in psychology, we have neither the quantity nor the quality of applied or professional psychologists to bring the results of psychological research to bear on the immediate practical concerns of ordinary people: health, child development, education, business, industry and social conflict.”

Membership

CPA did increase during the early years of the decade, from a total membership of 748 in 1960 (240 Full, 374 Associate, 134 Student) to 1146 in 1966 (350 Full, 581 Associate, 215 Student).

In 1964, the educational requirement for Associate Membership was raised from a Bachelor’s degree to a post-graduate degree. In 1967, full membership in CPA required:

> (i) Possession of the Ph.D degree in psychology, or its academic equivalent, conferred by a graduate school of recognized standing.
> OR
> (ii) Possession of the M.A. degree in psychology, or its academic equivalent, plus five years of post M.A. full-time work in psychology."

Finances

Through out the 1950s and early 1960s CPA had typically managed to retain an accrued surplus of about $12,000 in the bank. In the mid-1960s three years of deficits left CPA with a debt of over $20,000, a concern for a fiscally conservative board. The journals, the publication of the Couchiching report and the annual Directory, and the Annual Meeting (which had lost money in 13 of the last 16 years) accounted for the deficits. In 1967-68, the total expenses of CPA amounted to $36,981.00 with revenues

of $36,555.00. Annual membership fees were raised to $45 In 1968 and within two years the debt was eliminated a small accrued surplus of about $10,000 in the bank.

French translations

The CPA board, at the urging of Francophone members in the early 1960s, considered the need for a French translation of the By-laws and other official documents. Legal counsel advised against doing so due to the difficulties in the translation of any legal document and the likelihood of creating differences of emphasis or meaning that could lead to court cases. Advice from the Secretary of State was much more positive and supported translation of the By-laws into French. It was clear that Francophone members felt some discrimination and the board appears to have been inclined to proceed. CPA Bylaws were translated to French in 1962, and CPA included the French name SCP in it's title and letterhead, along with providing membership forms and some other statements in French.

Committees

The committee structure of CPA was reviewed and changes recommended by D Bindra, Past-President, in 1961. Among his recommendations that were implemented were the following:

- the Program Committee for the annual general meetings, which had been comprised of members in the locale and appointed a few months before the meeting with a good deal of confusion and inefficiency resulting, was made a Standing Committee in order to increase continuity on the committee;
- the Committee on Relations with other Disciplines, which had replaced a former committee on relations with psychiatry, was disbanded in favour of ad-hoc committees that could address specific problems as they arose;
- the Committee on Presentations to Royal Commissions was disbanded and its responsibilities assumed by the Executive as Royal Commissions occurred infrequently and required a special committee of experts in the domain.

The board began meeting twice per year, in January as well as at the annual meeting in June, in the early 1960s.

Committee on Ethics

CPA had adopted the APA Code of Ethics in 1959 for a three year provisional period during which any revisions considered to be needed would be determined. The Code was published in the CPA Directory (apparently without any acknowledgment of APA).

During the 1960s, APA revised its Code twice. CPA adopted the revised APA Codes in 1965 and 1968 without significant revisions.

In 1968, the Committee suspended a CPA member for violation of the Code of Ethics. This appears to the first such action taken against a member.

The Committee on Public Information

Chaired by W Gaddes prepared a pamphlet for high school guidance purposes about psychology as a career and the work of psychologists in 1964. In a letter to the CPA Secretary, Gaddes remarked on the familiar difficulties of a committee writing a public document: “ Would you please see that no names of the committee, including mine, will appear anywhere on the published copy. The final product has been polished and modified by seven people and none of us feels possessive or satisfied enough with it to want our names associated with it in public.”

In 1965, CPA considered the need for a public relations committee and officer as APA had had for some years. The board decided that the task could be managed by a board member.

Activities of CPA
1970-1980

Professional Affairs

Davidson Report, 1970

In 1970, P Davidson, a young faculty member at Calgary, completed a Report on Graduate Training and Research Funding for Clinical Psychology in Canada. The report was commissioned by the Science Council of Canada, which had a history of commissioning a psychologist of its choosing to study and report on the discipline without consulting CPA or any other psychologists. While not an activity of CPA, a summary of the report was published in *The Canadian Psychologist* and was much discussed in CPA and the clinical psychology community.

Clinical psychology, the science and practice of it, was not well understood in the federal government granting councils or by senior administrators in universities. The hybrid "scientist-practitioner" model did not fit easily into granting council mandates or into Faculties of Arts and/or Science.

Davidson visited a number of university departments across the country in preparing his report. A central feature of his report was his understanding of what clinical psychology was and was not, and its development in the future. In Davidson's view, clinical psychology had little claim to a unique role in direct human service delivery. Clinical psychologists made some unique contributions in assessment and testing, but had no claim to providing unique or specialty services in therapy or interventions, except perhaps in the emerging behavioural approaches. The scientist-practitioner model of training did not define clinical psychologists in a way that distinguished the psychologist from the social worker or psychiatrist when they were functioning as therapists or assessors.

Davidson asserted that the unique contribution clinical psychologists could make in service settings was, given their applied research training, as a "researcher-consultant." The research needed in applied settings was of a practical kind focused on answering questions specific to the decision processes of the service delivery agency in which the clinical psychologist worked. The evaluation of programs was a prime example of such applied research. A doctoral trained clinical psychologist could best serve as an applied clinical researcher and as a supervisor or consultant to front-line human service practitioners.

Davidson's view of clinical psychology was itself rather unique and was not readily accepted by most clinical psychology faculty who were wedded to the scientist-practitioner model, nor by most practicing clinical psychologist who were increasingly interested in front-line practice of therapy and assessment.

Davidson argued for the need for greater applied and mission-oriented research in the granting councils, especially in the Canada Council, NHRDP and MRC. In addition, he recommended significantly greater scholarship funding for clinical psychology students whose numbers were growing rapidly.

Committee on Professional Affairs

In the early 1970s, under the chairmanship of R Berry, the committee was busy working on a range of professional issues. Much of the work of the committee was beginning to be done collaboratively with ACPAP, formed in 1967. And, in 1972 the CPA Applied Division was established, also chaired by Berry in 1973, and began working on professional issues as well.

Collaborative work with ACPAP

By 1970 there were psychological associations in all ten provinces, and legislation respecting psychology in six jurisdictions. In 1973, it was estimated that there were about 2500 psychologist members of the ten provincial associations, of which about 25% were also CPA members--ranging from a high of 44% in Ontario to 14% in Quebec.

The Chair of Professional Affairs sat on the ACPAP Council. The committee was attempting to work out an improved working relationship with ACPAP. There were a number of joint issues that could be pursued by both CPA and ACPAP: bi-lateral agreements between provinces on registration and legislative matters; common exams across provinces; specialty or fellowship status similar to ABEP; a national Board of E&T for accreditation of applied training programs as was being pioneered by the OPA.

CPA and ACPAP collaborated in introducing professional liability insurance for professionals in 1973. The Plan was with the Halifax Insurance Company, with an annual premium of $40 that provided protection to $11,000 per claim and $1 million per year. It appears to have taken more time than expected for the plan to reach the required 200 members; 323 members were subscribed in the plan in 1975, and liability insurance became a popular benefit in a few more years time.

The CPA Code of Ethics had been adopted by most provincial associations in 1974; Quebec had adopted a Code of its own making, and the associations in Alberta and Newfoundland were working on developing their own Codes.

ACPAP submitted a brief to the Canadian Hospital Accreditation body in 1975 along with a set of standards for psychological services in hospitals. CPA fully endorsed the brief. ACPAP was working on a couple of surveys in the mid 1970s: a survey of salaries of professional psychologists across the provinces, and a survey of clinical practicum and internships settings.

In 1975, the CPA board met with ACPAP to discuss their respective activities and roles and enhanced collaboration between the two organizations.

ACPAP urged CPA to develop national standards for applied training programs and criteria and procedures for their accreditation by CPA. No action was taken by the CPA board at that time.

CPA Applied Division

As detailed below (in the section “State of CPA in the 1970s”), the Applied and Experimental Divisions were created in 1972. An Applied Division had been desired by members for a number of years as a forum for discussion and a vehicle for action on issues of concern to those working in applied areas.

The Applied Division adopted a set of By-laws immediately. Five objectives were outlined and committees established to begin work on each objective: issues facing applied psychologists in Education and Training, Applied Scientific Investigation, Practice, Ethics, and Public Policy.

In 1973 the Chairs of both the Applied and the Experimental Divisions were added as voting members to the CPA board.

Activities of the Committee on Professional Affairs

The committee prepared a number of significant briefs in the 1970s.

A Response to the LeDain Commission on the Illegal Use of Drugs was submitted in 1973.

A brief to the Solicitor General on the ministry’s report on the Development of Psychiatric Services in Federal Correctional Services was prepared in 1975. The report had been completed almost exclusively by psychiatrists and dealt with psychiatric services. In the CPA brief, the contributions of psychologists were detailed. CPA recommended that the Solicitor General request submissions from other professional groups and scientists, and appoint an interdisciplinary committee to further develop remedial corrections services that would be scientifically evaluated as pilots before implementation. But, by that time the Solicitor Generals work had been completed and approved. CPA had been requested to nominate a psychologist to participate earlier but apparently had not done so.

In 1979, the committee submitted a substantial brief to the Law Reform Commission on “Mental Disorder in the Criminal Process” that was prepared by H Stevens and R Roesch. In the brief, the case for including duly qualified psychologists as fully able to provide expert witness opinion was documented and argued.

The committee developed a set of procedures, adopted by CPA at the Annual Meeting in 1974, for the consideration of any resolutions on public policy issues. The board had earlier adopted a resolution submitted by members in support of legislation on mandatory reporting of child sexual abuse. The procedures provided for members to submit resolutions, and then to vote on proposed resolutions that were of judged to be of concern to a sufficient number of CPA members.

CPA continued to rely on the APA for some of its work in the development of professional affairs. For example, Standards for Providers of Psychological Services were adopted from the APA with minor editorial revisions the late 1970s, and in 1977, a letter was sent to all registered psychologists in Canada inviting them to apply to the U.S. National Register of Health Service Providers.

Vancouver Conference, 1977

> "Aware that CPA was losing ground with many applied psychologists across the country, of the need to improve relations with provincial associations and of increasingly vociferous grumblings about the perceived lack of participation in the governance of the organization, the Vancouver Conference, chaired by President Ray Berry, was held in June of 1977."

This is how S Pyke (1992) portrayed the context for the Vancouver Conference on the Organization and Representation of Psychology in Canada. The conference brought representatives from all ten provincial associations and six regulatory bodies to meet with the CPA board for one day.

Berry, in his opening remarks, said the primary objective for the meeting was to address the problem that a growing number of psychologists in Canada were neither members of the CPA nor of a provincial association. Berry described the CPA as having attempted to represent all of psychology, but resources, finances and personnel set real limits. The problem of "perceived" lack of benefits in joining CPA was real. He highlighted the many important needs and issues facing Canadian professional psychology: national standards for practice, for training applied psychologists, and for ethics and professional conduct.

The task set for the conference was to consider alternative organizational structures that might better meet the needs of professional psychologists. Berry suggested that it was ludicrous that the 5000 psychologists in the country would need seventeen associations to meet their needs.

Pyke, S. (1992). The more things change.... Golden Anniversary Symposium. *Canadian Psychology, 33:4*, 713-720.

G Ferguson, Honourary President in 1977, had prepared a paper on three possible organizational models for CPA and these were considered at the conference: a learned society model typified by CPA and other scientific associations; a representative governance model of the kind found in APA with a large Council of Representatives that included all Divisions and State associations and a Board that acted as the Executive; and thirdly, a federation model like that in the Canadian Medical Association where provincial associations were the constituencies of CMA, with all CMA members also being members of a provincial association and a member of a provincial association could, ipso facto, be a CMA member if s/he so chose. Ferguson himself favoured a General Council model for CPA.

Seven resolutions were endorsed at Vancouver, the most significant for the organization of CPA being that the organizational structure of CPA be changed to include representatives of Provincial Associations. Other resolutions included: that CPA had the responsibility to promote leadership in the development of national standards and ethical principles; that CPA and the provincial associations explore cost sharing and joint fees; and that CPA publish an expanded newsletter that would be of greater interest to professional psychologists.

CPA's Constitution and By-laws Committee, after wrestling with these resolutions for two years, presented the membership with a set of proposed by-law amendments at the 1979 Annual Meeting, a meeting that attracted the largest attendance of any business meeting in CPA's history. The amendments, designed to enhance the geographic representativeness of the Board of Directors (i.e., 10 Directors, one from each province) also abolished seats on the Board for the Chairs of the two Divisions, were defeated. This and subsequent developments are described below (see "State of CPA in the 1970s, By-law Amendments to Change the Composition of the Board").

Scientific Affairs

CPA Report for the Science Council of Canada, 1971

The Science Council had been created in the late 1960s to report on the state of scientific disciplines. The council's practice was to select an individual of their choosing to study and report on a discipline. They had selected a few individuals to report on psychology, found the report unsatisfactory, and then selected D Bindra to report on scientific research in the discipline, and P Davidson to report on clinical psychology as described above (in the section Professional Affairs, Davidson Report, 1970). CPA objected to this practice, and after some prodding, the Science Council agreed that CPA would prepare a report, giving a very tight time-line.

The CPA Report was prepared by V Douglas (President), D Berlyne (President-Elect), A Black (Chair, Scientific Affairs), and R Berry (Chair, Professional Affairs) and submitted in 1971: "The Future of Canadian Psychology: A Report Prepared by the CPA."

The Science Council required that the report address the following: “a brief history of the discipline, current strengths and weaknesses, sources of present internal conflicts in discipline and suggested resolutions, conflicts with contiguous disciplines and possible remedies, progress in the discipline in the short, medium and long terms in order to serve best the interests of Canadians, and that it should deal with all aspects of psychology including licensing standards and the use of technicians.”

Douglas requested input from members and the committee consulted with many, in the end receiving input from about 80 individuals or groups.

The Report documented the tremendous growth in the discipline in the last decade (see the section above, “The Growth of Psychology in Canada in the 1960s”). Conflicts within the discipline--pure vs. applied, humanism vs. behaviourism, theoretical vs. empirical--were described, as well as conflicts with psychiatry where psychology desired a team approach in mental health settings.

Government funding was seen as inadequate, even for basic research areas where NRC funding to psychology had recently been cut by $100,000. Inadequate funding for applied psychology research and training, where the needs were urgent was discussed in some detail. Additionally, the Report considered Licensing at the Master’s level and the need for training an increased number of psychologists for the future.

A main recommendation of the Report was for an integrated conference of all psychologists to plan for the future development of the discipline and the profession.

Committee on Scientific Affairs

A significant and familiar challenge for CPA in advancing funding for psychological research was the difficulty in addressing the interests and needs of all the diverse researchers in the discipline. A number of prominent members voiced concerns about the “divided house” of psychology in the early 1970s, including P Davidson, V Douglas, R Berry, all more-or-less on the applied/clinical side of the house. R Myers (1971), as was his way, put the challenge most plainly:

> “If we do something that looks as if it is in support of the "rat" men, then the applied psychologists feel that the CPA only represents "rat" men. If, on the other hand, we go "gung ho" for something for the clinicians, or we start talking about community psychology, then the "rat" men say, "Well it has finally happened. The clinicians have taken over. We might as well pull out. It costs $45.00 anyway, and that is far too much. We'll go off and form our own tight little society where we can stay very pure."

Myers, C.R. (1971). Open Forum. Research Funding for Psychologists in Canada. *Canadian Psychology, 12*(1), 3-24.

In the early 1970s the committee prepared two briefs: one for the MacDonald Commission on Research Financing in the Universities, and the other for the Senate Special Committee on Science Policy. In both briefs, the committee stressed the unbalanced and lopsided development of psychology in Canada and the need for further expansion of support for those parts of psychological research that had been relatively under-supported for a long time, i.e., social and developmental, applied, mission-oriented research, and clinical psychology.

In both briefs, the committee provided critical comment about some of the policies of certain of the granting agencies: methods of appraising grant applications, the type of grant available (e.g., term grants), and university overheads. Similar criticisms were also made in correspondence, and in direct contact with granting councils, particularly with Canada Council which was developing it's procedures and practices.

The committee filed responses to Vol. 2 and then Vol. 3 of the (Lamontagne) Senate Special Committee on Science Policy in 1972 and 1974. These series of three briefs in all were, for the most part, ignored.

Based on a survey of Ontario university psychology departments in 1971, the committee documented that the number of research investigators had increased by 161% between 1966-1971, more than had been forecast in the Appley-Rickwood Report, and that US government research support, as predicted, had decreased significantly, while the average size of federal grants had not increased since 1966.

The committee wrote to and met with representatives of the three granting councils in the mid 1970s as plans for the Tri-Council Coordinating Committee were being developed. There was significant concern in the research community about securing a place for psychology in any new arrangements. The committee had some success with the MRC in broadening their conception of health science to include psychology, and an agreement was reached with MRC to include scholarship funding for graduate students pursuing research in clinical psychology.

In 1977, the committee filed yet another brief on the problems of inadequate funding in some applied areas and the value of psychological research, both basic and applied research, to Canadian society. This brief was for the Ministry of Science and Technology.

There was a good deal of activity carried out by the Committee on Scientific Affairs in the late 1970s, much of it in the form of timely letters and short briefs on specific issues, "lobbying" in effect.

Psychology's position on ethics in conducting research with human subjects was communicated to the Canada Council as it was revising its ethics standards in 1979.

As SSHRC was being created to replace the Canada Council in 1979 and developing its first five-year plan, CPA presented a substantial brief on "Research Funding of

Psychology as a Social Science" making 22 recommendations, including ones on application and review processes, discipline committees, and the administration of grants.

J Adair (1981), CPA President in 1980, summarized the state of research funding in psychology over the decade of the 1970s as follows.

> "The picture of research funding in psychology over the decade has been stagnant and, to this author, depressing. While there appears to have been a steady and significant increase in funding of the experimental side of the discipline, these increases have not kept pace with inflation.
>
> "The picture of funding in the social sciences portion of the discipline is both less clear and more depressing. The research grants awarded by the Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council (SSHRC)... do not even show an absolute increase in the general level of funding. For example, in current dollars the amount allocated to research grants in 1978-79 was *actually less* than that awarded in 1970-1971. In 1970 dollars the amount allotted to psychology in 1979-80, the best year ever, was actually *20 percent less than at the beginning of the decade!"*

Task Force on the Status of Women, 1975-76

A glimpse at something of the early history of women in Canadian psychology is offered by S Pyke (2001):

> "Of the 38 founding members of CPA, only 6 (17%) were women. Wright (1992) provides biographical notes on 10 women who obtained PhDs from the University of Toronto between 1936 and 1949, a most accomplished and distinguished group. A comparison of the careers of seven women and seven male academics from this group of graduates reveals that they did not differ in academic rank; six in each group attained full professor status. However, although the women outperformed the men in terms of scholarship, men held more senior academic administrative posts and also more positions of leader-ship in the wider psychological community. These data also suggest that for these women at least, marriage and child rearing were incompatible with a successful academic career. Seven of the male academics were married, remained married, and had children. In contrast, only one of the seven female academics had a marriage with children that endured (Wright, 1992). Indeed, Wright observes, "it was after the breakdown of their marriages that the careers of the divorced (Ainsworth, Arnold) and widowed (Weckler) women 'took off'" .

Adair, J. (1981). Canadian Psychology as a Profession and Discipline: Developments, Issues and Trends in the Seventies. *Canadian Psychology, 22*(2), 163-172.

> "...Mary Wright, who was a graduate student at the University of Toronto during the war, tells us that at that time equality of the sexes was taken for granted and all students, regardless of gender, were treated alike."

Mary Wright's experience at Toronto during the war may well have been a common experience of women in psychology at that time. However, two female psychology graduate students at McGill shortly after the war, whose interviews are preserved in CPA's archives at the Library and Archives Canada, tell a different story.

Ruth Hoyt-Cameron, who worked at the Defense Research Board after earning a Ph.D. at McGill and was CPA Secretary-Treasurer in the 1960s, tells of her conversation with DO Hebb about continuing into the PhD programme after completing her Master's in 1949:

> "He said: "I'm not going to take you for PhD work" …And I said: "Why not?" He said: "I have never had a woman in my laboratory" So I said:"So?" And he said: "And besides, I don't know what I'd do with you when you finished." He said: "There's no place at present for women in psychology in Canada. And so I said "That's none of your business. I don't consider that is your problem, that is my problem. Do you think I'm of the calibre that could do PhD work?" He said: "You are." I said: "Then you've no right to refuse me." And this went on for a full afternoon, a whole afternoon, Hebb and I argued back and forth, until he finally said (shouting) "You're accepted." "

Muriel Stern, who taught and did research at McGill for many years after receiving her Ph.D. there, tells a similar story about getting into graduate studies at McGill in 1952.

> She had won the psychology prize for her first class Honour's degree in 1952 . She was told that she could not go on to graduate work, for a number of reasons, including that she was a married woman of 34. She was asked what were her motivations for going on into graduate work. Hebb suggested that perhaps she . was motivated by status. She told Hebb that in her circle a mink coat would buy more status than a Ph.D. She was told that she could go into the clinical programme, that they wanted some intelligent people in the clinical programme. She was told that she could do a Master's but under no circumstances would she be allowed to continue to the Ph.D. and that was for her own good because with a PhD where would she ever work. She did masters with Ed Webster, but not in the clinical program. She then completed a Ph.D. with Dalbir Bindra.

Pyke, S. (2001). Feminist Psychology in Canada: Early Days. *Canadian Psychology, 42:4*, 265-75

Mary Ainsworth, who received a Ph.D. at Toronto in the late 1940s and then taught there before continuing her career in the U.S. where she was renowned for her research on attachment, said that she never felt any discrimination as a woman, except in salary. “She’s a woman, she doesn’t need a pay raise,” she quipped in her interview in the CPA archives.

The findings of the Royal Commission on the Status of Women in 1970 had documented widespread marginalization of and discrimination against women. And, evidence of such marginalization may be found within CPA. In the three decades, from its inception to 1970, of the 78 different individuals who served as officers of CPA, only 10% were women, a proportion considerably below their representation in the Association--in 1939, 17% of the founding members of the Association were women; in 1942, 16% of the members were women; in 1960, 26% of the members were women; in 1966, 29% of the members were women.

In 1975, International Women’s Year, CPA struck a Task Force on the Status of Women in Canadian Psychology. Pyke (2001) describes some of the intriguing background:

> “Several feminist psychologists at York University discovered that we had all had convention submissions rejected, sometimes with the rationale that these topics did not fit into the established framework for the convention. That is, there seemed to be a problem in determining which paper session would be appropriate. Clever strategists that we were, we decided to circumvent this problem or objection by presenting a symposium rather than submitting independent papers. To further strengthen our submission by adding a dash of political correctness, we asked the then-president of CPA, Virginia Douglas (the second woman president) to be our discussant. So, a group of six graduate students and untenured faculty organized a symposium. The 1972 Program Committee, in its wisdom, rejected the symposium proposal that was entitled, "On women, by women." Only temporarily deterred by this rejection, we decided to present our work independently and booked a meeting room in the convention hotel. Subsequently, I received a call from the hotel management reneging on the room booking. I was told that they had been pressured by the Association to refuse us access to space in the convention hotel. This maneuver served only to strengthen our resolve and we booked a meeting room in a hotel adjacent to the convention site. Donations from colleagues helped to cover the room rental. A relatively short underground pedestrian thoroughfare connected the two hotels, hence the event came to be know as the "Underground Symposium." Leaflets advertising the renegade symposium were distributed to convention delegates by symposiasts and their supporters. The event attracted huge interest among the rank and file and was so well attended that there was standing room only for many of the 200 or so people in the audience. The event also received extensive press coverage in The Montreal Star. The research presented in the symposium included topics such as sex stereotypes in children's literature, fear of success, and sex bias in social psychology journals.”

Barbara Wand, who later became the first woman registrar of the Ontario Board of Examiners in Psychology, chaired the CPA Task Force. Funding ($12,700) was obtained from the Department of National Health and Welfare through a special grant for International Women's Year. In addition to B Wand and M Wright (Honourary Chair), other members of the Task Force were Elinor Burwell, Virginia Carver, Olga Favreau, Vicky Gray, Roger Myers, Sandra Pyke, and Lorette Woolsey.

The Task Force addressed four major issues: 1) the status of women within the discipline; 2) the education and training of women in psychology; 3) sex bias in psychological research; and 4) psychological services for women. Background papers on these topics were prepared and relevant recommendations generated. In April 1976, the Task Force presented its report, with almost 100 recommendations, to the CPA board. In January 1977, the report in its entirety, with the supporting papers included, was published in a special issue of *Canadian Psychological Review*.

With respect to the representation of women in CPA, the Task Force reported that 22% of members were female, 12% were Fellows, and of the 32 Presidents of the Association only two had been female. Female CPA members were less likely to have earned a doctoral degree (only 13%), thirty-four percent of members without a doctoral degree were female. Less than five percent of university department chairs in the country were female. The under representation of women in the CPA was similar to that found in the APA.

S Pyke, who looked at employment conditions for women, reported that females were less likely to be hired, more likely to hold positions in applied settings, more likely to receive lower salaries, less likely to hold professor rank or senior administrative positions, less likely to have administrative responsibilities, were promoted at a slower rate, more likely to be in clinical/counselling positions, less likely to publish, and less likely to participate in professional activities.

Recommendations were made across a wide range of areas, including, as a sampling, the following:

- CPA should work to reduce discrimination in Canadian psychology;
- Further follow-up surveys were needed on the status of women;
- The representation of women should be enhanced in CPA activities: on editorial boards and as referees, conventions papers, on all committees and other governing bodies;
- Day care should be available at conventions and in work and educational environments;
- “Ms” should be used in all CPA documents;
- Subject sex must be specified in CPA journal articles, and the limitation of using one sex should be discussed;
- CPA should encourage part-time graduate study and employment for women;
- Language biases should be reduced in all CPA documents and journals;
- A women’s group/division should be created in CPA;

- Graduate programs should be encouraged to increase the admission of females to one-half their admissions.

What effect did the work of the Task Force have within CPA? S Pyke (2001) described the developments that followed from the Task Force Report.

> **Interest Group Women and Psychology**. “At the convention in 1976, the Task Force organized a meeting to explore the creation of such an interest group. This inaugural meeting was attended by about 27 people It was decided that any psychologist was welcome to affiliate with the Interest Group, including those not members of CPA, and the name "Women and Psychology" was chosen as the most inclusive title. (S Pyke) served as the coordinator (and a newsletter was planned). Some general objectives of the Interest Group were specified as follows: to promote the professional development of women psychologists; to educate psychologists about women and psychology; and to provide support for women psychologists. In 1977, the IGWAP had 66 members and a robust financial base of $258.85. Cannie Stark became the second coordinator in 1977.”
>
> **Committee on the Status of Women**. “The Board of Directors set up all ad hoc committee to review the report and to develop proposals concerning the implementation of the recommendations proposed in the report. The ad hoc committee made a number of recommendations related to implementation that the Board of Directors subsequently approved. These recommendations essentially suggested the establishment of a whole series of subcommittees to deal with the various sections of the report, each of which would then suggest appropriate implementation procedures. Overseeing all these subcommittees, a coordinating committee was proposed and approved by the Board of Directors. Members of this committee included Vivian Renner, Barbara Wand, Chair of the Task Force, Joan Foley, who was a member of the ad hoc committee, Jean Pettifor, Park Davidson, past president, Ray Berry, then president and myself as coordinator of the Interest Group. I expressed concern, as did Jean Pettifor, about the inordinate delay in implementing Task Force recommendations; at this point 10 months had passed with only one recommendation implemented, that of establishing an Interest Group, and this action was engineered by members of the Task Force itself.
>
> “Elinor Ames chaired this committee for three years. Under her leadership, a number of extremely important legislative changes and changes in organizational structure were introduced that helped to ensure the increased representation of women on editorial boards, as officers of the Association, on Committees of the Board, and among Fellows of CPA. She was also instrumental in fostering research on the status of women, which although documenting the lower salaries

---

Pyke, S. (2001). Feminist Psychology in Canada: Early Days. *Canadian Psychology, 42:4*, 265-75

of women psychologists and their under-representation among the faculty in psychology departments, revealed no discrimination in graduate admission policies and practices or in provision of financial aid to graduate students. Under the auspices of the Committee, Jean Pettifor, Lorna Cammaert and Carolyn Larsen, prepared a set of guidelines for therapy and counselling with women clients, which was adopted by the Board of Directors in 1980.

“Over the next eight years, Dr. Ames (who turned out to be a closet feminist) and her successors Sandra Pyke and Cannie Stark-Adamec, chaired the Status of Women Committee, a Committee affectionately referred to by Willie Runquist as "the Committee on Broad Issues."

Subsequent Accomplishments. “The accumulated accomplishments of the Task Force, the Status of Women Committee, SWAP and the Institute have been formidable. To illustrate, the CPA Board of Directors approved/endorsed/adopted a variety of policy statements or guidelines generated by the Committee—for example, guidelines for the elimination of sexual harassment (1981); guidelines for the conduct of nonsexist research (1984). Certain research investigations dealing with questions of discrimination were stimulated by the Committee. And, the proceedings of several SWAP Institutes have been published.

“With respect to representation on the Board, although only 11 % of the voting members on the Board of Directors were women between 1970 and 1974, the proportion of women Board members had risen to the dizzying height of 36% between 1980 and 1984. However, in spite of Board policy to ensure gender representativeness, the 1989/90 Board of Directors had only one woman member, precisely the situation in 1970.

“As evidence of the effectiveness of the community, witness the startling success of women presidential candidates in the eighties and nineties within CPA - Vaira Vikis-Freibergs in 1981, Sandra Pyke in 1982, Elinor Ames in 1985, Cannie Stark in 1992, and Jean Pettifor in 1995, all connected in some way or other to one or more of the organizational structures described.”

Publications

The CPA *Bulletin* was launched in 1971 with CR Myers, the recently appointed Executive Officer, as Editor. The *Bulletin*, published 3 or 4 times annually, carried CPA news, business affairs and reports--material that had been previously published in *Canadian Psychology*--and was seen as a more flexible and informative vehicle for communicating with members. The green-coloured *Bulletin* was relatively inexpensive to publish and continued to be published until 1979 when it was replaced with the CPA *Highlights*, an expanded, more attractive, newspaper-like in-house publication of the association.

Canadian Journal of Psychology

The *CJP*, edited by G Mogenson and A Pinard (1970-74), and then P Dodwell (1974-78) continued to expand and improve in quality over the 1970s. The journal initiated an Editorial Board in 1970. It continued to be funded by an annual grant from NRC ($3,000-$4,000) and a subsidy of about $2,000 from the University of Toronto Press.

The Canadian Psychologist/Canadian Psychological Review/ Canadian Psychology

As evidenced by the changes in the name of the journal, *Canadian Psychology* (as it has been named since 1979) went through a number of revisions in the 1970s. In 1971, D Gibson and T Rogers and A Pinard (Editor and Assistant Editors) embarked on revisioning the journal, with the removal of a good deal of the CPA affairs. A annual grant was secured from the Canada Council ($17,000 in 1973, $25,00 in 1975), the name of the journal was changed to *Canadian Psychological Review*, and a new editorial policy was established.

The editorial policy reflected a shift to a more scholarly publication. *CPR* was described as a quarterly journal of general psychology including interpretive, theoretical, discipline bridging and mission scholarship, evaluative reviews, comment on psychological affairs and organized psychology, and original research having theoretical importance.

The funding from Canada Council was welcome as the journal had not received external funding in past years, due in part to the publication of CPA business affairs. In 1972, only 28 pages of the journal were devoted to CPA affairs, 319 pages to peer-reviewed articles with a rejection rate of about 40%.

As D Gibson's term as Editor was ending in 1978, the CPA board, after considering the desire of members to see more professional and applied material in CPA journals, decided to reorient the journal in that direction. D Perlman was appointed Editor of *CP* (J DeKoninck, Assistant Editor) and in 1979 the journal had a new mandate. Somewhat greater professional content was added, e.g., a regular feature "Practice-Wise." In 1979, *CP* devoted about one-fifth of its pages to CPA affairs and the Canada Council decided to discontinue its funding.

Canadian Journal of Behavioural Science

CJBS had established itself during the editorship of A Sullivan, and in 1971 J Inglis took over as Editor. He was followed by P Davidson who served as Editor from 1974-78. The journal was in good hands during the 1970s and it grew in size and quality and retained its substantial funding from the Canada Council. The content of the articles published in *CJBS* in the mid-1970s was primarily in social and clinical areas, with some educational psychology content, and very little content in development or industrial/organizational.

Annual Meetings

Annual meetings grew in size steadily over the decade, due in part to increasing numbers of graduate students attending and presenting papers. The number of papers presented at the annual convention increased from an average of 154 in 1967 to 1973 to an average of 362 in 1974 to 1980.

1970, University of Manitoba, Winnipeg, MB

1971, Memorial University, St. John's, NF

1972, University of Montreal, PQ

1973, University of Victoria, BC

1974, University of Windsor, ON

1975, University of British Columbia, Vancouver, BC

1976, Toronto, ON

1977, Vancouver, BC

1978, Ottawa, ON

1979, Quebec City, PQ

Divisional Structure Established, 1972

The desire for CPA to create a Division for applied and professional members had been expressed over a number of years. In 1966, the Board agreed to a request from the Committee on Professional Affairs that a membership opinion survey be undertaken of the alleged need for divisional structure within CPA.

Slemon and Gibson (1968) described the background and the survey results that led to the initial recommendation for a Divisional structure in 1968.

> "The various expressed motivations of C.P.A. members pressing for divisional structure ranged from objective concerns for enhancement of communication within special psychology interest groups across Canada, to somewhat more emotionally-toned opinion that the focus of scientific psychology in C.P.A. is being dissipated by a majority applied membership or, conversely, the academic psychologists exert disproportionate influences on Association affairs and tend thereby to inhibit implementation of concerns by professional psychology. These two appositional views now seem to be part of the mythology of Canadian psychology.

> "...(The survey showed) 58% of the members are in favour of divisional structure at the present time. One hundred and twenty-six (37%) are opposed to divisional structure at the present time. Table I also indicates that 47 (14%) of the respondents are opposed both for the present and for the future, fifty-seven (17%) are opposed at present but would be in favour of divisional structure at some time in the future. Accordingly, it would appear that only 14% of the membership are implacably opposed to divisional structure both now and for the future.
>
> "It appears that those who favour divisional structure see it as leading to healthy diversification within C.P.A., whereas those who oppose divisional structure see it as leading to partition."

On the basis of a recommendation of the Committee on Professional Affairs, a divisional structure was accepted by the Board. At the Annual Business Meeting in 1968, the Board was authorized:

> "to form a division on receipt of application from any 50 members of the Association. An additional fee of $1.00 will be charged for Division membership. It was agreed that no action should be taken to change the Bylaws of the Association until such time as such action was warranted by the formation of Divisions within CPA."

However, for reasons that are not clear, it was not until 1972 that the By-laws were amended to create a divisional structure. Another survey of members in 1971 provided strong support for the establishment of divisions like in the APA which would plan the annual conference program and be represented on the board; the most common divisions favoured were Clinical, Applied, Education, Experimental, Academic, Social, Industrial-Organizational, Physiological, Developmental, and Counseling, in that order.

The By-law amendments in 1972 gave the board the power to establish a Division when a group of at least 50 members (Fellows, Full, and Associate) had so petitioned, and to disestablish a Division if membership fell below 50, along with requirements for Division by-laws, dues, and reporting.

The Applied Division first met in 1972, adopted by-laws, established dues at $1, elected a Chair, and submitted a petition for the Division with about 100 signatures. While there was not as large an uptake of members in the Applied Division as expected, membership grew steadily from 150 in 1973 to 301 in 1976. The Applied Division Chairs in the 1970s were L Eberline, M Garfinkle, R Berry, H Beach, and A Neufeldt, M Boulay. A newsletter of the Applied Division was launched in 1975.

Slemon & Gibson (1968). Divisional structure: An identity crisis. *The Canadian Psychologist, 9*(3), 353-359.

The Experimental Division was established in 1973. In its by-laws, the purpose of the Division was “to bring together all Canadian psychologists interested in the scientific investigation of psychological phenomena. Its interests are in furthering research and communication of research findings, training experimental psychologists, and the formulation of public policy concerning experimental psychology.” Dues were nil. The early Chairs of the Experimental Division in the 1970s were G Macdonald, A Black, W Runquist, H Jenkins, J Foley , and J Stewart.

The Chair of each Division was added as a voting member to the board in 1973.

The two Divisions immediately assumed responsibilities for planning the programs for much of the annual conventions, including reviewing all submissions.

In 1979, the Chairs of the two Divisions began serving for two years to provide for greater continuity as representatives on the CPA board.

Ethics Committee

In 1976, a section on ethics in the conduct of research with human subjects was added to the Code; it was adopted from the APA Code with minor revisions.

The beginnings of a made-in-Canada Code of Ethics were in 1977 when the board established a committee to explore developing a CPA Code.

Special Interest Groups

In 1975 there were a few informal and loosely structured interest groups whose existence was barely noticed by the Board. This was to change quite dramatically. Ten years later the 20 Sections then extant were an integral and highly visible feature of the Association's organizational structure, having successfully captured a piece of the Convention programming and with a standing committee of the board to represent their interests. This evolutionary trend culminated, in 1989, in the dissolution of the Divisional structure and its replacement with Sections as the primary organizational mechanism through which members' needs were met and interests served.

In the early 1970s, a few informal groups were recognized by the board and a room was made available at the convention for a meeting. Chairs of university departments began meeting as a group in the early, and those interested College Teaching were another early group. Though never a Special Interest Group per se, the board fostered the annual meetings of the Chairs of Departments of Psychology, envisioning the group as something of an advisory council in 1970 and inviting a meeting. The Executive Officer took minutes of the initial meetings and put together comprehensive lists of all the Chairs across the country. The Chairs agreed in the mid-1970s on a policy that set common dates for offers of admission/funding and acceptance into graduate programs, thereby affording applicants adequate time to consider their choices and make decisions.

In 1974, seven Interest Groups held meetings at the convention: Chairs of Departments of Psychology, College Teachers, Graduate Students, Cross-Cultural, Behaviour Modification, Multi-variate Analysis, and Women and Psychology.

Interest Groups began to grow in number and activity in the late 1970s. By 1980, the number of Interest Groups had grown to fourteen: Community, Developmental, Environment, Criminal Justice, Gay and Lesbian, Industrial-Organizational, International and Cross-Cultural, Program Evaluation, Fitness, Psycho-pharmacology, Social, Teaching, and Women and Psychology.

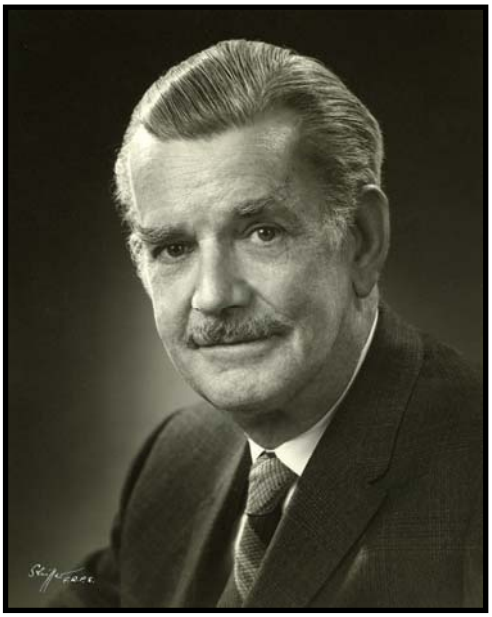
Interest Groups could be associated with Divisions if they chose to. Though some did affiliate with the Applied Division, contact and collaboration was minimal and there was some disagreement on the board about whether Interest Groups were to be affiliated with Divisions rather than with CPA as a whole.

State of CPA in the 1970s

Appointment of the first Executive Officer, 1971

Members, particularly those in applied and professional areas, had been urging CPA to hire an Executive Officer and a secretariat since the mid-1960s. At the 1968 annual meeting, members directed that a full-time Executive Officer be appointed. CPA was in debt at the time. Fees were raised, and by 1971 a small surplus ($10,000) was realized.

An ad hoc committee of the board explored the possibilities of a permanent secretariat. CR Myers was contracted by the board to thoroughly study the prospects of a secretariat. The board accepted his recommendation that a psychologist be hired part-time as Executive Officer, along with closing the Ottawa office--where for years the part-time Secretary-Treasurer and a part-time secretary had looked after all business affairs--and contracting out the business affairs of the association. This arrangement, the board believed, was the best that could be done given CPA's limited financial resources.



In 1971, CR Myers, who had recently retired and had been extraordinarily active in CPA since its beginnings in 1939, was appointed as the first Executive Officer of CPA.
Myers was to work one day per week out of his own Toronto office for an honorarium of $5000, with another $3,000 budgeted for a secretary. All the business affairs of the association were contracted out to Executive Suites Ltd. (ESL) of Montreal and SK Edwards of ESL was appointed Secretary-Treasurer. This arrangement was projected to reduce costs for business affairs and

provide for Myers to pursue the scientific and professional affairs of CPA.

And, Myers indeed did work hard and long as Executive Officer. In his first year on the job, he logged 274 days of work for CPA, more than five times what his contract specified, 75 days of which were out-of-town meetings. For example, he attended meetings of all provincial associations. In 1973, Myers contract was extended up to half-time for an honorarium of $10,000.

Membership

The number of CPA members increased greatly in the 1970s. A successful major membership drive was mounted in 1970-71. All Canadian psychologists who were not CPA members were canvassed by direct mail, provided with information about CPA and invited to join the association.

The number of members rose from 1169 in 1971 to 2577 in 1980, an increase of about 120 percent.

TABLE 3
Membership in the Canadian Psychological Association for the Years 1971 to 1980[a]

	Year									
Membership Category	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Fellows & Members[b]	935	1024	1137	1264	1449	1680	1770	1868	1950	2111
Student Affiliates	167	185	203	261	312	381	356	330	204	368
Foreign Affiliates	13	6	13	14	15	16	17	10	13	16
Honorary Life Members & Fellows	52	52	58	68	74	83	85	103	104	82
Total	1169	1267	1411	1607	1850	2160	2228	2311	2271	2577

[a] Membership totals are calculated at June 1 of each year.
[b] "Associate" membership was available to MA level psychologists in the years up through 1974. In 1975 Associates became full members. For purposes of this table, Associates have been combined in these earlier years with Fellows and Members.

The remarkable growth in membership over the 1970s was probably due to a number of factors: the overall growth in the discipline, a surge of participation by applied psychologists, and the efforts of the association to attract new members with enhanced services and benefits.

The requirements for membership in the association were amended in 1973 and again in 1974 when a Master's degree in psychology became the educational requirement for a Full Member and a Student Affiliate category was created.

Finances

Between 1965 and 1975, the income of CPA grew by 745% and was at just under $230,000 in 1975. The journals accounted for almost half of the income in 1975, dues

accounted for 30%. Expenses over this ten year period increased at a similar rate, by 648%; expenses in 1975 were just over $136,000, with the journals accounting for 59% and the annual meeting accounting for 19% of total expenses. The association had a reserve of about $27,000 in 1975, a reasonably healthy reserve of about 11% of annual income.

A Central Office in Ottawa and a full-time Executive Director, 1979

In 1976, an ad hoc Committee on Administrative Planning recommended to the board that a Central Office in Ottawa be established and that it assume full responsibility for CPA's business affairs, and that a full-time Executive Director be hired along with a small secretariat. The board approved these recommendations in 1977 with full implementation planned for 1979.

Tim Hogan was hired as the full-time Executive Director in 1978, along with J Watt as full-time Secretary-Treasurer. Hogan had been a clinical psychologist and Head of the Department of Psychology at the Royal Ottawa Hospital, and he had been active in CPA. In 1979 a temporary Central Office was established in Ottawa.

It was the beginning of a new era of increased activity for CPA, and in particular increased advocacy and lobbying for psychology in Ottawa under the enthusiastic guidance of Tim Hogan.

By-law Amendments to Change the Composition of the Board

Following the recommendations of the Vancouver Conference in 1977, the board had initially proposed that representation on the board be amended to include ten directors, one from each province elected by all Fellows and Members, and that the Chairs of the two Divisions be removed.

When this By-law amendment was defeated at the annual meeting, the following year, 1979, a second proposal, again to enhance regional representation on the board, was considered by the board. In this proposed amendment, in addition to the three Presidents and the Chairs of the two Divisions, the board was to be comprised of five other directors--one each from Ontario, Quebec, the Atlantic Provinces, Manitoba/Saskatchewan, and Alberta/British Columbia. The amendment faced strong opposition from the Experimental Division who viewed it as diluting the concerns of academic and scientific psychologists, predicting that many would leave the association. The Division argued that if there were to be five provincial representatives then there should be three directors from the Experimental Division. This revision to the composition of the Board was not accepted by the board.

In 1980, J Adair (President) consulted extensively before formulating any further bylaw changes. The primary goal remained the strengthening of representation on the board across regions and sub-discipline interest. The compromise chosen was to make explicit in the By-laws that one seat on the board could be restricted to candidates of a specific geographic region, gender, language group, or sub-discipline area in the interests of promoting representativeness on the board. A second By-law amendment required that membership in a Division must be at least 15% CPA membership in order for a Division to be created and maintained.

State of Psychology in Canada in the 1970s

Growth in the Number of Psychologists

The significant growth in the number of psychologists in the 1960s continued in the early 1970s. The total number of psychologists in Canada grew from 1598 in 1966, to 3351 in 1970, to 3963 in 1974 (Myers, 1974).

In 1974, 41% of all psychologists in the country had a doctoral degree, 73% were male, and 61% were employed in applied settings.

The number of psychologists registered in the seven provinces with Acts was 2561 in 1976; 27% of these were members of CPA.

Growth of University Departments of Psychology

In 1973, a CPA survey reported a total of 58 departments (including some Educational Psychology Departments) in Canada. Twenty-four offered doctoral programmes, 12 Master's programmes, and 16 offered only undergraduate programmes. The largest ten of the departments were producing about 90% of the doctoral graduates. There were just over 1200 faculty members in these departments.

The publication rate of psychology faculty, (Nelson & Poley, 1971), averaged 1.1 publications per faculty annually. Publication rates by academic psychologists had increased significantly over the 1960s and in 1971 were comparable to academics in science departments.

_____

Nelson, TM & Poley, W (1971). Publication Habits of Psychologists in Canadian Universities. *The Canadian Psychologist, 12*:1.

Activities of CPA
1980-1990

The State of the Discipline Review, 1984

State of the Discipline Review, October 1984, Opinicon, Chaffey's Locks, ON

In 1982, the board began planning for a a review of the discipline that would include a national conference. With funding from SSHRCC, the conference was planned to consider the broad base of psychology as a research, teaching and service-delivery discipline, and thus was organized in three parts with delegates participating in one of three working groups:

Research - led by A Paivio and B Rule
Education and Training - led by K Craig and D Melanson
Service Delivery - led by R Martin and M Sabourin

Sixty-three psychologists, including all members of the board, met at Opinicon, Chaffey's Locks, Ontario for three days in October 1984. Participants were chosen because of their expertise in one of the three areas and to be reasonably representative of the diversity in the discipline. There was greater geographic balance than in previous national conferences; almost one-third were female; almost one-third did not hold university appointments, and of those that did, many were scientist-practitioners.

In preparation for the conference, the research and the education and training working groups prepared more than twenty review and/or position papers on selected topics of concern. The service delivery group had surveyed Canadian professional psychologists and then used a modified Delphi approach to arrive at some consensus on issues to be considered.

The CPA President, Terry Hogan, who played the lead role in the conference, summarized the findings and recommendations of the conference (Hogan, 1988). The following summary is taken from Hogan (1988) with minor editorial changes.

Research

“There was major agreement that Canadian Psychology has made an impressive contribution to knowledge and that much of the research done by Canadian psychologists has already benefitted society in a variety of fashions. The concerns largely addressed the conditions required if continued research productivity and excellence are to be maintained.”

“One major impediment is the funding level in general from national research agencies with a special concern over the funding level of the SSHRC. While bias could be charged, the conference was in agreement that Psychology receives less support from granting councils than the discipline deserves, that funding is not available for all of the competent research psychologists in the field, and, that the policies of research granting agencies are in some cases not supportive of programmatic research. Special concerns were also expressed concerning the difficulties encountered by researchers in small universities and in non-academic settings.”

“Lobbying for increased funding and for consistent policies across both national and provincial granting agencies was urged. An increase in fellowship support from all federal granting agencies was recommended. Equity between teaching responsibilities and research activities was urged in universities. CPA was charged with evaluating the state of research facilities within university departments.”

“Certain specific recommendations were made concerning the policies of the individual granting agencies. A major target of the recommendations was SSHRC which was asked to increase its level of support to independent research, to award more multi-year grants to facilitate programmatic research, to continue its leave fellowship program and to reinstate a less expensive form of its successful released time program.”

Hogan, T.P. (1988). Chapter Five: The State of the Discipline: Concluding Thoughts and a Personal Perspective. In *Psychology in Canada: The State of the Discipline, 1984.* Canadian Psychological Association.

“Finally, the major recommendation was to continue to have research training as a major element both in traditional graduate programs as well as in professionally oriented graduate programs. In this sense the scientist-professional training model for professional psychologists was strongly reaffirmed.”

Education and Training

Undergraduate education. “A heightened emphasis was placed on undergraduate education. The recommendations include ones to broaden the undergraduate Psychology curriculum, to present methods of investigation to undergraduates other than experimental methodology and, to give students greater experience that they now receive in some of the applied aspects of Psychology including interviewing, assessment, observation and reporting.”

“It was recommended that CPA organize and seek funds for a major study of the undergraduate curriculum in Psychology and the results of the undergraduate “Psychology” experience. For faculty involved in undergraduate education, it was recommended that “the teaching role should be given prominence in the departmental reward structure that is at least as great as that accorded to research.” Major concerns were expressed as well about the availability of sufficient numbers of staff to teach the large numbers of students now taking undergraduate Psychology programs.”

Graduate education. “The major recommendation was that CPA continue to provide leadership in promoting the doctoral degree as the appropriate educational requirement for statutory recognition as a psychologist. Further, it was urged that those geographic areas of the country without doctoral level clinical Psychology training programs consider establishing programs immediately. In the recommendations, Atlantic Canada and the Province of Alberta were mentioned explicitly.”

“Strong support was given again to the scientist-professional model. CPA was urged to consider expanding accreditation standards to include other professional specialties such as school Psychology, industrial organizational Psychology and counselling.”

“Strong stances favouring continued professional education were taken and it was recommended that mid-career training programs be established, both for psychologists desiring to change specialty and, as well, for students holding Master’s degrees who want to achieve the doctorate.”

Public information. “A series of important recommendations were passed involving the establishment of a national strategy for public information in Psychology. While only a first step, CPA has established a committee to focus on public information and public affairs.”

Service delivery.

“The recommendations focused largely on the provision of clinically-oriented psychological services with only a few exceptions.”

“In the area of assessment, the importance of psychological assessment was reaffirmed. A strong recommendation was made that regulatory bodies and training programs continue to require psychological assessment as an essential component of professional training and practice.”

“Counselling and psychotherapy was defined. Recommendations were that graduate program requirements and criteria for admission to practice include rigorous training in counselling and psychotherapy.”

“A variety of recommendations were made about emerging areas within service delivery and client/patient groups. In particular, geriatric populations, the criminal justice system and various areas dealing with health were noted as emerging areas.”

“Four sets of important recommendations were made that would potentially affect all professional psychologists: (1) the provincial/territorial associations and CPA should increase their efforts to have psychological services underwritten by private insurers, and as well, that they should examine the advisability of seeking Psychology coverage by universal medicare programs. (2) The doctoral standard for the training of professional psychologists was reaffirmed; it was recommended that Canadian departments of Psychology should cease to offer terminal, professional Master’s degrees. (3) Priority should be accorded to mid-career training for holders of the Master’s degree. (4) The development of specialty designations within professional Psychology in Canada should occur.”

Implementation of the State of the Discipline Review

Though the final report of the conference was not published until 1988, the board acted quickly to establish a committee to implement the conference recommendations. The major actions taken in scientific and professional and educational areas are highlighted in sections below.

Scientific Affairs

Increased Advocacy for Research in Psychology

With a Central Office in Ottawa, a full-time Executive Director with a small staff, and a number of Presidents who were vigorous and savvy leaders, advocacy activities on behalf of research and research funding increased significantly in the 1980s.

Advocacy activities in collaboration with the recently established Social Sciences and Humanities Federation of Canada (SSHFC) was increased, and was the beginning of

CPA actively participating in collaborative lobbying as a member of what some called "super lobby" groups. V Vikis-Friebergs was President of the SSHFC at the same time she was CPA President. During her Presidency, she had opportunities to participate in an early National Lobby by social and biological scientists on Parliament Hill, and meet with a number of Ministers and MPs over the year. At that time there was much concern over the threat of decreased research funding, particularly for the SSHRC, as well as the threat of decreased federal transfers to the provinces for health and post-secondary education.

CPA and the SSHFC argued strongly that the behavioural and social sciences needed as much support for research and personnel as the natural and life sciences. The issues addressed in briefs and lobbying efforts included support for scientific journals in the social sciences, increased and stable federal-provincial funding for universities and research through the federal Established Programs Financing, and significantly increased funding for SSHRC in particular. In 1982, the SSHRC's new Strategic Grants Program on selected themes of national importance was supported by CPA with a detailed brief on the specific strategic areas of greatest interest to psychologists, including Population Aging, Family and Socialization of the Child and the Communications Revolution, plus other themes not proposed by SSHRC.

CPA President J Adair served as the Vice-President of the SSHFC in 1981-82. Lobbying by the SSHFC for increased funding for SSHRC met with some success in 1982 when increased funding over three years was included in the federal budget.

CPA also began its participation in the Consortium of National Scientific and Educational Societies, another Ottawa based "super lobby," in the early 1980s, participation that continued for many years. The consortium would develop into an influential lobby for research and university funding. Tim Hogan represented CPA at the regular meetings of the consortium in the 1980s, and was joined by officers of the association for national lobbying events on Parliament Hill.

CPA Briefs and Lobbying with Each Granting Council

By the early 1980s, meetings were held at least once per year with each of the four federal granting councils (NSERC, MRC, NHRDP, SSHRC), usually with the President, the Chair of Scientific Affairs and the Executive Director presenting concerns and issues to senior officials of the granting councils.

For several years in the early 1980s, the CPA Scientific Affairs Committee worked on ensuring that research grant applications in psychology were more appropriately managed under the evolving Tri-Council Agreement among SSHRC, NSERC and MRC. A survey was conducted to assess members experiences and reactions to Tri-Council decisions about where to place their research grant applications. Problems were documented in certain sub-discipline areas--applied, developmental, and neuropsychology. A CPA brief was presented to each granting council and to the Inter-Council Coordinating Committee. CPA recommended, as it had a decade earlier, that

an advisory committee on psychological research was needed. In 1983, an advisory group including psychologists was in place to assist in jurisdictional decision-making of the councils as a new set of guidelines was been piloted. By 1984, with a new agreement in place between the three councils, a committee of psychologists replaced council officers in judging the eligibility of grant applications for the three councils. Under the auspices of the Scientific Affairs Committee, a series of articles was published in *Canadian Psychology* by psychologists involved in the policies and practices of the three federal research funding agencies, along with the new Tri-Council guidelines.

Canadian Council on Animal Care. A set of Guidelines for the Use of Animals in Research was being developed by the Council in 1981. CPA developed a preliminary statement of Guidelines with respect to the use of animals in research and instruction in psychology and consulted widely with members of the scientific/academic community with respect to this matter. The CPA Guidelines were approved by the Council.

The ad hoc committee of the CPA Board of Directors that had prepared the Guidelines (W Webster, Chair, D Hebb, R Tait, H Jenkins, Brendan Rule), at the request of CCAC, also prepared a chapter on animal welfare in psychological research for their Vol. 2, Guide to the Care and Use of Experimental Animals. CPA sought to obtain formal representation for psychology on the CCAC body.

The use of animals for experimentation and teaching purposes became a highly visible public issue in Canada and the United States in the mid 1980s. CPA cooperated with the American Psychological Association, the Ontario Department of Agriculture, the Canadian Federation of Humane Societies, and the Canadian Council on Animal Care to achieve a reasonable response to the sometimes legitimate and sometimes false claims of Animal Rights activists. A subcommittee of Scientific Affairs with W Webster as chair was created to advise on the education of both the public and CPA members on the humane use of animals in psychology.

SSHRC. Based on concerns expressed individually and collectively by psychologists, the Scientific Affairs Committee presented a revised version of the SSHRCC Code of Ethics for Research on Human Subjects to the SSHRCC Consultative Committee on Ethics. Some, but not all the revisions, were incorporated into the SSHRCC Code circulated in 1981.

In 1985, Scientific Affairs noted with concern an apparent decline in SSHRCC funding to psychologists which had dropped from from 12% of SSHRCC operating grant funding in 1980 to 6% in 1985. The decrease in psychology's share appeared to be due to greatly increased numbers of submissions from other disciplines and no increase in the number of psychologists applying for grants.

Following up in 1987, the committee noted, again with concern, that the number of psychologists applying for SSHRCC grant funding had significantly declined from 1985. The committee then arranged for visits to ten university departments of psychology who were interested in increasing SSHRCC applications from their faculty. The visitors, all

successful SSHRCC funded psychologists, were able to correct some misperceptions. However, major concerns were voiced by faculty about SSHRCC: about the adjudication process, the high rejection rates, the reluctance to fund for equipment, and the lack of feedback to unsuccessful applicants. CPA recommended to SSHRCC that it undertake to do site visits to departments across the country as did NSERC.

Medical Research Council. In 1981, CPA reviewed the MRC statement of proposed objectives and intentions for the coming five years, recommending some revisions and advocating for the discipline.

MRC funding for the area of clinical psychology became an issue dealt with by Scientific Affairs over several years in the mid 1980s. In its regular visits to MRC, CPA attempted to more broadly define clinical psychology and argued for increased funding. MRC Studentships (scholarships for graduate students) for clinical psychology students was a particular issue of concern. As the numbers of psychology students supported by MRC Studentships grew (about one-quarter of which went to psychology students in 1985), MRC questioned whether clinical psychology was a professional or a scientific degree program. Conway (1984) described the challenge of securing increased funding for clinical psychology as follows.

> “The federal agencies responsible for research and training in psychology (SSHRCC, NSERC, MRC, Health and Welfare) are mandated to fund research training only, though MRC is also responsible for training in clinical psychology. MRC provides perhaps a handful of scholarships to new applicants in clinical psychology per year. That is, of the approximately 113 beginning clinical psychology doctoral students this year MRC will fund fewer than 5%, and this, strictly speaking, is the sum total of the federal money mandated for training in clinical psychology! But, de facto, the situation is not quite so grim: SSHRCC funds a substantial number of clinical doctoral students, and even a few NSERC and Health and Welfare scholarships are held by clinical students. However, only MRC is responsible for clinical psychology training, and there is nothing to prevent the other agencies from tightening up their selection procedures to more explicitly exclude clinical students. In fact, even representatives of MRC recently voiced concern over funding clinical psychology students who they suspected might embark on careers as practitioners (Special Committee on the Division of Responsibility for the Support of Research and Training in Psychology, 1983). MRC's "suspicions" are, of course, valid: in fact there is no doubt that most clinical psychology students will be practitioners; clinical psychologists are both practitioners and scientists. It would appear that the

---

Conway, J (1984). Clinical Psychology Training in Canada: Its Development, Current Status, and the Prospects for Accreditation. *Canadian Psychology, 25*:3, 177-191.

> field of clinical psychology is poorly understood by the federal funding agencies, and it is the responsibility of the discipline to educate governments. The scientist—professional model is somewhat unique to applied psychology, and currently there is no recognition of our training model within federal funding agencies."

An attempt was made by Scientific Affairs to collect data on the research paths of psychology graduate students funded by MRC.

NSERC. NSERC continued to be the council that provided the greatest amount of funding for psychological research in the country, given that its budget was more than five-times greater than that of SSHRCC. Throughout the 1980s funding for psychology was relatively stable at around 5% of the NSERC budget. The major issue addressed by the CPA in annual visits to NSERC were that there was little growth in grants to individual researchers as each year more new researchers entered the pool. There was a gradual trend toward somewhat larger grants to fewer researchers at the larger universities, and this too was a concern expressed by CPA. Finally, as the decade ended, equipment grants were severely curtailed, and this was restricting the research of many psychologists with smaller grants.

Professional Affairs

The Canada Psychology Act, 1982

Since about 1975 ACPAP had been discussing the desirability of a national body that would recognize psychologists qualified to practice. The longer history of this discussion within Canadian psychology can, of course, be traced back to CPA By-law 1 that established a Board of Certification in 1945 (see the section above "Certification of Psychologists, 1947-51"). In 1976, R Wilson, chair of an ACPAP committee exploring the matter, reported that national standards for the practice of psychology were urgently needed: a single national standard defining the minimal level of competence as set by a national body that would recognize psychologists who wished to voluntarily apply.

The CPA, through its Professional Affairs Committee, agreed to share responsibility for developing national standards in collaboration with ACPAP. Support for national standards was provided at the Vancouver Conference, 1977, where it was recognized that CPA spoke for all of Canadian psychology and was obliged to provide leadership in developing national standards for the professional practice of psychology.

In 1978, all the provincial associations and regulatory bodies in ACPAP supported, in principle, the idea of a national "accrediting board," as it came to be called. It was believed that a national voluntary accreditation process would not pre-empt the rights and responsibilities of provincial regulatory bodies, and that it would facilitate, though not assure, reciprocity and mobility of credentials across provinces.

Work on developing the Accreditation Board for Canadian Psychology, or the Canada Psychology Act as it was also referred to, continued over several years of close collaboration between ACPAP and CPA Professional Affairs. One of the major working principles was that the standards should be at least as rigorous as those of the province with the highest standards, including the doctoral degree as the minimum educational requirement for practice. Setting the doctoral standard while at the same time grandfathering all psychologists already registered in all provinces was seen as a suitable compromise.

By 1980 an Act had been drafted, but some provinces were beginning to remove their support for the Accreditation Board. Nova Scotia, where the Master's degree was the educational requirement, objected to the doctoral standard. The Ontario Board of Examiners in Psychology came to believe that the Accreditation Board violated the spirit of the constitutional right of provinces to create legal definitions of professions, and that grandfathering in Master's level psychologists set a lower standard than that in Ontario and was not acceptable. Quebec also eventually withdrew its support.

Negotiations continued without a resolution until 1982 when, under the lead of CPA, an application for incorporation of the Accreditation Board for Canadian Psychology was submitted to the Ministry of Consumer and Corporate Affairs. The signatories were CPA and individual psychologists from Newfoundland, New Brunswick, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia, all individuals who represented their provincial associations on ACPAP.

The Accreditation Board was to be comprised of eleven psychologists, one from each province and one representing CPA. All psychologists presently registered in their province were to be immediately registered, after which the doctoral degree was to be the educational standard. An examination was to be required.

Formal objections to the Accreditation Board were filed with Ministry by the Ontario Board of Examiners in Psychology and the Association of Psychologists of Nova Scotia. The Ministry decided not to proceed with the Accreditation Board without the consent of all provincial organizations. And thus ended what was to be the last attempt to establish national standards for the practice of psychology.

Canadian Register of Health Service Providers in Psychology (CRHSPP), 1985

During the discussions and negotiations within ACPAP and CPA over the Canada Psychology Act, a Registry modeled after the U.S. National Registry of Health Service Providers in Psychology was considered and favoured by Ontario.

An impetus for the registry came from a conference, co-sponsored by CPA, in 1981 in Winnipeg where C Zimet, the Executive Director of the U.S. National Registry, led a consideration of the desirability and feasibility of a similar registry in Canada. A CPAP (ACPAP had changed its name to the Council Provincial Associations of Psychology) committee developed the plan for a national registry and proposed it to

CPA in 1982. The registry was modeled closely after the U.S. Registry. It was generally agreed that a national listing of psychologists qualified to provide health services was both desirable and feasible. Following the demise of the Canada Psychology Act, CPAP and each province approved the Registry by 1984. CPA also provided its approval and contributed $500 toward start-up expenses. In 1985, CRHSPP became a legal entity, and by 1986 some 1300 applications had been received from practicing psychologists across the country.

The standards for listing in the CRHSPP included provincial registration, and training and experience in the provision of psychological health services. The doctoral degree was set as the educational requirement but was not to be implemented in CRHSPP until the year 2000 in order to allow time for more doctoral training programs to be developed across the country.

The Register was widely distributed to health related bodies including insurance companies that underwrote extended health care programs. A prime use of the U.S. Registry was for third-party payers to be able to identify psychologists qualified to be reimbursed for health care services. Such insurance coverage for psychological services was beginning to be developed in Canada in the mid-1980s. It was thought that CRHSPP might provide some leverage for the inclusion of psychological services in provincial medicare plans, and while such coverage has never become a reality, the CRHSPP proved to be useful in CPA's successful lobby to exempt psychological health services from the GST in 1990.

The numbers of psychologists listed in CRHSPP grew to well over 1000 in a couple of years, though in 1989 the majority of psychologists registered in their provinces had not been listed (30% in Ontario, 19% in Alberta).

Accreditation of Doctoral Programmes and Internships in Clinical Psychology, 1983

The history of CPA's initiatives to establish standards and a process for accrediting education and training programs in applied or professional psychology dates back to the Couchiching Conference in 1965 (see above section "Council of Education and Training Boards, Professional Affairs, 1960s").

Also as described above, in 1969 OPA had pioneered its own accreditation process, and by 1980 it had accredited six doctoral programs and six internship programs. In 1980, four doctoral programmes in clinical psychology were accredited by the APA (Universities of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Waterloo, and McGill University), along with internship programs at the Kitchener-Waterloo Hospital and the University of Manitoba, Faculty of Medicine.

In 1980, CPA renewed its interest in the accreditation of programmes in clinical psychology. Terry Hogan and R Wilson, chairs of Professional Affairs, working in collaboration with the Canadian Council of Clinical Psychology Program Directors

(CCCPPD)--J Schallow, E Ellis, K Craig--began drafting a set of criteria and procedures, modeled closely after those of APA. Several drafts were revised and considered by CPA and CCCPPD. In 1983, the CPA board approved a set of criteria and procedures.

As described by Conway (1984):

> “The CPA (1983) accreditation criteria generally follow those of APA. The criteria are for doctoral programmes and follow the scientist-professional model: the integration of practice with theory and research in psychology is emphasized. Sound education in general psychology, as well as professional skill training and research training, is required. Requirements for practicum (a minimum of 600 hours) and internship (1,600 hours) training are specified. General standards respecting the administration of the programme and its curriculum, faculty, students, and facilities are described in the criteria.
>
> “The essential role of internship training is recognized in the accreditation criteria. The criteria allow for the completion of an internship either before or following the doctoral degree, in either case taking place only after the completion of relevant clinical course work and practica. Internships may be either a full year or half-time over a two-year period. The criteria describe general standards for the administration and content of the internship programme, and standards for training staff and interns.
>
> “All procedures for implementing the accreditation of doctoral programmes and internships are not yet finalized. Programmes will voluntarily apply to a CPA Accreditation Panel. Applications will entail extensive documentation about the programme and self-study. After preliminary review of an application, the Accreditation Panel will appoint a site team to visit and examine the programme in detail. The Accreditation Panel will then determine whether the programme meets the criteria, and either accredit the programme for some time period or not. Regular reporting will be required, and periodically programmes will be fully reassessed.”

Conway (1984) also offered a description of the state of clinical psychology education and training in 1983:

> “There are currently five master's programmes and seventeen doctoral programmes (many of which also award master's degrees en route to the Ph.D.)....There were a total of 746 students enrolled in these clinical programmes in 1983: 409 students in master's programmes and 337 students in doctoral programmes. A more accurate estimate of the number of doctoral students is

---

Conway, J (1984). Clinical Psychology Training in Canada: Its Development, Current Status, and the Prospects for Accreditation. *Canadian Psychology, 25*:3, 177-191.

> provided by adding those master's students in programmes which are primarily doctoral programmes to the number of doctoral students listed in Table 1. By including these students there are a total of 454 students in clinical doctoral programmes. It is important to note that only those students in residence in programmes have been counted in Table 1; excluded are a large number of students who have completed residence requirements but remain enrolled until the thesis or dissertation is finished. A total of 406 faculty were involved in programmes, 257 of whom were full-time.
>
> "Clinical training in the Atlantic Provinces and in Alberta departs somewhat from the national norm. There has been no doctoral training programme in the Atlantic Provinces, though recently New Brunswick has initiated a very small programme, and Dalhousie and Memorial have doctoral programmes planned. Master's level training is available at four English speaking universities in the Atlantic Provinces, and these programmes generally combine traditional clinical training with some community or other professional components. In Alberta, no clinical training is available in any of the three university departments of psychology. However, the educational psychology departments at Alberta and Calgary have large applied programmes in counselling, school, and educational psychology, and the Calgary programme offers a clinical specialty in a combined clinical, school, and community programme; the emphasis in both educational psychology departments has been on master's-level training.
>
> "Comparable descriptive information about internship programmes in Canada is not available. From current information being gathered by CCCPPD, however, it is evident that many new internship programmes have been established in recent years. There are perhaps 20 full-year internship programmes across the country: at least five in Quebec, five in Ontario, and ten in the West. Some of these are small and developing programmes with only one or two interns per year."

The Accreditation Panel was established in 1984 and began receiving applications in 1985. APA-accredited programs within Canada were automatically accorded CPA accreditation on request. By 1987, 14 programs were CPA accredited, 7 doctoral and 7 internship programmes. By 1992, a total of 27 programmes had been accredited.

In 1988 CPA entered into a Memorandum of Understanding with the Ontario Psychological Association to facilitate the accreditation process, and by 1990 the Ontario Psychological Association had made the decision to stop its own accreditation practice and accept the national standards.

In 1989 CPA signed a Memorandum of Understanding with APA that permitted concurrent applications and site visits for programs in either country but preserved independent decision-making power by each organization. This agreement allowed

programs that desired concurrent accreditation a coordinated process that reduced time and paperwork. In part, the concurrent process also served the purpose of allowing CPA's Accreditation Panel to benefit from continuing mentorship from American colleagues, based on their more extensive experience with accreditation procedures. In 1990, nine programmes were jointly accredited by CPA and APA.

In the late 1980s and early 1990s, CPA expanded the scope of accreditation to include specializations first in counselling psychology and then in clinical neuropsychology. In extending the scope of accreditation, the name was changed to the Accreditation Panel for Doctoral Programs in Professional Psychology. The criteria and procedures for accrediting doctoral and internship programs in clinical and counselling psychology were identical, but separate. In 1993, two internship programs in counselling psychology were accredited.

Activities of the Professional Affairs Committee

In 1980, Mr. Justice Emmett Hall completed a report on Health Insurance Progress in Canada. In its brief, CPA urged the Commission to carefully review the ways that psychology could continue to make a positive contribution to health services and to remove the barriers that existed, principally the lack of funding in provincial medicare plans. The Hall Commission report recognized the contributions of psychology, concluding that "the whole area of psychological services should be studied and better utilization made of the valuable services psychology can make in the health field."

From 1982 to 1984 the Canada Health Act was being developed and CPA lobbied, along with several provincial associations, other health professions and in particular the powerful Canadian Association of Nurses, for recognition of a comprehensive range of health service providers. In its original form, the Canada Health Act had specified that federal funds could be used for "medical practitioners." CPA, along with others, lobbied the Minister of Health asking that the reference to medical practitioners be expanded to include other health professionals. The Act was changed, under the section on comprehensiveness, so that "the health care insurance plan of a province must ensure all insured services provided by hospitals, medical practitioners or dentists, and where the law of the province permits, similar or additional services rendered by other health care practitioners." A slight but important rewording that meant nothing in the federal act precluded psychologists from inclusion in a provincial medicare plan.

In the early 1980s, CPA and the Professional Affairs Committee were engaged in a number of advocacy efforts, including: participating on a committee to review the "Guide to Accreditation of Canada's Mental Health Services;" lobbying the Minister regarding the Canadian Human Rights Act with respect to patient's rights to review their psychological records; briefs to the Solicitor General on The Young Offenders Act, specifically the inclusion of psychologists as expert witnesses; continued advocacy with the Law Reform Commission on its Report on Mental Disorders and the Criminal Justice System, and on issues in divorce, spousal assault, rape and pornography; contributing

to the development of Standards for Psychological Services in Prisons; contributing to the development of Standards for Psychological Services in General Hospitals.

Also in the early 1980s, CPA completed a comprehensive survey of salaries and fees of practicing psychologists across the country (R Wilson), and published “Ethical Standards for Therapy and Counselling with Women” (J Pettifor, L Cammaert, C Larsen).

In its Professional Affairs activities, CPA continued to participate in CPAP and sometimes work collaboratively with CPAP. CPA regarded CPAP as a valuable vehicle of communication with provincial associations and regulatory bodies. By the mid 1980s, a CPAP representative was attending CPA board meetings for the portion that concerned professional affairs. Throughout the 1980s, the Executive Director and usually a Presidential officer attended the annual meeting of each of the ten provincial associations.

In 1987, the joint CPA/CPAP Task Force on Funding, co-chaired by P Ritchie and R Wilson, that had been created following a recommendation of The State of the Discipline Review, filed its report. The report considered a a wide range of funding avenues for psychological services, extending beyond inclusion in provincial medicare plans. In fact, the report argued that public funding for psychological services should not be pursued, and that rather psychology must seek expanded private sources of funding for services. The conclusion reached was that psychology needed a diversity of kinds of funding sources and payment mechanisms. Most practitioners were restricting themselves to a very limited number of funding options, and the principle recommendation in the report was that practitioners must know more about and be open to more sources for payments, such as private health insurance payment, and retainer fees as consultants. The report provided a detailed look at marketing of psychological services, and recommended the development of standards and educational programs in marketing and advocacy. Other recommendations included the development of a common fee and salary schedule across the country, and education and training in emerging practice areas such as private practice.

Several briefs were submitted in the late 1980s with respect to victims of crime, coordinated by CPA staffer B Appleford: a brief on issues related to the child as a witness; a brief on sexual abuse in response to the federal government’s legislation following the Badgley report on sexual abuse of children in 1984.

The 1987 Uniform Mental Health Act, developed to provide guidance to provinces with respect to amending their mental health acts to conform to the new Canadian Charter of Rights, sparked an advocacy response from CPA. CPA objected to the “physician bias” in the Act, arguing that psychologists be given the same responsibility as physicians with respect to assessment, treatment and management of patients.

The Canadian Medical Association published a Handbook on Perspectives on Health Occupations in 1987 that CPA and other health professions found to be condescending

to allied health professionals. A section on psychology failed to accurately portray the work of psychologists. CPA wrote to Ministries, National Health Organizations, and Universities and Libraries who received the CMA handbook.

In 1988, CPA, along with CPAP and CRHSPP, submitted a brief on the Role of Psychological Services in Canada's Heath Care System, arguing for enhanced integration of psychological service in modern health care delivery.

A joint CPA/CPAP Task Force on Designation of Graduate Programs in Psychology, co-chaired by K Dobson and B Wand, as recommended in the State of the Discipline Review, reported on the issues involved in determining whether a degree program is "primarily psychological in nature" as statutory bodies were required to determine in the registration process. The Task Force recommended that the U.S. Guidelines for Defining a Doctoral Degree in Psychology be adopted with minor adaptations for Canadian doctoral programs.

In 1989, another CPA/CPAP Task Force, recommended in the State of the Disciple Review, filed its report on Specialty Designation. Co-chaired by J Service and M Sabourin, the Task Force recommended that a national system for designating specialties in professional psychology be developed by CPA and CPAP and with the agreement of all provincial associations and regulatory bodes. Specialty designation should be voluntary and restricted to psychologists who are registered in their province. A speciality must be associated with a body of knowledge and skills, based on an extended history of scientific and/or professional endeavor, and normally requiring a doctoral degree. Specialty groups that represent a constituency of specialists should make application to a national body designating specialties. A national survey provided strong support for the recommendations of the Task Force. The large majority of those surveyed endorsed the following as specialties in psychology: Clinical, Industrial and Organizational, Clinical Neuropsychology, and School; there was moderate support for Counselling, Criminal Justice, and Marriage and Family as specialties.

State of Professional Psychology in Canada in the 1980s

Continuing the trend from the 1970s, the number of practicing psychologists grew considerably in the 1980s. By the end of the decade, just over 9,000 psychologists were registered in the ten provinces.

The growth in private practice over the decade was also significant. In Ontario, a survey conducted in 1985 by the Board of Examiners in Psychology found that approximately 14% of respondents listed private practice as their main source of income and over 60% reported some degree of private practice. Of those for whom private practice was a secondary source of income, 70% indicated that they were so engaged for less than 10 hours a week. Those who were leading the way were women, over 20% of whom reported that self-employment was their principle area of work.

A survey of the practices and activities of clinical psychologists (Hunsley, 1990) suggested that most clinical psychologists engaged in some private practice, that

psychotherapy was the principle activity, along with some diagnosis and assessment, and their practices could be characterized as eclectic in orientation. Less than one-third reported being engaged in research; the median number of career publications was less than two.

Publications

With its three journals growing in size, and the expanded “newspaper” *CPA Highlights,* publications were becoming more demanding for CPA. Publication of all convention Abstracts in *CP* began in 1984. The revenue and expenditures for publications increased substantially and accounted for an increased portion of CPA’s budget over the decade.

In 1982, CPA began to act as the publishing agent for the three journals. The central office staff dealt with the printer and handled all the other technical aspects of the publication procedure. Review of manuscripts and the editorial process of course remained with the journal editors and associate editors.

The *Canadian Journal of Psychology* was under the Editorship of P Bryden (1980-84) and V Di Lollo (1985-89) in the 1980s. A lengthy publication lag became a challenge in the early 1980s, and special grant from NSERC to reduce the publication lag was received.

D Perlman (1979-82), H Annis (1983-86) and J Conway (1987-90) served as Editors of *Canadian Psychology* in the 1980s. Special Issues devoted to decade reviews in areas of the discipline were published under D Perlman. Feature articles followed by invited commentary were published regularly. The quality of articles, as measured by citation counts, increased steadily in the 1990s. *CP* lost its funding from SSHRC for most of the 1980s: it was judged to be primarily a journal of the professional association as CPA business and affairs were being published. In 1988, CPA affairs were removed from *CP* and published in *Highlights*. After a lengthy lobbying effort SSHRC restored its funding in 1989. *CP* was the largest (with 4300 subscriptions that included all CPA members) and most costly journal funded by SSHRC, receiving a grant of $46,000 in 1989. In the late 1980s, the acceptance rate for articles submitted was about 33%.

K Craig (1980), R Gardner (1981-85), and K Craig (1986-1990) served as Editors of the *Canadian Journal of Behavioural Science* over the decade.

Hunsley, J (1990). A Survey of the Practices and Activities of Canadian Clinical Psychologists. *Canadian Psychology, 31*:4, 350-358

Canadian Code of Ethics for Psychologists, 1986

The groundwork for the development of a uniquely Canadian Code of Ethics was laid by the early work of the Committee on Practice and Delivery of Services of the Applied Division in the mid-1970s and led by C Sinclair and J Pettifor. In the late 1970s, after much consultation, guidelines had been developed for therapy and counselling with women.

The problems of professional psychologists employed by governments in settings that were increasingly multidisciplinary and community-based included conflicting values associated with role responsibilities, primarily conflict between professional values regarding service to clients and employer values regarding efficient business administration. These conflicts were central in the development of the approach taken in the development of CPA's new Code (Dunbar, 1999). The Applied Division committee thought that existing codes lacked the clarity of structure--in the statement and ordering of basic principles, values and standards--needed to grapple with such conflicts, and argued that a code would be more effective and useful to the extent that it enabled psychologists to give an intelligible, coherent, and morally defensible account of their behaviour.

Four objectives were formulated for the development of a Canadian code. (a) To develop a code that would be more conceptually cohesive and thereby a better educational tool for training in ethical practice. (b) To develop a code that would be more inclusive of recently developed areas of practice. (c) To give more explicit guidelines for action when ethical principles are in conflict. (d) To explicitly reflect the most useful decision rules (i.e., ethical principles) for ethical decision-making.

The Applied Division committee began its work quite independent from the CPA Committee on Ethics. By 1980, their work was being included within the Committee on Ethics, chaired by P Rowe. C Sinclair and several Toronto colleagues did an extensive search of the literature on ethics codes and prepared a number of position papers. J Pettifor surveyed ethics teaching in university graduate programs. P Rowe completed a survey of ethical review procedures for research in universities. The committee collected a number of vignettes (37 in all) of moral dilemmas in service delivery, and held a number of workshops using these vignettes with psychologists, and a conference to review the third draft of the code was held.

Four ethical principles to be considered in making ethical decision were established as the basis for a code: respect for the dignity of persons; responsible caring; integrity in relationships; and, responsibility to society. In developing the code through four drafts, the four ethical principles ultimately were related to their respective values and then

---

Dunbar, J (1999). A Critical History of CPA's Various Codes of Ethics for Psychologists (1939-1986). *Canadian Psychology, 39*:3, 177-186.

standards, as shown below (Sinclair, 1999). The four ethical principles were weighted in the order given below, from I to IV. A model for ethical decision making in cases of conflicting principles and values was developed, and both minimum and idealized standards were included.

The development of the code took shape over almost a decade of work. The fourth draft of the Canadian Code of Ethics was adopted by the CPA board in 1986. Over the years since, the Canadian Code has received much highly favorable attention from psychologists and other professionals around the world. It stands as a seminal accomplishment for Canadian psychology.

TABLE 4
The Four Ethical Principles with their Respective Values and Standards*

Principle I: Respect for the Dignity of Persons	Principle II: Responsible Caring	Principle III: Integrity in Relationships	Principle IV: Responsibility to Society
General Respect (I: 1-4)	General Caring (II: 1-5)	Accuracy/Honesty (III: 1-9)	Development of Knowledge (IV: 1-2)
General Rights (I: 5-8)	Competence/Self-knowledge (II: 6-12)	Objectivity/Lack of Bias (III: 10-13)	Beneficial Activities (IV: 3-12)
Non-Discrimination (I: 9-10)	Risk/Benefit Analysis (II: 13-17)	Straightforwardness/Openness (III: 14-22)	Respect for Society (IV: 13-16)
Informed Consent (I: 11-19)	Maximize Benefit (II: 18-15)	Avoidance of Deception (III: 23-29)	Development of Society (IV: 17-26)
Freedom of Consent (I: 20-23)	Minimize Harm (II: 26-33)	Avoidance of Conflict of Interest (III: 30-33)	Extended Responsibility (IV: 27-28)
Fair Treatment/Due Process (I: 24-26)	Offset/Correct Harm (II: 34-39)	Reliance on the Discipline (III: 34-36)	
Vulnerabilities (I: 27-31)	Care of Animals (II: 40-43)	Extended Responsibility (III: 37-38)	
Privacy (I: 32-37)	Extended Responsibility (II: 44-45)		
Confidentiality (I: 38-40)			
Extended Responsibility (I: 41-42)			

* Adapted from: Sinclair, C. and Pettifor, J. L. (1992). *Companion manual to the Canadian code of ethics for psychologists*, 1991 (p. 92). Ottawa, ON: Canadian Psychological Association.

Annual Conventions

1980, Calgary, AB

1981, Toronto, ON

Sinclair, C. (1999). Nine Unique Features of the Canadian Code of Ethics for Psychologists. *Canadian Psychology, 39*:3, 167-176.

1982, Montreal, PQ

Approximately 820 psychologists participated in the largest CPA convention program held up to that time. Almost 1100 registrants at the 1982 Convention were offered 11 invited addresses, 24 symposia, 233 paper and 117 poster presentations, 17 theory/review sessions, 7 conversation hours, 5 panel discussions, two workshops, and 35 administrative meetings. Approximately 10% of these activities were organized by CPA Sections for their Friday afternoon program.

1983, Winnipeg, MB

1984, Ottawa, ON

1985, Halifax, NS

In 1985, 583 papers and posters were presented.

1986, Toronto, ON

1987, Vancouver, BC

1988, Montreal, PQ

1989, Halifax, NS

In 1990, just over 1000 papers and posters were presented in Ottawa.

State of CPA in the 1980s

A Central Office in Ottawa

In 1981, for the first time in its history, CPA headquarters were in its full-time offices at 558 King Edward Avenue in Ottawa, with Tim Hogan as full-time Executive Officer, along with two full-time employees and several part-time staff. Advocacy initiatives on behalf of the science and the profession of psychology were greatly enhanced over the decade.

In 1986, the association purchased a large house just outside of Ottawa in Old Chelsea, Quebec as its Central Office. Finances had improved sufficiently to permit the purchase. At this time, Brenda Stoneham, who held a Master's degree in psychology, served as Associate Executive Director along with a Central Office staff of about six.

Tim Hogan resigned as Executive Director in 1987 and was replaced by Pierre Ritchie. Ritchie was a clinical psychologist and Professor at the University of Ottawa who came with a great deal of experience in psychology organizations, having served as President of OPA, Co-chair of CPAP, Chair of CRHSPP, and on the Council of the APA. His skills in advocacy for the profession were highly regarded, and these skills proved to be of great service to CPA.

In 1987, CPA signed a Memorandum Of Understanding with APA, in which the Executive Directors were to meet twice annually, and every two years the officers of both associations were to meet.

Restructuring of the Board of Directors, 1988 and 1989

Surveys of members in 1987 revealed that most were not satisfied that the current governance structure met their needs.

Opinions were divided, however. Members of the Experimental Division expressed the strongest dissatisfaction with CPA in general, believing that the annual convention was of poor quality compared to conferences of specialty groups such as the Psychonomic Society, that the many CPA Sections were divisive, and that the association had been "taken over" by applied/clinical psychologists interested primarily in professional matters. Over one-third of the members of the Experimental Division indicated that they planned to discontinue membership in CPA.

Members of the Applied Division and other members surveyed also voiced dissatisfaction and rejected the status quo in favour of a structure that would focus the board into its two main functional activities, Professional Affairs and Scientific Affairs, and make CPA more responsive to the needs of the various special interests within the association, i.e., the Sections.

By-law amendments were proposed in 1988 in which the board was to be restructured into two branches or Divisions--Scientific Affairs and Professional Affairs--and costs made more directly assignable to the two main functions. The two Divisions were to be semi-autonomous and board representatives were to be elected by members of each Division, with a Coordinating Committee of the two Divisions facilitating cooperation, and with an Executive Council having overall responsibility and authority.

The restructuring proposal was not supported by members at the AGM. The meeting was perhaps the largest in history, with some 300 members at its peak, and lasted four hours. A significant number of members, who considered themselves to be both scientists and professionals, did not feel that the two functional Divisions adequately represented their needs. Sections felt that the proposed structure failed to recognize and empower their special interests.

In 1989, a quite different governance structure was proposed and accepted by members at the AGM. The two Divisions were dissolved, and this was supported by

both Divisions. The Divisions were in effect replaced by Sections as the main vehicle through which members could pursue their particular scientific and professional interests. Three new seats were added to the board, one seat designated for a Scientist, one designated for a Professional, and one designated for a Scientist-Professional. Nominations for the three designated board seats were to come directly and exclusively from the Sections. The Executive of the board was enlarged to include the Chairs of Scientific and Professional Affairs Committees, the Chair of the Committee on Sections, along with the three Presidential Officers and the Secretary-Treasurer. The full board met less frequently--twice per year--and the Executive met three times.

Sections

The activities of the Sections grew significantly in the 1980s as did the number of Sections.

In 1980, Special Interest Groups became Sections. To facilitate and encourage their activities, Central Office began collecting dues and maintaining membership lists of Sections, activities of Sections were published in CPA *Highlights*, a Standing Committee of the board for Sections was created, and a portion of the Convention program was organized by each Section that was interested.

In 1982, Sections were able to affiliate with one of the two Divisions if they wished, and a number did affiliate with the Applied Division.

By 1984, there were sixteen Sections, the largest memberships were in Brain and Behaviour, Developmental, Health, Industrial and Organizational, Education, Social, Social Responsibility, and Women and Psychology.

In 1987, the number of Sections had increased to 25.

Membership

Membership in CPA increased considerably in the 1980s, continuing the trend that began in the 1970s. Major membership drives, a familiar activity over many years, were mounted in 1982 and 1986. While the drive in 1982 resulted in a modest increases in membership, in 1986, the membership drive resulted in an increase of about 1000 members.

Total membership stood at 2,577 in 1980. By 1987, membership had increased to about 4500, and gain of about 60 percent.

A good deal of effort and resources were devoted to both membership drives, including attempts to contact (almost) all potential CPA members (academics, registered psychologists in the provinces, students), brochures about the CPA and its services and benefits were designed. In 1986, the Applied Division participated fully in the drive, contributing $3,000, and all registered psychologists in the provinces who were not CPA

members were contacted. Still, a good part of the increase in CPA membership in the 1980s was probably due to the continued growth of the number of psychologists in the country, particularly applied and professional psychologists.

In 1990, there were just over 9,000 psychologists registered in the ten provinces. Estimates put the total number of psychologists, including academics most of whom were not registered, at about 11,000. Members and Fellows in CPA, excluding Student Affiliates, stood at 4,050 in 1990. And so, about one-third of the psychologists in Canada were CPA members in 1990.

Finances

Concerns about increasing financial demands on the association continued from the 1970s into the early 1980s. In 1980, the accumulated surplus stood at about $43,000.

By the late 1980s, with increased membership, some dues increases (dues were $96 in 1985), and careful spending practices, the financial status had improved significantly. Total revenues in 1989 were just over $1 million dollars, which represented an increase of over 400% since 1975.

By 1990, the accumulated surplus was at $269,665, a six-fold increase in the surplus over the decade.

In 1983 CPA began to explore the possibility of creating a CPA Foundation, an independent body with charitable status that could raise funds for designated good works on behalf of psychology. Under the lead of G Skanes, the CPA Foundation was approved by the board in 1985. It would take some years for the Foundation to establish itself.

The 50th Anniversary of the Founding of CPA, 1989

Former Presidents of the CPA, Annual Convention, June, 1989, Halifax, NS

Back row: *David Belanger, Wes Coons, Wallace Lambert, David Olson, John Adair, Vaira Vikis-Freibergs, Sandra Pyke, Graham Skanes*

Middle row: *Allan Paivio, Virginia Douglas, Ray Berry, Mary Wright, James Inglis, Elinor Ames, Ken Craig, Paul Gendreau*

Front row: *Robert Malmo, George Ferguson, D. Carlton Williams, Gordon Turner, Lynn Newbegging, Gordon McMurray*

Activities of CPA 1990-1999

Professional Affairs

Exemption from the GST for Health Psychologists

After eight months of intensive lobbying, coordinated by CPA and including all provincial and other national psychological organizations, Bill C-62 establishing the Goods and Services Tax (GST) in April 1990, contained an exemption for psychological health services. Hundreds of psychologists across the country participated in lobbying MPs and others. This was among the most political of activities ever undertaken by CPA. It was regarded as significant in furthering psychology's long-term effort to secure autonomy as a profession in health and human service.

The campaign began in the summer of 1989 when the Federal GST was proposed by the Minister of Finance. In the proposal, psychologists were subject to the GST for their private psychological services. By fall, CPA's Executive Director and President M. Sabourin had put together a coalition of more than a hundred psychologists across the country for lobbying. The mobilization of an effective grass-roots based advocacy network was key. The lobby effort included meetings with MPs in their constituency offices across the country by local leaders in psychology, meetings with many cabinet ministers and all members of the Standing Committee on Finance, as well as senior officials in Finance. Presentations at hearings across the country were made by provincial psychology associations.

The Standing Committee on Finance recommended that psychologists be exempt from the tax, but their recommendation was not endorsed when the Bill was first introduced in December 1989. Further consultations with Finance officials apparently revealed that the problem was that while exempting psychologists for health services was acceptable, they could not be exempted from all other psychological services because the private services of all other professionals outside of the health field were not exempted.

Lobbying visits to MPs of all parties continued across the country. In continued discussions with officials, the CRHSPP apparently was accepted as a mechanism to identify those psychologists who were providing primarily psychological health services as distinct, say, from industrial/organizational consulting services.

As passed in April 1990, Bill C-62 exempted from the GST a psychologist who was licensed or otherwise certified to practice in the province where services were delivered and who was registered in the CRHSPP. The exemption was intended to apply then to health services and not non-health psychological services.

The requirement of registration in CRHSPP was in effect until 1999, when an amendment to the GST legislation removed the requirement that a psychologist needed

to be a listee of CRHSPP to claim GST exemption for the provision of a health service. Psychologists were to be treated like all other health professionals. Removing the CRHSPP requirement also corrected the situation in Ontario where Master's level providers were ineligible for the GST exemption unlike masters providers in other provinces, as psychological associates (Master's level practitioners) in Ontario were not eligible to be listed by CRHSPP. Psychology had been treated as an anomaly and the amendment rectified this situation.

The Mississauga Conference on Professional Psychology, 1994

The board began planning for the conference in 1991 with the aim of developing guiding principles and specific action plans for professional psychology for immediate implementation. Funding was received from NHRDP and was co-sponsored by CPAP, CRHSPP, CPPQ, OPA, and CPA Sections on Clinical, Clinical Neuropsychology, and Counselling.

The topics considered at the conference emerged from a Delphi polling procedure. About 70 experts in applied and professional areas, identified in consultation with national and provincial organizations, were polled in three successive waves, yielding three areas of focus for the conference: training, funding, and advocacy.

Thirty-three delegates met for two days in March 1994 in Mississauga, Ontario. Delegates came from all regions of the country and a range of work settings (universities, hospitals, and private practice); 36% were female. The conference was led by co-chairs K Dobson (CPA President) and M King (Chair, Professional Affairs), and assisted by D Evans, M Hearn, and P Ritchie who served as coordinators of the Training, Funding and Advocacy working groups, respectively.

A summary of the principles and the action plans approved was provided by Dobson and King (1995), quoted as follows with minor editorial changes.

> **Training.** “The conference recognized the importance of training psychologists for what the marketplace will demand of them. The conference encouraged professional training aimed at developing entrepreneurial spirit, creativity, and flexibility among students to complement psychology’s long-valued commitment to social justice. The conference re-endorsed the doctoral degree as the entry standard for professional practice and the importance of training psychologists as both producers and consumers of research. At the same time, the conference acknowledged the legitimacy of varied models of training to prepare students for practice. Specialty, subspecialty, and proficiency recognition were encouraged, along with expanded opportunities for upgrading and maintaining continued professional competence. The conference also endorsed the principle of moving toward reciprocal recognition of practice credentials across Canadian jurisdictions.”
>
> **Funding.** “The conference perhaps took some of its boldest initiatives by explicitly endorsing the principle of training professional psychologists more effectively for the business of psychology. The conference acknowledged that exposure to a core knowledge and skill set in good business practice in psychology--including entrepreneurial skills--was an essential aspect of the training and practice of all professional psychologists, regardless of where they work. The conference also urged designing professional psychology training programs that more accurately reflect the diversity of markets in which psychologists work, including private practice.”

Dobson, K & King M (1995). Commentary on the Principles and Next Steps. In T*he Mississauga Conference on Professional Psychology*, Final Report. CPA.

> **Advocacy.** "The conference endorsed advocacy in the public interest on the part of professional psychology, urged amendments to training and continuing education programs to promote skill in advocacy, and encouraged review of regulatory standards affecting professional psychology to ensure that they promote responsible advocacy on the part of professional psychologists. Specifically, the conference proposed building on the base provided by the National Professional Psychology Consortium to improve public information about professional psychology and to develop national capacity for effective political action through local, provincial, and national networks and strategic alliances. The conference also urged the prompt development of a business plan and proposal for financing that would enable achievement of the advocacy action plan."

The principles and action plans of the conference were circulated widely. Some of the proposals and some of the language used to describe them proved to be controversial, e.g. training in entrepreneurship and business practices, training to meet marketplace demands, training in advocacy. Yet, as concluded in the Final Report: "It may be a measure of the changed world and the changing place of professional psychology within it that the conference could debate openly topics that were impermissible only a short time ago."

The action plans, forty-two in all, required approval and coordinated action by a number of psychological organizations (CPA and several of its committees, CHRSPP, CPAP, CCPPP, CCDP, CASP, and the recently initiated National Professional Psychology Consortium). Thirty-four of the action plans involved approval and then action by the CPA board, and/or five CPA committees and the Accreditation Panel.

What was the impact of the Mississaugua conference? While the Principles and Action Plans were widely circulated and discussed, there appears to be little action taken by CPA on the many action plans recommended, In 1996, President Evans reported that many of the goals of the conference remained unfulfilled. There is little mention of the action plans in the annual reports and board minutes of the 1990s.

Health Action Lobby (HEAL)

CPA joined with six other national health associations, including the influential Canadian Medical Association and Canadian Nursing Association and Canadian Hospital Association, and consumer groups, to create the Health Action Lobby (HEAL) in 1991. It was formed to fight federal and provincial cuts to health expenditures in the early 1990s. It was expected to make important contributions to the debate on the future of Canada's health care system as the decade progressed.

CPA's participation as a founding member of HEAL was another early example of the increasing trend of national associations joining together in a "super lobby" to advocate for common causes. The lobbying was broadly focused on major national issues in health care, and it was political in nature. Successes (or failures) in increasing funding

for health would be felt, via “trickle-down,” by psychologists practicing in health care ultimately. Both the issues and the stakes were big.

Its first action was to criticize the anticipated cuts to transfers to the provinces for health in the federal budget in 1991. HEAL met with Finance Minister Martin. Media coverage was good and included CPA spokespersons (the Executive Director and President-Elect Granger). Lobbying for health care as a budget priority and for stable funding was the primary focus in 1991-92.

HEAL also urged that health remain a priority throughout the process of constitutional renewal during the Meech Lake and Charlottetown negotiations and accords. Continued federal transfer funding to the provinces for health and threatened cuts to funding were a significant concern. Principles developed by HEAL were endorsed by the CPA board. In the 1992 Charlottetown Accord, much of what HEAL had lobbied for was endorsed in principle in the Social and Economic Union, i.e., health was recognized as a priority.

In 1994, HEAL put out two important positions papers: one on federal-provincial mechanisms for funding health care, and one on a model for rational and empirically-based decision-making for deciding which programs and procedures should be insured under the Canada Health Act. Lobbying efforts argued that the Canada Health Act could not be enforced without ensuring a cash component in federal transfers to provinces for health--”No Cash, No Clout!” was the slogan.

HEAL had lobbied nationally and met with Finance Minister Martin before his 1995 budget which cut transfers for Health by billions of dollars.

HEAL was renewed in 1996 with a focus on monitoring and improving federal and provincial spending on health and to develop a blueprint for the health system of the future. The health system was in flux.

By the late 1990s, HEAL had grown to a coalition of 26 organizations representing national health and consumer groups. CPA was an active member of HEAL, represented by its Executive Director.

National Consortium on Professional Psychology (NCPP)

A National Consortium on Professional Psychology (NCPP) was formed in 1992 by CPA, CPAP and CRHSPP. Its purpose was to serve as a national professional advocacy forum, with a mission to reinforce and develop the role of psychologists as primary health care providers. It had five major goals: the recognition of psychologists as primary health care providers; development of community based support for psychological services; legislative review, modification and removal of legal barriers; to support and establish collaborative mechanisms with key decision-makers for health care reform; and to inform and mobilize the professional psychology community with respect to the Consortium’s activities.

In the first three years, CPAP was the largest financial contributor and held five seats on the NCPP, followed by CPA, and CRHSPP.

In 1994, CPAP represented 17 provincial associations--7 regulatory boards, 6 fraternal associations, 4 associations that served both functions--and over 12,000 psychologist members of these provincial associations. CPAP was incorporated in 1995. It met twice yearly, once in association with the CPA annual convention.

The registration of Master's level practitioners increased in the 1990s as new Acts in several provinces were introduced. By the end of the 1990s, a Master's degree was the minimum educational requirement for full independent practice in six provinces (Newfoundland, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Quebec, Saskatchewan, Alberta), and some independent practice was permitted for Master's level practitioners in Manitoba, Ontario and Prince Edward Island.

The first initiative of the NCPP was to compile a data base of all federal and provincial legislation relating to psychology.

International trade agreements (NAFTA) as well as inter-provincial agreements (AIT) came to be concerns for professional psychology in the mid 1990s. NCPP was monitoring potential effects on psychology such as the AIT intention to enhance reciprocity and portability of credentials across provinces that had implications for provincial Acts respecting psychology and their differing and requirements.

The NCPP also focused on public education about the work of psychologists; public forums were sponsored in seven cities across the country in 1995.

The NCPP was underfunded in terms of meeting its initial goals and objectives. In 1996, CPA did not renew its participation in NPPC as a formal vehicle due to the time and financial requirements. The board preferred that CPA work in collaboration with CPAP and CRHSPP on advocacy initiatives on a case by case basis.

Professional Affairs Committee Activities

For the first time, the Canadian Council on Health Facilities Accreditation (CCHFA)invited CPA to review its accreditation standards for psychological services in the areas of Acute Care and Long-Term Care in 1990. Professional Affairs gathered reactions and recommendations from scores of heath psychologists across the country. Many of CPA's suggested revisions were accepted and included after a vigorous lobby. Among the most important changes was that Psychological Services were now mandated to report directly to senior management through the Chief of Psychology rather than being under the direct control of other heath disciplines. Further, Psychological Services were now also included in the membership of the Professional Advisory Committee or its equivalent.

A primary thrust of the new standards was in the direction of enhanced quality assurance, and CPA began working with the Council to determine appropriate outcomes and measures for accountability in psychological services.

Over the decade the Professional Affairs Committee engaged in a range of projects, many of which were completed by psychologists with special expertise in the area. The committee was chaired in the 1990s by K Dobson, M King, R Allon, and S Mikail, successively. The more significant activities included the following.

- A brief to the Cancer 2000 Task Force: *Psychology and Cancer Control in Canada* in 1991.
- *Guidelines for Preschool Screening Tests* in 1991.
- A document on *Workload Measurement* in 1992.
- A Total Quality Management model for psychological services in health care facilities for the CCHF Accreditation which was well received in 1994.
- CPA's work on the Interdisciplinary Project on Domestic Violence, led earlier by B. Stoneham, concluded in 1994 after almost ten years of activity. The last project was a multi-media resource and training kit on interdisciplinary collaboration for domestic violence in which CPA made a major contribution.
- CPA was represented for the first time on the Health Care Advisory Committee of the Correctional Services of Canada in 1994. The committee reviewed correctional facilities in a region and considers general issues of significance regarding health care delivery to incarcerated individuals.
- In 1998, the Chair of Professional Affairs abandoned a formal committee structure, replacing it with individual psychologists with special expertise who worked on an as needed basis in response to issues as they arose.
- The Clinical Psychology Section developed a position paper on empirically supported treatments in 1998.
- The Section on Psychopharmacology began advocating for CPA to take a position in favour of the development of prescription privileges for psychologists, similar to the position of APA, in 1998.
- A position paper on "Psychology's Role in the Emerging Health Care System" was published in 1998.
- In the late 1990s, several papers were being prepared to put forward psychology's role in federal government policy initiatives, including Pharmacare, and Home Care.
- In 1999-2000, the Professional Affairs Committee was planning to become active in public education and advocacy, enhancing the visibility of psychology through greater media coverage.

A joint CPA/CPAP Task Force on the Psy.D. degree for professional psychology completed its work and reported in 1998, chaired by R. Robinson. The Task Force consulted widely, circulating two discussion/issues papers and considering the full range of views offered. There was a good deal of resistance to a Psy.D. model among established doctoral programs. It concluded that there was a need and interest in the Psy.D. model and that it would be strategic to support its development within the

national accreditation framework. The Task Force reaffirmed the Scientist-Practitioner (Ph.D.) Model and conceptually supported a particularly articulated Scholar-Practitioner (Psy.D.) Model as appropriate. Specifically, the Task Force endorsed Psy.D. training only within university-based settings, in small programs that required a research dissertation of an applied nature. In addressing concerns about the prospect of producing too many Psy.D. psychologists competing for internships and jobs, following the U.S. experience, the Task Force advised due caution in the implementation of Psy.D. programs in Canada.

State of Psychological Services in Canada, 1995

Hunsley, Lee & Aubry (1999), in a study funded by CPA and CRHSPP, provided a snapshot of who was using psychological services in Canada in the mid 1990s. Using the 1994-95 National Population Health Survey (Statistics Canada), a large representative sample of community dwellers over the age of 12 was studies.

Approximately 2% of those survey indicated that they had consulted a psychologist in the 12 months before the survey, or about 515,000 Canadians.

Consistent with general patterns of utilization of mental health services, 66% were female, use was greater in late adolescence and middle age and less among the elderly. Those with higher education and income and who were urban dwellers were more likely to visit a psychologist.

Thirty percent of consumers were likely to meet the diagnostic criteria for a major depressive episode. The majority of depressed did not receive either antidepressant medication or psychosocial interventions from a psychologist, social worker or counselor.

Scientific Affairs

Lobbying NSERC in 1989-90

In 1989, NSERC decided to move Psychology's Grant Selection Committee (GSC) from the Life Sciences to a section of Cross-Disciplinary, a newly created area in which there were no other scientific disciplines. Done unilaterally and without consultation, this came as a surprise, as did decisions to appoint a non-psychologist as Chair of Psychology's GSC, another non-psychologist as a member, and to actively recruit Americans and neglect Canadian candidates recommended by the GSC.

Hunsley, J., Lede, CM, Aubrey, T. (1999). Who Uses Psychological Services in Canada. Canadian Psychology, 40:3, 232-240.

The experimental psychology community in the country organized itself and many letters from prominent researchers and university department chairs objecting to these decisions were sent to NSERC. At the same time, officers of CPA were meeting with NSERC officials. The decision to move Psychology out of the Life Sciences area was reversed by NSERC which then initiated a process of self-study and review for all disciplines before making any further decisions. It was expected that, after the discipline reviews, NSERC would be engaging in a restructuring of the disciplines.

Sparked by these events, a new Science Task Force was struck by CPA that included a number of leading experimental NSERC researchers and the Chairs of university Departments of Psychology--a group that had continued to meet annually at the CPA convention and was becoming more formally organized.

Canadian Society for Brain and Behaviour and Cognitive Science, 1990

Discontent with CPA by experimental psychologists had been felt for many years. The large majority were not members of CPA. Those that remained members felt quite strongly that the CPA board was not responsive to their concerns and that professional concerns dominated CPA. They also had objected to what was viewed as high membership fees and convention costs.

A meeting the day before the 1990 CPA convention began was organized, led by M Goodale who had been Chair of the CPA Experimental Division. The experimental psychologists at the meeting agreed to form a new organization, the Canadian Society for Brain and Behaviour and Cognitive Science (CSBBCS). The CPA board agreed to engage in negotiations with CSBBCS on how best to collaborate on advocacy efforts on behalf of science in psychology. A proposal on the working relationships between CPA and CSBBCS was to be developed. By the fall of 1990, CSBBCS had a membership of some 350 psychologists.

M Goodale served as the first Chair of CSBBCS as well as the Chair of the Science Task Force on which CPA was a participant. In his view, the relationship between experimental psychologists (in areas of psychobiology, cognition, animal behaviour) had never been worse. The large majority were not CPA members, rather they were members of U.S. specialty research groups such as the Psychonomic Society and the Society for Neuroscience. It was recognized, however, that no other organization was engaged in advocating for psychology with the granting councils in Canada, except for CPA and CSBBCS via the new Science Task Force, and that the changes attempted by NSERC in 1989 were very worrisome. Continued and reinvigorated advocacy and lobbying was required. A proposal developed by the Science Task Force for collaboration between CPA and CSBBCS to speak with one voice was approved by the CPA board in 1991.

CSBBCS held its inaugural scientific and business meeting in parallel with the CPA convention in 1991. Its membership was at about 450 psychologists.

Activities of the Scientific Affairs Committee

The committee--chaired by M Zanna, R Steffy, L Siegel, J Guathier, K Dion, C Porac, and P McGrath, successively--engaged in a number of significant activities in the 1990s, including continual lobbying of the granting councils, increased lobbying in collaboration with “super lobby” organizations.

Beginning in the late 1980s, CPA joined with the Consortium of National Scientific and Educational Societies in Ottawa to lobby the federal government on the large issue facing research and post-secondary education in Canada.

In the early 1990s, a primary focus was on the future of funding for research and post-secondary education within the various constitutional arrangements (the Meech Lake and Charlottetown Accords) being negotiated between the federal and provincial governments, along with the fiscal arrangements in federal transfers under Established Programs Funding. The consortium urged the federal government to state explicitly that post-secondary education would remain a shared responsibility between federal and provincial governments and that this be enshrined in a constitutional amendment.

In the end, the federal government followed another agenda for post-secondary education, in effect cutting transfer funding to provinces for post-secondary by billions in the mid 1990s, and providing funding directly to students with Millennium Scholarships, and launching new federal research funding initiatives.

The federal governments initiatives in research funding in the mid and late 1990s were welcomed by the Consortium and the research community. Creation of the Canadian Foundation for Innovation, National Centres of Excellence, and the Canadian Institutes for Health Research (CIHR) put billions of new dollars into research, mostly in the natural and life and health sciences, and engineering. The SSHRC, with over 55% of university faculty falling within its domain, and despite a good deal of lobbying from the Consortium and others, continued to struggle with about 12% of the total funding to the granting councils.

In 1998, CPA was on the Steering Committee of the Consortium, now called the Canadian Consortium for Research, and J Service (CPA Executive Director) chaired the Consortium on behalf of CPA in 1999.

Other significant activities of the Scientific Affairs Committee in the 1990s included the following.

- The four granting councils were visited once or twice each year by several CPA officers where psychology’s issues and concerns were discussed and often resolved.
- In 1992-93, the government proposed merging the SSHRC with the Canada Council (for the Arts). CPA joined with the Social Science Federation of Canada in lobbying vigorously against a merger. It proved to be one of the largest and

most effective lobbying effort ever mounted by social scientists, continuing well over a year's time. The Senate chose to have longer and more comprehensive hearings that had the House of Commons which passed the merger bill. The CPA argued before the Senate that the merger would seriously compromise Canada's science community. The Bill failed to pass the Senate as the vote was tied.

- In 1994, CPA responded in detail to the five-year strategic plans of NSERC. The response dealt with funding support for scientific res and the partnership with industry, the role of social relevance in research funding, the balance of basic and targeted research, training and support for interdisciplinary research, the need for public communication, and the inclusion of indirect costs for research into grants. Many of these concerns were not addressed by NSERC in its final plan. Relations with NSERC were at a low as it was refusing meetings with many representatives of the scientific community.
- MRC was also developing a strategic plan in 1994. In its brief, CPA urged MRC to adopt a definition of health that encompassed both illness and wellness, and a model of health that emphasized the interplay of biological, psychological and social processes. The case was supported by describing several examples of psychological research in health care delivery and in prevention.
- In 1995, when SSHRC was making cuts to its Research Dissemination Programs that included two of CPA's journals, a significant lobby was mounted and meetings held with the SSHRC President and senior staff.
- The 1995 federal budget cuts prompted responses from CPA (along with from every other science organization in Canada).
- Beginning in 1994 and continuing to 1998, CPA was responding to the Tri-Council's revisions to its Code of Ethics for Research with Human Subjects, often in partnership with the SSFC and SSHRC (where a former CPA President, J Adair, sat on the Council and effectively represented psychology). The Code strongly reflected a medical perspective on research with humans where ethics boards included lawyers and ethicists and fully informed consent was paramount. CPA provided a detailed critique and offered many revisions. In the end, the Code reflected most of CPA's recommendations and was far more congenial to research in psychology, e.g., a waiver of fully informed consent was permitted when the risk to subjects was minimal.
- During the creation of the CIHR in the late 1990s, CPA provided its perspectives on the place of psychology in health research, and was pleased in general with the broad and inclusive mandate of the CIHR.

Throughout the 1990s CPA continued to pursue a working relationship with CSBBCS, with mixed results. CSBBCS leaders and members continued to feel CPA did not adequately served their needs and interests. At times, a CSBBCS representative sat on the CPA Scientific Affairs Committees, and for a few years both sent representatives to each others board meetings.

In 1998, following lobbying by CSBBCS, NSERC wanted to change the name of its Psychology Grants Selection Committee to "Brain, Behaviour and Cognitive Science.

After lengthy considerations, the CPA board strongly asserted that “Psychology” should remain in the name of the GSC. A compromise was reached: the name of the GSC was changed to “Psychology: Brain and Behaviour.”

National Conference on Psychology as a Science, 1997

National Conference on Psychology as a Science, May 1997, Aylmer, Quebec

In May, 1997, forty-nine delegates met for two days in Aylmer, Quebec to “develop a vision of research and training in psychology that is appropriate for these changing times, and to identify how psychology as a discipline could make a meaningful contribution to the national research agenda. The conference received funding from three granting councils (NSERC, MRC, and SSHRC) and was co-sponsored with CPA by a number of national organizations (CCPPP, CRHSPP, CSBBCS, CCDP, and CPAP).

A Delphi poll of almost 300 psychological scientists from across the country set the four areas considered at the conference: psychology as a science (i.e., its place in science and its relationships to other disciplines); funding for research and training; education and training for research; and advocacy/lobbying for psychology as a science.

Nominations of delegates were sought from all sponsoring organizations, and an effort was made to select a group of delegates that was balanced across core expertise, geographical location, years of experience, gender and language. In addition, three

graduate students were invited to participate. Representatives of the three granting agencies that provided funding also attended. Delegates were assigned to one of three working groups: health, social, and basic biobehavioural sciences.

Along with co-chairs J Gauthier (CPA President) and A Phillips, FIM Craik, PM Rowe and KS Dobson served as leaders for the neuro/bio/behavioural, social, and health sciences working groups, respectively.

The Final Report of the conference (Gauthier and Phillips, 1998) was described as intended:

> "to portray research in psychology for a wide variety of audiences: to inform those within the behavioural and social sciences about developments in areas related to their own research; to educate researchers and others outside of psychology about new scientific perspectives on issues of common concern; to provide guidance to policy makers who are planning and funding research programmes; and to enhance the scientific literacy of the general public."

As such, the conference was rather different from others held by CPA in its past. The audience, while including researchers in psychology, was primarily outside of psychology: scientists in other disciplines, funders and policy makers, and the general public.

The Executive Summary of the Final Report provides an overview of the conference, quoted as follows with minor editorial changes from Gauthier and Phillips (1998):

> "To develop effective plans to improve our society, we must know more about ourselves. We need to know in scientific terms how people interact with their environments and each other--how we learn, remember, and express ourselves as individuals and in groups--and we need to know the factors that influence and modify these behaviours. This knowledge comes from research in psychology.
>
> **Psychology as a discipline.** "The first part of this report shows how basic and applied psychological research have contributed to a great many discoveries and a large number of practical applications that benefit our society. (When assessed recently against all other scientific fields funded by NSERC, Psychology was judged to be first in international stature.) The complexity of the phenomena under study, ranging from basic sensory processes to complex brain processes to social behaviour has led to the development of a complex body of

---

Gauthier, JG & Phillips, AG. Executive Summary. In *National Conference on Psychology as a Science, Final Report*. Ottawa: CPA

mathematical, statistical, and computational techniques that play an important role in contemporary scientific psychology. As psychological research has become increasingly sophisticated, education and training in psychological research has come to require a breadth and depth of knowledge which is achieved only through doctoral study.

Psychology and Society. "The second part of the report describes advances that have been achieved in studying and understanding various psychological and behavioural phenomena. They are organized into seven broad themes.

- *Health and Well-Being*--biopsychosocial determinants of health and illness, health promotion, developing treatments, decision-making in health care
- *Human Development and Aging*--child development, adult development and aging
- *Education*--language and literacy, critical thinking
- *Workplace and the Economy*
- *Canada's Multicultural Society*--multiculturalism and ethnic diversity, acculturation, language learning
- *Environment and its Management*--urban environments, school and workplace conditions, the Canadian north, global environmental change
- *Human Relations and Societal Issues*--aggression and violence, forensic and correctional psychology, the changing family

"These topics are presented not as a comprehensive record of all that is taking place in the field, but as a sampler from which it is hoped the reader will gain a sense not just of the progress in these individual areas, but of the breadth and depth of the theoretical work going on in thew field as a whole.

"In describing the various areas of research, the emphasis is on identifying within each field: areas where sufficient recent advances have been made; and research questions that are still underdeveloped but have considerable potential for spinoff implications and for solving problems of human potential if given sufficient investment.

Enabling Factors. "The third part of the report describes what is needed to facilitate the discovery of new scientific principles and innovative strategies for understanding and manipulating the range of processes that constitute human emotion, cognition and behaviour. It is essential to promote environments conducive to investigator-initiated research, driven solely by the creative thoughts of basic scientists. There is a need to create facilities and programs that will promote flexible collaboration among researchers.

"To take advantage of the research opportunities described in this report, it is essential to build information and world-class communication networks. We also need to increase awareness among the public of the exciting contributions of

scientific psychology to increase the sense of responsibility among the general public for the importance of psychological research for the benefit of society.

"It is critical to Canada's future prosperity that federal granting agencies be provided both with appropriate (i.e., increased) levels of operating funds, and with a long-term commitment for steady increases so that these agencies can do their jobs, i.e., plan and sponsor the internationally recognized researchers doing university-based research that will represent Canada's future assets.

Recommendations. "A series of goals to support the vision were developed. Goals were specific, measurable, attainable and relevant to the vision, and with a time-frame. Some goals focused on basic and applied research, education and training methods, others focused on health and well-being, human dev and aging, education, workplace and the economy, Canada's multicultural society, the environment and its management, human relations and societal issues. Still others focused on enabling factors such as funding, and the communication of research.

Conclusion. "The scientific knowledge base can provide the information to determine how we can get individuals to live longer, be more self-sustaining, enjoy a broader span of productive life, and enjoy their own maximum potential functioning socially, economically, and creatively. People are our most important natural resource. As Canadians, our prosperity in the next century depends on our commitment to support research in psychology, both basic and applied."

The Report of the National Conference on Psychology as a Science was widely circulated and offered a sophisticated and very well-crafted overview of psychological science for governments and granting councils, other disciplines, and the general public for a number of years.

Publications

The Publications Committee pursued several significant issues and projects over the decade.

In 1992, desktop publishing of the three journals, *Psynopsis*, and all documents was implemented under the management of S Hickox; some cost savings were realized.

Long publication lags for the journals became an issue again in 1993, with lags of up to two years for *CP*. An infusion of $22,000 was required to deal with the backlog of articles in 1993 and in 1994, along with an increased budget allocation to *CP* and *CJBS*.

CPA Psynopsis (previously called CPA *Highlights*) was published in a new format in 1993, making it more readable, as well as more relevant and current. The three journals were given a new look in 1996 with new designs and a larger format.

In 1995, *CJBS* was awarded $50,000 from Industry Canada to study the process of moving from paper to Internet-based distribution. The journal continued to be published also in paper. By the following year, all CPA publications were being made accessible on the CPA's new Internet site.

In 1996, SSHRC cut funding drastically to the learned journals it supported. Funding for *CP* and *CJBS* was reduced by up to 77% of 1995 levels without warning. CPA, as well as other associations including SSFC, mounted a strong lobby. Both *CP* and *CJBS* were ranked in the top ten of over one hundred journals funded by SSHRC. Some journal funding was restored by SSHRC, but the reductions remained significant for CPA: funding for the two SHRCC funded journals was reduced from $86,000 in 1995 to $54,000 in 1996. Reductions in SSHRC funding continued through the 1990s on a graduated basis.

Publication of a variety of documents and position papers by the CPA increased significantly over the decade. Among these publications were the following.

Standards and Guidelines

A Canadian Code of Ethics for Psychologists, Revised 1991
Companion Manual to the Canadian Code of Ethics for Psychologists, 1991
Comparison of CPA, APA, and ASPB Codes of Ethics, 1991
Guidelines for Advertising Preschool Screening Tests, 1990
Guidebook on Starting a New Private Practice, 1999 (jointly with PAA)
An Advocacy Guide for Psychologists, 1999 (jointly with CRHSPP, CCDP, CPAP)

Reports and Position Papers

Total Quality Management for Psychological Services in Health Care Facilities, 1993
CPA Response to the NSERC Document: Towards 2000, 1993
CPA Response to the MRC Task Force on Health Research, 1993
CPA Response to the NSERC Document: NSERC: A Strategy for Entering the 21st Century, 1994
Brief Prepared by the Committee on Ethics of the CPA for the Standing Committee of the Legislative Assembly of Ontario, 1994
CPA Response to the Canadian Association of University Teachers' Policy Papers on Fraud and Misconduct in Academic Research and Scholarly Activity, 1994
Reply to the Minister's Reactions to the CPA's Position Paper on Beginning Reading Instruction, 1994
Working with the Media - A Guide for Psychologists, 1995
A Position Paper on Beginning Reading Instruction in Canadian Schools, 1994
Recommendations by the CPA for Improving Safeguards that Help Protect the Public Against Test Misuse, 1994. By 1998 five Canadian publishers/distributors of psychological tests had complied with the recommendations.
Promoting Reading Success: Phonological Awareness Activities for the Kindergarten Child, CANSTART series, 1998.

CPA Position Statement on the Use of the Test of English as a Foreign Language as a University Admission Requirement, 1998
Strengthening Medicare, 1999 (jointly with two Sections)

Canadian Journal of Experimental Psychology

The journal was under the editorial guidance in the 1990s of G Winocur (Associate Editors R Lockhart, M Lassonde), C MacLeod (Associate Editors M Lassonde, P Jolicoeur), M Singer (Associate Editors P Jolicoeur, M Robert), and P Dixon, successively.

CJEP experienced a decline in the number of submissions over the decade, from an average of about 90 submission in the mid-1980s to 40-50 submissions in the late 1990s. To supplement the decline in unsolicited submissions, the journal regularly published one, sometime two, Special Issues annually in which the research of important Canadian experimental psychologists were published and well received.

Canadian Psychology

The journal was under the editorial guidance of J Conway (Associate Editor, M Mathieu), P O'Neill (Associate Editors, L Dube, F Tougas), and V Catano (Associate Editor, L Reid), successively over the decade.

Featured invited articles followed by commentaries, and Special Issues were now being regularly published in the journal and well received. The publication of articles in French increased very significantly under the editorship of P O'Neill in the mid 1990s. In 1996, *CP* was ranked 5th of 100 SSHRC funded journals. Book Reviews were being published again in the late 1990s.

Canadian Journal of Behavioural Science

The journal was under the editorial guidance of P Fry (Associate Editor, R Vallerand), R Clement (Associate Editors, L McMullen, B Schneider), and W Eaton (Associate Editor, M Tousignant), successively over the decade.

The content of *CJBS* continued to be primarily in the areas of social, clinical and developmental psychology.

Annual Conventions

1990, Ottawa, ON

1991, Calgary, AB

1992, Quebec City, PQ

1993, Montreal, PQ

1994, Penticton, BC
Locating the convention in Penticton, an attractive site in the Okanagan Valley, was a trial attempt to reduce costs.

1995, Charlottetown, PEI

1996, Montreal, PQ
The XXVI International Congress of Psychology was hosted in Montreal. There was no CPA convention. The AGM was held.

1997, Toronto, ON

1998, Edmonton, AB

1999, Halifax, NS

2000, Ottawa, ON

Accreditation Panel

In 1989, CPA signed a MOU with APA allowing for a a process of joint accreditation by both associations. The site visitors to a Canadian program included one appointed by APA; application forms differed and each association made its own independent decision. In 1990, nine programs were jointly CPA/APA accredited.

The scope of programs accredited was expanded to include Counselling Psychology in 1989, and Clinical Neuropsychology in 1991. The Panel was renamed the Accreditation Panel for Doctoral Programs and Internships in Professional Psychology.

The number of accredited programs grew significantly over the decade. In 1992, a total of 27 programs were accredited by CPA. By 1999, a total of 41 programs were accredited, 17 doctoral programs and 24 Internship programs: 31 of these were jointly CPA/APA accredited, 10 were CPA accredited; 2 Internship programs were in Counselling Psychology, and one Internship program was Clinical Neuropsychology.

K Cohen, appointed as the first paid Registrar in 1991, guided the Accreditation Panel through several important developments over the decade. The Panel continued to operate with a 25% subsidy from CPA, the remainder of its budget was covered by fees paid by accredited programs.

In the mid 1990s, APA revised its accreditation criteria significantly: the former set of criteria were replaced with an approach where programs stated their models and goals of training and then provided evidence that student outcomes met those goals; the options for program models and goals were broadened. The CPA Accreditation Panel,

after considerable consultation and deliberation, favoured a middle ground between its prescriptive and criterion-based model and APA's new process and outcome based model.

A review of CPA Accreditation was carried out in 1997-98. Included was a comprehensive survey of leaders in all professional training programs that focused on the APA and CPA models and options for continuing relations with APA Accreditation, as well as the issue of Master's level psychologists registered in most provinces and their education and training. The other significant issues facing professional psychology reported by the leaders surveyed were restructuring of health care delivery systems, mergers, and the elimination of psychology departments in hospitals.

Following the review, the Accreditation Panel, in the late 1990s, continued to work on a revised set of standards that reflected some integration of the former CPA criteria for program structure and content on one hand, and the new APA focus on goals and outcomes. The revised criteria maintained a standard which nonetheless encouraged programs to objectify their own philosophies and be held accountable to them.

CPA had been pursuing a goal of ultimately achieving reciprocity with APA for accreditation of programs, i.e., a program accredited by the CPA would be accorded reciprocal accreditation with the APA, and vice-versa. By 2000, it was clear that APA would not support reciprocity. Programs were beginning to question the necessity of maintaining APA accreditation, and the Panel was supportive of programs that were deciding to pursue CPA accreditation, dropping APA joint accreditation.

Sections

The two Divisions were dissolved in the restructuring of 1989 but continued to function until June 1990.

Two new Sections were created in 1991: Clinical Psychology, and Perception, Learning and Thinking.

The twenty-seven Sections were given enhanced powers and responsibilities in the new By-laws, including increased responsibility for developing policy and engaging with external bodies and the public. A set of model by-laws for use by the Sections was developed by the Committee on Sections. A CPA By-law amendment in 1992 gave the Sections authority to release public statements after approval by the board.

Some of the smaller Sections were reluctant to pursue increased organization and responsibilities, and in 1993 Interest Groups were re-established for small groups with special interests who wished to meet at the annual convention but not be part of the formal organizational structure of CPA: Interest Groups in Psychophysiology, and Disaster and Trauma were the initial groups created. In 1995, the requirement of 1 percent of CPA membership for a Section was reduced to 25 CPA members.

The Student Section became more active during the 1990s and was given a boost in 1996 when all Student Affiliates automatically became members of the Section; membership rose from 33 in 1995 to over 600 in 1996, and a newsletter was created.

The largest and most active Sections began contributing more to the work of CPA over the decade. The Clinical Section participated actively with the Committee on Professional Affairs on a few projects and briefs, and SWAP remained active on several fronts including assuming increased responsibilities when the Status of Women Committee was discontinued in 1995.

The Section on Psychologists in Education prepared a position paper for CPA on Beginning Reading Instruction in 1993 under the lead of M Simner who served as a CPA Director in the 1990s. The paper, which received a good deal of media attention, proposed that ministries of education should provide school districts with a balanced selection of phonics and whole language readers, and that teachers and language consultants carefully select reading materials that match children's needs.

In collaboration with the Canadian Association of School Psychologists, the CPA Section on Psychologists in Education initiated a series, called CANSTART, of research-based booklets to help teachers meet the academic, social and emotional needs of 4-6 year old children at early risk for school failure.

Predicting and Preventing Early School Failure: Classroom Activities for the Preschool Child was the first in the series and included a brief screening device to help teachers identify children at risk and activities to help children become successful readers. *Promoting Reading Success: Phonological Awareness Activities for the Kindergarten Child*, was published in 1998.

By 1999, the number of Sections had decreased somewhat, from 27 in 1990 to 22 in 1999. The Annual Reports of Fourteen Sections were available in 1999, among the larger and more active Sections were Clinical, Clinical Neuropsychology, Counselling, Criminal Justice, Developmental, History and Philosophy, Canadian Society for Industrial and Organizational, Psychologists in Education, Social and Personality, Students, and Women and Psychology.

Activities of Other Committees in the 1990s

Continuing Education

The Committee continued to review submissions for Pre-Convention workshops, as it had done in past years. In 1991, revised criteria, standards and procedures for the approval of sponsors of continuing education for psychologists were put into place, along with a Sponsor Review Committee. In the next few years several sponsors were approved by the Committee, most were U.S. based private agencies. Continuing education for psychologists was not a requirement in any province but was being

studied by some regulatory bodies. There was some consideration given to mandatory continuing education for CPA members.

Education and Training

The Committee was dissolved for a brief time in the mid 1990s, but by the late 1990s Education was recognized as one of the three pillars in the structure of CPA, along with Science and Practice. The Education and Training Committee, Convention and Continuing Education Committee, and the Accreditation Panel were placed within the Education function of CPA.

The document S*exual Harassment and Sexual Intimacy in Learning Environments*, authored by S Pyke, was published under the committee's auspices in 1993. The document recommended the development of guidelines on supervision practices, workshops for faculty and students, and the development of nonsexist curricula.

In 1997, the Minority Undergraduate Students of Excellence Program, modeled after one in APA, was established. The program was designed to increase the representation of ethnic minorities in psychology by identifying talented minority undergraduates and making them known to graduate programs. Fifteen students were nominated in 1997, and nine in 1998. Efforts were made in 1999 to publicize the program more widely and regularly.

A proposal for a mentoring program for new faculty was being considered in the late 1990s.

The committee continued to liaise with two important other groups of educators and trainers in psychology over the decade. Though Chairs of university departments had been meeting at the CPA annual convention since the 1970s, The Council of Canadian Departments of Psychology (CCDP) was formally organized in 1991. It became more active over the 1990s, and was recognized by CPA as an important partner in advancing psychology. In 1999, CPA offered the CCDP a permanent seat on the board which was accepted. The inclusion of CCDP on the CPA board was a significant step towards a broader and more inclusive CPA.

The second group, the CCPPP (Canadian Council of Professional Psychology Programs), comprised of directors of university programs and directors of pre-doctoral internship programs, established in 1971, had been a partner with CPA and some Sections, and with CRHHPP, CPAP on a number of projects in the past. In the 1990s, CCPPP published a Directory of Internships, operated a clearinghouse to help place interns who were initially unable to find a placement, and worked on streamlining acceptance of U.S. interns into Canadian programs. It met annually at CPA convention and organized activities at the convention. In 1993, it initiated some advocacy activity when the Ontario government threatened to cut funding to psychology interns. Membership in CCPPP included about 70 program directors in the mid 1990s.

Ethics

Revisions to the *Canadian Code of Ethics for Psychologists* and the *Companion Manual* were completed in the early 1990s. In 1998, another extensive revision to the Code was completed; fifteen new standards were added, including standards regarding greater responsibility for ethical practices and for training in ethical research practices for students.

In 1991, the committee issued a public statement supporting a request for compensation by a victim of research conducted by Dr. Ewen Cameron at the Allen Memorial Institute during the 1950s-60s. Similar statements were issued by the Canadian Medical Association and the Canadian Psychiatric Association.

Much of the work of the committee involved responding to routine questions from members and the public. Over the 1990s, more time was devoted to consulting with psychologists and associations in other countries, due to the success of the Canadian Code.

Relatively few formal complaints against members were received, normally one or two each year, but each formal complaint involved considerable time. Formal complainants were asked to lodge the complaint also with the regulatory body, and CPA deferred its process until the results of the regulatory body process were communicated to CPA, as per an agreement between CPA and provincial bodies in 1986.

Two sets of Guidelines were published in 1996: *Guidelines for Psychologists Addressing Recovered Memories, and Guidelines for Non-Discriminatory Practice for Psychologists.*

In 1996, a Legal Affairs Committee was created. The Committee was established: to monitor changes in provincial and federal legislation that pertains to psychology, to inform members of developments in law, and to facilitate the development of position papers by CPA and provincial psychological organizations. The committee was comprised of members from each province so as to track legislation across the country.

Public Information and Communications

The CPA's activities in Public Information were reinvigorated in the 1990s under the lead of J Byrne, chair of the committee. The committee had been established following recommendations of the State of the Discipline Review (1984).

The primary goal of the committee was to enhance the profile of psychology in the public domain. The committee recognized that psychologists had historically not used such venues as TV, radio, newspaper, computer networks to educate and help the public, and had understated the potential of the knowledge base to influence public, governmental and policy issues.

At the 1993 convention, noted science reporter J Ingram, gave an address on effective communication about science and research. In 1994, a computer-base national registry of psychologists available for media interviews and as speakers, along with key contacts across the country, was prepared for media and the public.

A handbook for psychologists, *Working with the Media: A Guide for Psychologists*, was published in 1995 and sent to all CPA members. A second printing of the Guide was available in 2000.

A brochure on the profession of psychology in Canada was published in 1998.

In the late 1990s, the committee, now the Committee on Public Information and Communications, was engaged in enhancements to the CPA website to make it more friendly for the general public.

The tables of contents of the three journals were regularly circulated to national media in the late 1990s, resulting in increased media coverage of research in psychology.

Status of Women

In the early 1990s, the committee's work included: monitoring and identifying discrimination in gender equality in academia; generating and disseminating information about women and psychology; monitoring gender representation within CPA and its activities; and reviewing or conduct research relevant to psychological services for women.

The committee published several position papers, some in collaboration with other committees:

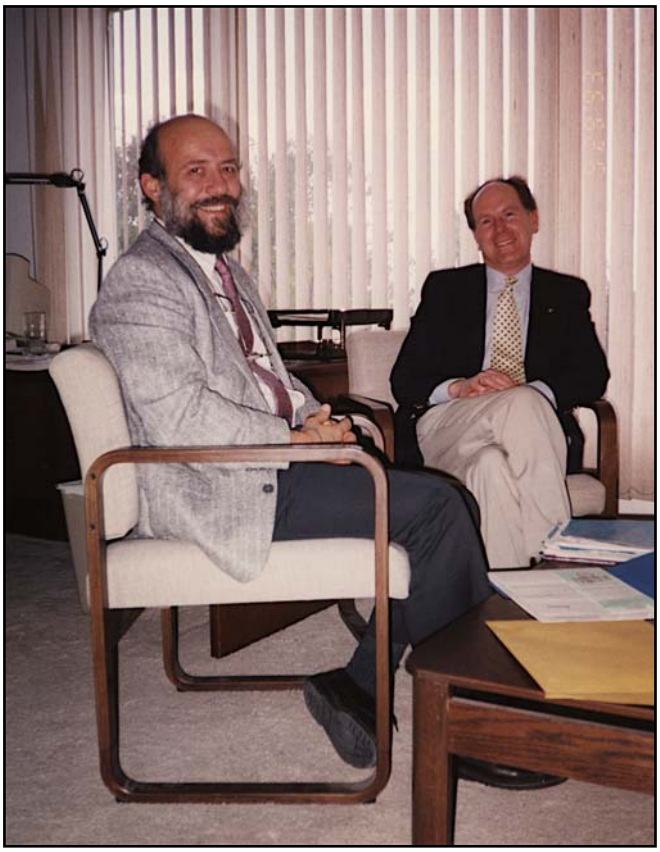
Harassment and Sexual Intimacy in Learning Environments
How to Tell if Your Therapist is Sexist
Guidelines for Psychologists Addressing Recovered Memories
Guidelines for Non-Discriminatory Practice for Psychologists

The committee was dissolved in 1995, in the interest of streamlining, and much of the work of the committee was expected to be continued by the Section on Women and Psychology.

State of CPA in the 1990s

Executive Director and Office

The CPA Office in Old Chelsea, Quebec was sold in 1994 and the Office moved to 151 Slater St., in downtown Ottawa.



John Service became the third full-time Executive Director in 1997, replacing Pierre Ritchie. John Service had worked as a clinical psychologist in Nova Scotia for many years, and had served as the President of the Association of Psychologists of Nova Scotia, and Chair of the Nova Scotia Board of Examiners in Psychology. He had been active in CPAP and CPA professional affairs, and co-chaired the Task Force on Speciality Designation (1989). Like Ritchie, his skills in advocacy for psychology proved to be of great benefit to CPA.

John Service and Pierre Ritchie

Strategic Planning

In 1992-93, the board, and each committee, completed a comprehensive strategic plan. Four priorities for CPA were agreed upon:

Enhanced internal communications, including a more comprehensive and reader-friendly *Psynopsis*, and increased funding to the journals to reduce the publication lag.
Increased membership participation – a new liability insurance plan, membership recruitment drive.
Enhanced external communication – public information and communications.
Enhanced advocacy, including national lobbying for Health and Post-Secondary Education, adding staff to CPA office in the middle-term, the formation of a National Professional Psychology Consortium with CPAP and CRHSPP.

A membership drive was planned to raise the increased revenue needed for implementation of these priorities.

Another round of strategic planning was completed in 1996-97. A new Vision and Mission Statement for CPA was created:

Advancing Psychology For All

Vision: To lead, advance and promote psychology as a science and as a profession for the benefit of humanity.

Mission:

To provide leadership in psychology in Canada
To promote a sense of identity among psychologists
To promote the advancement, dissemination, and practical application of psychological knowledge
To develop standards and ethical principles for education, training, science and practice in psychology

The 1998-2000 strategic plan set three priorities for the two years:

- Increase communication and dissemination of knowledge to members, scientists, practitioners, students and the public through the use electronic information, press releases, a board ambassador program of visits to provinces, a CPA image make-over.
- Enhance lobbying activities, including briefing sessions on Parliament Hill, workshops to train psychologists in lobbying.
- Increase membership through linkages with other psychology organizations, a needs assessment, making the convention more attractive to all, enhancing membership services.

Board Restructuring

The restructuring of the board in 1989 had increased the size of the board and the executive committee. By 1995, the number of board committees had expanded.

A reorganization of the board structure was completed in 1996. Aspects of the Carver "policy governance model" were adopted: a smaller board that develops ends or goals for the organization with the primary responsibility of the board being to monitor the extent to which the executive director and staff are meeting the goals set.

The reorganization resulted in the elimination of the Executive, and a reduction of the board to the three Presidential officers, three Directors at large, and Directors designated as Scientist, Practitioner and Scientist-Practitioner. The Honourary President no longer sat on the board. The position of Secretary-Treasurer was discontinued. Three Committees were eliminated: Education & Training, Status of Women, and Finance. The Committees on Sections, Convention and Continuing Education were merged, as were the Committees on Public Information and Publications. Some of these changes required by-law amendments.

In 1999-2000, concerns were renewed over the “splintering” of psychology in Canada. To address the concerns, seats on the board of CPA were offered to CPAP, CRHSPP, CSBBCS, and CCDP. CPAP declined a seat on the CPA board, as did CRHSPP. CPAP continued to send an observer to CPA board meetings. CSBBCS did not accept a seat on the CPA board. CCDP did accept the offer and was represented formally on the CPA board.

At the time, there was some discussion within CPA of the prospects of CPA evolving into a federated organization with its members being the constituent psychological organizations in the country. A federation model had been recognized as a possibility at the Vancouver Conference in 1977.

In 2000, President-Elect Ogloff was planning for a working conference bringing together all the major psychological organizations in Canada to consider future developments.

J Gauthier, who had served on the board for six years, two as President, offered these reflections on CPA in 1999.

> “CPA’s role in serving scientists and practitioners has changed drastically over the last decades. Specialization within the discipline and profession has led to a host of societies and interest groups that meet some needs better than CPA ever could. CPA must continue to work collaboratively with all.
>
> “It is very tough to convince the often skeptical scientists and practitioners that CPA offers value beyond their specialty groups.
>
> “Science and practice must work together, can not live in separate solitudes if psychology is to progress. CPA is the only vehicle for this and for robust advocacy in any and all of our varied sectors.”

Membership

The membership in CPA increased somewhat over the decade, from a total membership of 4100 in 1991 to 4379 in 1999, an increase of about 7 percent. Student Affiliates numbered 968 in 1999, or 22 percent of CPA membership.

A number of significant initiatives to increase membership were pursued over the decade, in addition to membership drives. One-year free membership was provided to graduate students following the completion of their degrees. A survey of members in 1996 led to advertising that targeted the most desirable benefits of membership, including *Psynopsis* and the journals, advocacy, the convention, and reduced liability insurance. Several membership benefits were added: a Scotiabank Plan including competitive borrowing and banking discounts, a customized educational and investment financial program with Midland Walwyn, savings on Sage journals, savings on Budget rental cars, and membership certificates were introduced.

A survey of members in 1997 provided a snapshot of the some 3000 CPA psychologists.

Education - 61% had doctoral degrees
Gender - 52% were female
Identification - 43% identified themselves as Practitioners, 34% as Scientist-Practitioners, and 14% as Scientists
Primary Employment - 32% in private practice, 31% in universities, 19% in hospitals, 5% in community agencies, and less than 3% were employed in government, and community colleges, and corrections, and industry, and school boards.
Research Identification - more than 50% identified their interests as falling within MRC, more than 40% as within SSHRC, and less than 9% as within NSERC.

Finances

Comparative financial statements from 1990-1998 show that revenues and expenditures increased modestly, excess revenue over expenditures each year resulted in a large increase in equity (accumulated surplus) over the decade. In 1999, using new accounting procedures, the equity was at $830,400.

	1990	1992	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Revenue	1,146, 000	1,139, 000	1,117, 000	1, 238,000	1, 158,000	1, 390,000	1, 130,000
Expenses	1, 007,000	1,129, 000	1,103, 000	1, 185,000	1, 087,000	1, 361,000	1, 202,000
Excess	138, 798	9, 375	33, 000	53, 026	71, 438	38, 899	132, 300
Equity	269, 665	311, 121	345, 527	408, 341	479, 779	518, 678	650, 970